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THE EAGLE.

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THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL XX

(CONTAINING NOS. CXIV—CXIX)

Cambridge

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5 July



Eagle

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1897-1899

as Vol XIX

October Term.

1897.

THE EAGLE.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. XIX, p. 549.)



HE first group of letters here printed refer to the death of Dr Clayton and the appointment of Dr Gwyn his successor as Master of the College. Dr Clayton was Master from 22 December 1594 until his death on 2 May 1612. He was also Dean of Peterborough and Archdeacon and Prebendary of Lincoln. He resided it would appear at Lincoln. He died intestate and in the words of Thomas Baker "his next relations not agreeing about the division, his wealth became a rich booty to the men of the law. It has been said he intended to make the College his heir, I cannot contradict that report, but I have often observed that they that profited most by the College have done the least for it when they come to die, being willing, it seems, to make a gift of what they leave, rather than bestow it where it may be thought a debt." There seems to have been ground for believing that King James I intended to issue a mandate to the Fellows to elect Valentine Carey (afterwards Bishop of Exeter) as their new Master. Richard Neile, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, interesting himself with the King to procure liberty of election.

VOL. XX.

B

As regards the writers of the other letters, Lawrence Stanton became Rector of Redmyle Leicestershire in 1582, Rector of Castor Northamptonshire in August 1600, and Dean and Prebendary of Lincoln in 1601. He died 17 September 1613 and was buried at Uffington.

Ottowell Hill was a Lancashire man; he was admitted a Scholar of the College on Ashton's foundations 12 November 1575; he was admitted Fellow *regia autoritate* on the last day of February 1578-9. He was Chancellor of Lincoln and died 19 May 1615 aged 56. There is a monument to his memory in Lincoln Cathedral with these lines on it:

Tis Otwel Hill, a Holy Hill,
And truly sooth to say,
Upon this Hill he praised still
The Lord both night and day.
Upon this Hill, this Hill did cry
Aloud, in scripture letters,
And strove yon wicked villians by
Good counsel to make better.
And now this Hill, tho' under stone,
Has the Lord's Hill to lie on.
For Lincoln Hill has got his bones,
His Soul the Hill of Sion.

His wife was buried in Westminster Abbey, her tomb having the following inscription:

Mors mihi lucrum, spe resurgendi solus Christus mihi sola salus. Hic jacet Jana Stoteville, filia Thomae Stoteville de Brinkley in Comitatu Cantabrig: Armigeri: Uxor primo Edwardi Ellis de Chesterton in Comitatu Cantabrig: armigeris Cui peperit 6 filios et 3 filias: uxor deinde Othowelli Hill, Doctoris in jure civili, et Cancellarii Dioces: Lincoln: cujus relicta obiit 27 die Aprilis anno Dom. 1631; Aetatis suae 78. Vivit post funus virtus.

Roland Hill, brother of Ottowell, compounded for first fruits as Vicar of Shalbourne Berkshire 30 June 1593. He became Prebendary of Gretton in Lincoln

Cathedral 11 December 1606 and was buried at Shalbourne in 1630 aged 74.

Robert Bouth, always a stout friend of the College, was of the household of the Countess of Shrewsbury. To his unwearied efforts we owe the building of the Second Court.

My verie hartie commendacions remembered. I received your letters by Mr Holt and Mr Williams. That which in your letters you doe conceive of my love and care of the prosperous estate of our Colledg of St John's you shall ever fynde me as ready to perform at all tymes, as any other member of the howse. And for the particuler wherein you desier my help in your letters I have moued his Majestie ande soe shall still continue to doe that you may enioye the liberty of an eleccion, according to the Statutes: onely I pray to God that he vouchsafe to direct you therein to doe that which shall be most for the good of the Colledg, which hath not to this day recovered itselfe of that preiudice which Alueis government in Dr Whittaker's tyme brought upon it.

I am very sorie that it hath pleased God to take away Dr Clayton in this sodaine manner, I feare the greatest hurt by it will lighte upon the Colledg, to which I know he intended much good. I am perswaded he hath heretofore done something according to a good intention of his to the Colledg, wherewith he some yeares since acquainted me. And therefore I would perswade that there may be all due care vsed in the opening of his Study both in Cambridg and ellswhere, and of such other places in which his writings and deedes and evidences may remaine, that some very discreet and trustie honest mann may have the searching and examining of those places. I hope something may be found that shall make for his owne honourable memory and the good of the Colledg. If I might advice, there should be at the opening of his Study and such other places, Mr Vicechancellor himself, Dr Carey, Mr President of the Colledg, and someone of the senior fellows with him, and a publique notary with Griffin and one other of Dr Clayton's men, whom he vsed most inwardly, by whom a diligent search may be made of all such writings as doe concerne his estate, or may reveyle either his will or any good purpose that he had to

doe for the Colledg. And I would wishe that there might be sett downe in writing a particular of all such things as are found.

I doe presume you will performe all due care for the having of his funeralls in such reuerent sort as may be any way requisite and fitt for him. In any case spare not for any convenient expences, for he hath left enough behinde him for that and any other good vse. Whosoever is either Executor or Administrator shall not refuse to satisfy it. And I would wishe that besydes the banquet which you shall provyde for all Strangers that come to his funeralles, the whole house shulde that night exceed for him in some extraordinary manner.

It did a little trouble me to heare that Dr Richardson was named for the preaching of Dr Clayton's funerall sermon. I am soe tender of the honor of our Colledg that rather then it should not be performed by a St John's man, I would my self come downe to Cambridge and doe it, though at this instant in regard of an extreme hoorsnes and coold that I haue, I be neither fitt to preach nor to travayle. I am perswaded that my Lorde of Lincoln would himself come to Cambridge and doe it, rather then it should be done by any other then a St John's man, but it hath pleased his Majestie vpon my wordes in this kynde, soe much to affect the honor of our Colledg, as to send Dr Carey purposely downe to doe it. And I know not any man soe fitt to doe it as he, for there was noe man more inwarde with him then he.

If it please God that any Will of his may be found, I doubt not but it shall appeare that his love was greater to the Colledg then to all other his freindes in the world. If it fall owt otherwise, I shall be able to say the Colledg hath sustayned a great losse, and he by the sodainnes of his death is much defrauded of some very good offices which he had resolved to doe of perpetuity for the Colledg. And thus with my praiers to God to direct you in all your accions especially in this of your future eleccion to the doeing of that which shall most tend to his glory, the honor of our Colledg, and the good of God's church, remembering my love vnto you all, I committ you to God, and rest

your verie loving freind

Westminster

R. COV. & LICH.

Majj 6^o, 1612

Addressed: The right worshipping my verie loving freindes the President and fellowes of St John's Colledg in Cambridg be theis there delivered.

Sir, the death of my good and worthy freind Mr Doctor Claiton did much trouble mee, both for my owne particular, and alsoe for the great losse which the whole vniversity hath sustained, but especially they of that Colledge which I must euer respect and honour, but since it hath pleased God to depriue them of him whome they so derely loued, I cane not but reioice with them for their so wise and honest carriadge in their new election, in that they haue chosen yow of their owne society soe well knowen vnto them all. Sir, as I haue euer loued the whole body so cane I not but respect the heade thereof, and as I was much beholdinge to him that is gone, so am I desirous to bee to yow likewise, it pleased him to bestowe a lodginge vpon my father towards the bringinge vpp of his children, and if it will please yow to continue that kindness towards vs, I shall be euer ready to requite it with all freindly offices. Thus with my loue remembered vnto yow, I rest

your very louinge freind

Stroud 22^o

W. MAYNARD.

Maij 1612.

Addressed: To the worshipfull my very louinge friend Mr Gwine Maister of St Jhons Colledge, Cambridge.

Salutem in Christo: Sir when we heard (at Lincolne) that you weare elected Maister of St John's, I was glade and ioyful thereof: for havinge lost my deere frende Mr Archdeacon, you beinge inwarde with him in friendship and succeedinge him in that worthy place, and beinge of my ancient acquaintance, my grief is abated thereby: and doe praye God to bless you in that office, and that office to you. I was bould in Lent last to write to you in the behalfe of my sonne, that you woulde further him to be fellowe at that election, but it seemeth there was noe place fitte for him, nor he fitte for any: Yet I hope for better successe hereafter and will depende herein wholly vpon your frendshippe: for the presente I desire your favour towards him that he may continue his Chamber which is a parte of your lodginge, or if you cannot well spare that place, then appointe

him some other, and lett him have your countenance and counsell for which I shalbe most bounde vnto you. I have kept him somethinge longe in the countrie, but verie shortly god-willinge hee shall returne to his study. Thus wishinge you health and happynes I commytt to thalmighty. Vffington this vth of June 1612.

Your louinge frende

LAWRENCE STANTON.

Addressed: To the Right worshipful his verie lovinge frend Mr Gwinne Maister of St John's Colledge in Cambridge theise be dd.

Sir, Amongst the number of your frendes I pray you lett me bee accounted one, that reioyced to see you carried to Mr Vice-Chancelleur to be admitted to that place in which I pray God that successively may alwayes be those that like yourselfe may nourish learned men and good and honest men in that famous Colledge. What I can dooe in the distribution of Dr Clayton's goodes here at Lincoln for the good of our Colledge I will not be wanting in. And I pray you send me word whether you had xxx*li*. besides the xxx*li*. gotten by the proclamation out of his goodes or no.

It is tould me that there was promise made of his best bazon and ewer to the Colledg which I vrged when they were here : but they have carried it from hence and made me answere that you were satisfied with thirty poundes and therefore they were free. It is tould me that promise was made to my Lo. Bishop of Lichfield and if he would signifie so much I would driue them here to giue so much as should make upp your money to such a summe as should make a very fayre bazon and ewer if you like that motion. When I speak for the Colledg they object that they were rated by your owne iudge and therefore if I should sett a new rate and Sir John Bennett another they should never haue an end in consideration whereof I could wish that my Lo: of Lichfield would in some letter to me take knowledg how meanly the Colledge hath bene dealt with at Cambridg, and wish me to make an addition. This I write not because I will dooe nothing without his letters come, but for that I would haue better colour to dooe it being required therevnto.

The account will not be made here vntill Mich: and therefore vncertayne what goodes here will be: I haue gotten her to

release the Chapter here *soli.* that was layed forth for the casting of the great bell, and they looke for more, and singing men and his servants from Cambridge all hang vpon mee, but be sure I will be for the Colledg in the first place.

The booke that Mr. Lane did write for was not to be found amongst his bookes. Thus committing you to the holy protection, with my wives and my commendations to all my frendes in St John's and to Dr Carey and my cozen Newton I rest ever as you know your most assured

Lincoln

OTTHOWELL HYLL.

19 Junij 1612.

Addressed: To the Right worshipful Mr Gwin Mr of St John's Colledg in Cambridge these.

Sir I am informed by somme of your Colledg (vpon my enquiry after a picture of my Lady the Countess of Shrewsbury, which her Lord at my humble sute bestowed vpon the Colledg and desyred that Dr Clayton would cause it to be hanged vpp in the gallerye there) that Mrs Ashton hath taken it away as parte of the goodes of her brother deceased. These are therefore earnestlye to desyre you to vse all good meanes for the recoverye thereof for the Colledg behoofe, and yf it shalbe needfull, I will at all tymes be readye to testifye vpon my othe that it was bestowed vpon the Colledg, and that Dr Clayton only made sute for it, for that purpose. I am bould to signifye thus much vnto you out of my love and dutye to the Colledg. And so with hartiest commendacions I take leave in Brodestreet in London, in hast. 18th of July 1612.

youres ever to command

ROB: BOUTH.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my assured frend Mr Dr Gwyn Master of St Johnes Colledge in Cambridge deliver.

Sir, I haue as you desired imparted some things to Mr Archdeacon who hath promised me to conferr with you and Dr Carey and to ioyn soundly and telleth me he thinketh that he hath some interest in D Richardson and will bring him to what you will require.

Concerning your man's suit for a portion I haue sent out processe for the administratour of Robinson to come and account and I will remember him.

Dr Clayton's administratour telleth me she hath payed into Mr Vicechancelour's handes the whole hundred markes and hath his acquittance and therefor you may demand your part of him. Shee hath bene here but hath not yet finished her account as this bearer can tell you, and all the Inventory here came to two thousand poundes and some odd money, but there be many deductions so that *summa diuidenda* will not be much above eighteen hundred.

I could wish you would make some meanes to my Lo: of Canterbury that the Colledg might haue some greater summe at the diuision of the goodes which will be partly as I thinke at London. Commendations and thankses for my good cheere to you and Dr Carey. *Te Deo.*

yours very assured

OTTHOWELL HYLL.

Lincoln 9, October 1612.

Addressed: To the Right worshipful his very loving friend Mr Doctor Gwyn Mr of St John's Colledg in Cambridg these dd.

Salutem in Christo. Sonne (shall I be so bold with our master?) I take your message sent me by Mr Wyburne very kindly. I was never good Begger, and surely, am a worse chuser, but if you can fitt me with any thing for my good, I will not be wanting to find owt something which may content yow; I care not to be a debter. All, I can say is, if I have any thing from St John's, I will not be a backward rewarder, nor unthankful Tenant. *Sed charitas a seipso: Amor non ascendit.* I expected my chapleyne Mr Wyburn his attendance this Christmas, but his great office of Bursership (which I hope will continue vnto him while he staves with you this his year of Vale) withheld him as it seems. Certainly he loves yow; yet neither he nor any better then I, who am as I was ever

from Bugden

Januar: 4: 1612

your assured loving freind

and (if you will) father

W. LINCOLN a true St John's man.

Addressed: To the worshipful my verie Lovinge friend Mr Owen Gwin Master of St John's College in Cambridge dd.

Salutem in authore salutis. Good Mr Dr Gwin though wee have had little entercourse of frendship now this xx yeares, since I came from Cambridg into theise western partes, being as it were cast out into another world, yet the kindness I found while being in Kinges Colledg I now and then was with you in my brother's company at St John's, maketh overbould to request your favour for Ed. Porter, Mr Cecil's poore scholler, born in Worcester, my wife's sister's sonne to whose parents as I am more then one way alied soe am I very meny wayes endebted; that you would favor him and further him for a Scholarship in your Colledg this election. I hope his cuntry will serve him, and I doubt not of his towardness in lerning, and for his virtuous good nourture I dare paune my smale credit unto you, and you cannot bestow your favourable voyce and choise more charitablie on a child born of parents, that though they be *honesto loco cives*, yet have many children and noe great meanes to prefer them. My selfe (if that be any thing) shalbe mutch bound to you for your love herein; and I presume my brother Otthowell will also give you thanks, and God will requite it as a worke of charity with his grace, to whose protection I commend you. Shalborn in Berksheer Octobr xvijth 1613

yours in all good duty to his
smale power

ROWLAND HILL.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Dr Gwinn Master of St John's Colledg in Cambridg give these.

The following letter of Ottowell Hill is of an earlier date, as Valentine Carey was appointed Master of Christ's College in 1609-10. It refers to what we should now call his valuation on quitting his rooms in College. The letter gives us an approximate date for his ceasing to reside in Cambridge.

Mr. Gwynne. We pore folkes at Lincoln shutt out from the world can not here one word of newes from you. Yett at the second hand we haue an vncertayne rumour that Mr Carey is Maister of Christ's Colledg. Which thing as it doth reioyce me to heare, so I cannot be assured of it by any letters from you. I haue now by chance heard of this messenger which

came to me after tenne of the clock and therefore I pray you excuse me to Doctor Clayton that I write not hauing no newes to write him. I pray you if Mr Carey be remooued to acquaint him with this bill which he hath not of thinges in my chamber and if any other come to it, be my receaver of so much money and if you please pay it to Doctor Clayton for my vse.

I misse nothing so much as your good company here and could well be content my liuing were fourty poundes a yeare worse, so it were in Cambridg.

Commend me to all my good frendes, Mr Deane, Mr Carey, Mr Bindless, Mr Lane, Mr Billingsley and all the rest.

I thanke you all for my cozen Archepole but I did not heare what was done but since X-masse. Tell Mr Deane that D. Bond was robbed last weeke of *iiii^{xxlii}** and that ould Mr Jenkinson is dead.

your very louing frend

OTTHOWELL HYLL.

Lincoln this new yeares day at
night. *meo Die natali.*

Addressed: To the worshipfull his louing frend Mr Gwynne one of the senioures of St John's Colledg in Cambridg.

The bill enclosed is as follows :

Spent on the tower Chamber in St John's Colledge.

<i>Imprimis</i> for 4 yron casements besides }	xxs.
Colledge allowance in the 2 chambers }	
<i>Item</i> 6 latches and a boulte	iijs. iiij <i>℥</i> .
<i>Item</i> to Wade the carpenter for timber woorkmanshipp in making partition in the vpper chamber }	xlvjs. vj <i>℥</i> .
<i>Item</i> to Bateson the ioyner for 4 portalles 3 leaues of windowes, waynscott vnder the windowe and all the iron woork in the upper chamber }	iiij <i>℥</i> . vjs.
<i>Item</i> for reed, hayre lath and nayles in the vpper chamber per billam }	xvijs. iij <i>℥</i> .
<i>Item</i> to Long for worke in playsteringe	xijs.
<i>Item</i> a locke and key to the netherdore	vjs. viij <i>℥</i> .
<i>Item</i> Locke and key to the vpper chamber	iijs.
<i>Item</i> Shelues in the studdy	vs.
<i>Summa</i>	viiij <i>℥</i> . xviijs. ix <i>℥</i> .

* *i.e.* fourscore.

The next group of letters are of interest from the references they contain to the famous Comedy of *Ignoramus*, by George Ruggle, at one time of St John's afterwards of Clare Hall. Few dramatic pieces have excited so much feeling or attracted so much notice. The play has been several times reprinted, the fullest edition being that of Hawkins published in 1787. An excellent account of it is given in Mr Mullinger's *History of the University of Cambridge*.

King James arrived in Cambridge on Tuesday 7 March 1614-5. On that evening a Latin Comedy called *Aemilia* by Thomas Cecil, Fellow of St John's, was acted before him by members of St John's in the Hall of Trinity. An actual spectator of the play writing a few days after the performance describes it as consisting of "a counterfeit of Sir Edward Ratcliffe, a foolish tutor of physic, which proved but a lean argument, and though it were larded with pretty shews at the beginning and end, and with somewhat too broad speech for such a presence, yet it was still dry."

Ignoramus was acted on the next evening, also in the Hall of Trinity College. Its performance commenced about eight and ended about one. Without entering into a detailed account of the Play it may be stated that it was a skit upon the practitioners of the Common Law. One of the chief objects of its satire being Francis Brackin, Recorder of Cambridge. He was a local man, son of Richard Brackin of Chesterton. He was nominated a barrister of Gray's Inn 19 June 1577, became Bencher of that Society in 1597 and was elected Treasurer 20 October 1623.

It will be observed that Dr Goche, Master of Magdalene, who was Vice Chancellor at the time of the King's visit, in writing to Dr Gwyn on other matters, states that the blasoning of the arms of *Ignoramus* had offended the lawyers. The arms of Francis Brackin as given in one of the windows of Gray's Inn were *Gules, a fesse chequy, or and azure, between three lozenges of the*

second. Whether the arms of Ignoramus were some jesting modification of this coat does not seem to have been recorded.

Salutem &c. Good Mr Dr Gwyn, the Erle of Shrewsbury is now in London, and therefore if yowe have not moved hym agaynst the Kinges comminge to Cambridge, nowe yowe maye conveniently doe it, for the Kinges comminge is deferred till the vijth of March next, against which tyme I heare that many Lordes wilbe there, and therefore trynitye Colledge maketh great provision for the well performance of all thinges and therefore have sent for all their auncient good actors that so theyr commedies may be answerable to the expectations. The tyme was when St John's had the best actors and teachers in all the Vniuersitye and I dowbte not but they have as good nowe. Yet if I were worthy to advise yowe I would send for some or moste of these that they may bothe advise with yowe and see the actors, and geve them theyre assistaunce. I hope yowe will not take my complaint in evill parte, for it proceedeth from my wellwishinge of your welldoinge. I pray yow therefore pardon me and geve me leave to contynewe my suite for my nephewe this bearer, at your next election and I shalbe ready in any service I can to deserve this ffavour and so with my harty commendacions to yourselfe and Mr Deane of Pawles I commende yowe to the grace of God and will ever rest

your loving ffrend

Greeke Streete, London

ROGER PARKER.

Januar: 5: 1614.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and his very lovinge ffrend Mr. Dr. Gwyn, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these.

Salutem in Christo. Sir our frendes of St John's make sum little staye with me, as I had some tyme to haue it read over. Mr Cicell sayth he will come to me agayne. Somethinges we have conferred off which he intendeth to putt in execution. I wish it somewhat shorter, and he meaneth to contract it. This is very good Schollershipp and well in the plott. The acting will add a great grace vnto it. for prologue and epilogue we

will farther advise, att our next meeting, and I have an inclination to com vnto you somewhat before the tyme. I know not whatt my mediocrity can doe, but you have my well wishing. And thus with my kind commendations I committ you to God. Hadleigh the 23 of December.

your very loving ffrend
GEORGE MERITON.

Endorsed : about the comedy.

Addressed : To the Ryght worshipfull my very good ffrend
Mr Dr Gwin, Master of St John's Coll. these letters dd.

Syr, the actors of *Ignoramus* haue beene longe suitors for a certayne remainder of moneye, whiche they clayme as due vnto them for the expence of their comedye, and that in my opinion verye iustlye. Whiche you your self also (as I presume) will easily acknowledge. yf you will be pleased to consider that they weere no seekers of that employmente, nor intruders vpon it, but entreated, or rayther vrged and pressed vnto it, by those that conuented them. With a promise that their charges should be defrayed ; and now that vpon comaundemente theye haue vndertaken it, and performed it, it seemethe to me a verye harde and iniurious course, that their necessarie charges should be denyed vnto them. The Bishoppe of Chichester obietethe againste them, that they vndertooke it for a 100*l.*, and therefore that being payed vnto them with some aduantage of an ouerplus there is no reason, saythe he, that theye shoulde demaunde any more, but paye the reste themselues ; but by his lordshippes leaue, that is not so, for I myselfe did euer proteste against that course of vndertakinge anye comedye by the greate, for anye grosse sett sum, but tould his lordshippe, that we would require our charges in particular, whether theye weere more or lesse.

Whiche when he did see me resolute in, he promised that we woulde be no losers. But synce that time, I know not howe, his lordshippe hathe conceiued some displeasure, and is becom verye splenetie and opposite against vs, leauing vs in the lurch and laughing at vs in his sleeue : but nowe that he is gone and an honester man, you succeede in his place, I am a most humble and earneste suiter vnto you that you wilbe so fauorable vnto vs, as to procure vnto vs payments of our charges ; which yf they shall seeme to be vnreasonable or ouer

higheleye rated, I desire that you wilbe pleased to appointe some indifferente arbitrators for the ratinge of them, and looke what theye shall determine in that kinde. We wilbe verye willinge to yealde vnto it: and seeinge that we haue bene thus longe differred and driuen to disappointe poore artificers of their moneye. I hartelye praye you that you will despatch vs with some expedition, and then we shall acknowledge our selues muche behouldinge vnto you, and thus commending my selfe most hartelye vnto you I committ you to God.

Newe Markett

yours ROBERT SCOTT.

Nouember: 16: 1615.

Addressed: To the Righte worshipfull and his verye goode freinde, Mr, Dr, Gwynn, Master of St Jhon's, Vicechancellor of the Vniuersity of Cambridge thes be DD.

Good Mr Vicechancellor we weare this daye with our counsell at the Common Pleas barre, about Mr Driuer's case, the particulars whereof Mr Tabor can best informe you. Sergeant Richardson and Mr Bynge of counsell with vs, and Sergeant Hitcham for Mr Battisford: the point in question was whether Chesterton be within the Jurisdiction of the Vniuersitie. The iudges (whom Mr Binge and my selfe had particularly attended) weare very favourable: and the case made very cleare so as we have no cause to dowe the issue, yet neuertheless the iudges yelded so far to the importunitie of Sergeant Hitcham as they haue given him further daye till this day seuennight at which tyme I shall be ready to attend them not dowbting but this suit shall quyet this business for euer.

In the meane tyme I beseech you giue me leaue to advertise you, that the last playe before his Majestie at Royston, and in that, the blasoninge of Ignoramus armes hath woonderfully discontented the Lawyers. I mean those of the best sort amongst them and our very good frendes. They will not be persuaded but that the gouernours of the Vniuersitie haue their hands in this buysines, otherwise yonge men amongst vs durst not take this libertie to them or yf they did, you would censure them for yt.

I am not woorthie to advise, yet owt of my duties to the Vniuersitie, let me intreat you to take some course for the staye of these bitter impertinences, certainly yf they goe on in this

kind we shall growe odious amongst them. But I leave that to your wisdom. And so crauing pardon for this bouldness I rest from London this

23th of Aprill 1616.

your poore frend to be commended

BAR: GOCHE.

Addressed: To the Right woorthshipfull his very good frend Dr Gwyn Vice-Chancellor of the Vniversitie of Cambridge deliver.

There is a well known story, coming down from the days of celibate Fellows, of a widow, who in announcing her husband's death, conveyed more information than she intended, by asking that the annuity hitherto paid to her husband might be continued to herself. That Fellows were sometimes suspected of such practices seems to be vouched for by the following document. Anthony Middleton, a Sussex man, was admitted a Fellow of the College 22 March 1615-6. He was instituted Rector of Tarring Nevill, Sussex, 30 October 1630 and held the living until 1636. Whether he cleared himself of the charge is not recorded in the College annals.

A Cytacion for Mr Middleton to appeare before the Master and Seniors.

Memorandum that vppon the eight day of April Anno domini 1622 it was ordered and appoynted by the general consent of the Master and Seniors assembled that Mr Antony Middleton held to be fellow of our Colledge shold be cyted att his chamber within the said Colledge being, to appeare personally before the said Master and Seniors att and within the said Colledg, att or before the first day of May next following to acquitt himself by answer of the marriage objected vnto him in his absence and to shew reason why his place shold not be pronounced voyd according to the statutes of the sayd Colledg in that behalf provyded which citation or warning was executed by James Robinson servant to the sayd Colledg

vpon the day and year above written in the presence of Mr Robert Dawson, Mr. Thomas Thornton and Timothy Hutton.

The following copy of the Library rules dates from the time when the Library was still in the First Court.

Certayne Orders and decrees agreed and concluded vppon by the Master and Seniors September 30th 1617, touching the safe custodye of the Library Bookes.

It was ordered and decreed the day and year above written by the joynt consent of the Master and Seniors that during the tyme the Library Bookes shall remayne at large in the Chamber late Mr Mounseyes, some one of the Schollers of the house by them nominated and appoynted vnder the name of the Library keeper shold receyve them in and take charge of the same, both for the safe keeping and vsing of them in such sorte and manner as is hereafter specified. Receyving for his paynes and care the somme of fower powndes per annum to be paid by the senior burser of the Colledge quarterly.

1°. ffirst the sayd Library keeper shall lodge and study in the study within the sayd Chamber and shall dayly and diligently attend within from 8 of the clock in the forenoone vntill dynner tyme and from one in the afternoone vntil 4 at the least. In whych tyme all fellowes may and shall haue free liberty and accesse into the Chamber, there to vse any of the bookes committed to his custodye.

2°. If any ffellow shall have occasion and be desyrous at any other howre besydes in the daye tyme to come and study there, the said Library keeper being thereof advertised, shall forthwith attend to gyve him entrance.

3°. It shall not be lawfull for the sayd Library keeper to permytt any young Schollers or pensioners or any other besydes the ffellowes of the Colledge and such Masters of the Artes as shalbe in ffellowes Commons to come in the sayd Roome or chamber, or to make any abode there vppon pretence of perving any bookes or studying there, or any other occasion whatever.

4°. It shall in no case be lawfull for the sayd Library keeper to lend out of the sayd Roome or chamber any of the bookes to

him committed eyther to the Master of the sayd Colledge or any of the ffellows or any other person or persons whatsoever without the expresse licence and concent of the Master and Seniors first had and obteyned, vppon payne of the forfeiture of his Schollershipp for ever in the sayd Colledge. And yf any shall presume to borrow or carry away any agaynst the will or without the knowlege of the sayd Library keeper then they offending in this sorte to be censured according to the Rigor of the Statute in that behalf made.

5°. If it shall happen any of the bookes brought into the sayd roome and delyvered to the sayd Library keeper to be lost or wantynge for as it must probably proceed from his owne negligence and want of care it is therefore ordered and decreed lykewise by the Authority abouesayd that so many other bookes of the same kind and quality in every respect be brought and set off in the sayd roome as shalbe fownd lost or wantynge. And this to be done at the only cost and charges of the sayd Lybrary keeper and not of the College.

6°. The better to provyde for the Indemnitye of the sayd Library keeper it is further ordered and decreed that only those bookes which are in folio shalbe set abroad in the Chamber. The residue in 4^{to}, 8° or lesser volumes yf any such bee, shalbe kept within the studye. And the severall of them written in a Schedule shalbe set in open veiwe (*sic*) in the Chamber to the end that yff any fellow call for any of them to vse there they shalbe delyvered to him.

OWEN GWYNN	ROBERT LANG
RICHD. HORD	LAUR. BURNETT
W. NEALESON	THO. SPELL

The following documents, transcribed for me by Mr. J. H. Hessels, all relate to the Lady Margaret. The first document appears to be the original petition to Pope Innocent the Eighth for the Bull of Indulgence printed in our last number (Vol XIX, 546). The two remaining documents are Indulgences of a somewhat similar character to those already printed.

BEATISSIME PATER, Vt animarum saluti deuotorum oratorum
vestrorum Nobilium vtriusque sexus deuotorum vestre sanctitatis
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et sancte Romane ecclesie Henrici Regis et Elizabeth Regine Anglie et margarite eiusdem Regis matris familiarium salubrius consulatur Supplicanti humiliter Sanctitati vestre Rex et Regina ac mater ipsius Regis impersonas predictorum Nobilium vtriusque sexus Quatenus eis specialem gratiam facientes ut confessor ydoneus presbyter Secularis uel Regularis quem quilibet ipsorum duxerit eligendum eorum quemlibet ab omnibus et singulis excommunicationis suspensionis et interdicti alijsque ecclesiasticis sententijs censuris et penis a iure uel ab homine quauis occasione uel causa latis et quorumcunque mandatorum ecclesie transgressionibus alijsque eorum peccatis excessibus criminibus atque delictis quantumcunque grauibus et enormibus de quibus corde constricti et ore confessi fuerint etiam si talia forent propter que sedes apostolica esset merito consulenda Necnon votorum quorumcunque Jeuniorum et penitentiarum Iniunctarum omissionibus et alijs offensis de Reseruatis videlicet semel in uita et in mortis articulo exceptis illis contentis in bulla que legitur feria Quinta in cena domini de alijs vero sedi apostolice non Reseruatis casibus tociens quotiens opus fuerit absolvere et penitentiam salutarem iniungere vota uero quecunque per eos forsitan emissa Jerosolimitani Liminum Beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de vrbe Jacobi in compostella Regionis et castitatis votis duntaxat exceptis in alia pietatis opera commutare et iuramenta quecunque relaxare ac omnium peccatorum suorum plenariam Remissionem impendere possit. Quodque visitando duo uel tria per eos in loco ubi pro tempore residere contigerit eligenda altaria consequantur easdem indulgentias quas consequerentur si tempore quadragesime singulas stationum vrbis ecclesias Rome personaliter deuoteque visitarent Et insuper cuilibet ipsorum Nobilium vtriusque sexus in Infirmis peregrinationibus et locis quibuscunque Liceat habere altare portatile cum debitis Reuerentia et honore super quo in Locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis etiam ecclesiastico interdicto auctoritate ordinaria appposito suppositis dummodo causam non dederint interdicto etiam ante diem circa tamen diurnam Lucem per Regis Regine et Margarite predictorum Capellanos in ipsorum Nobilium presentia missas et alia diuina officia celebrare seu celebrari facere possint et valeant licentiam et facultatem concedere dignemini de gratia speciali Constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis Regula Cancellarie apostolice de datandis confessionalibus cui placeat derogare ceterisque in

contrarium facientibus Non obstantibus quibuscunque cum clausulis opportunis. [*Here follows in the handwriting of Pope Innocentius :*] fiat ut petitis. I. [*then follows written on the left-hand side of the parchment*] Et de reseruatis semel in uita et in mortis articulo premissis exceptis | Et de non Reseruatis casibus tocians quociens opus fuerit | Et de plenaria remissione semel in uita et in mortis articulo | Et de commutatione votorum premissis exceptis et relaxatione iuramentorum | Et quod uisitando dicta altaria consequentur Indulgentias stationum vrbis | Et de Altari portatili cum clausula ante diem et in locis interdictis ordinaria auctoritate | Et cum derogatione dicte Regule pro hac uice duntaxat ut prefertur | Et quod presentis transumpto per notarium publicum subscripto vbique fides adhibeatur | Et quod presentis supplicationis sola signatura sufficiat. [*By the side of these lines the Pope has drawn a bracket and written :*] Fiat I.

Endorsed : Confessionale pro familiaribus Regis Regine et matris Anglie Innocencij viij. M.

And in a later hand : A Petition to the Pope for indulgence, &c. for K. Hen. 7 his Queene and his mother.

Frater Anthonius humilis prior Domus maioris Cartusie ceterique diffinitores capituli generalis ordinis nostri carthusiensis Dilectis nobis in Christo domino Thome Stanlay domino de stanlay et domine Margarite vxori eius viuenti ac domine Elianore quondam vxori eius nunc mortue et liberis eorundem ac pro quibus intendunt nec non Et domino Thome Stanlay militi et Johanne vxori eius et liberis eorundem Salutem et per orationum suffragia gaudia consequi sempiterna. Cum virtutum omnium mater et radix caritas omnibus generaliter nos obliget et debitores efficiat illis tamen spiritualius nos astringit qui pre ceteris merentur et qui ad nos nostrumque ordinem maiorem deuotionem caritatis et affectum habere se ostendunt. Hinc est quod huiusmodi contuitu ac exigente uestre deuotionis affectu quem ad ordinem nostrum geritis, ad vniuersa et singula nostre religionis suffragia in vita recipimus pariter et in morte. Vobis tenore presentium plenam participationem concedentes videlicet, Missarum. Orationum. Vigiliarum. Jeiuniorum. Abstinentiarum. Elemosinarum. et omnium aliorum bonorum spiritualium que per fratres et sorores dicti ordinis in toto terrarum orbe ex

nunc operari dignabitur nostri clemencia redemptoris. Addentes nichilominus de gratia speciali ut cum obitus vestri quos deus felices faciat et beatos longis perprius indultis spatiis bone uite nostro fuerint capitulo generali nunciati in ipso recommendabimini. Iniungenturque pro animabus vestris Misse et alia pia suffragia sicut pro carissimis benefactoribus nostris et amicis est fieri consuetum. Quatenus anime vestre tantis ac talibus adiute suffragiis post vite presentis excessum ad regnum beatitudinis superne valeant opitulante domino facilius conuolare. Datum carthusie sedente nostro capitulo generali xxii^o die Mensis Aprilis. Anno domini Millesimo cccc^o lxxviii^o. Sub sigillo domus nostre cartusie predictæ in testimonium premisorum.

Endorsed: P. A letter of Fraternite of the hede hous of the Charterhouse with the holl chaptyre of the same.

And in a later hand: Thomae Domino Stanley et Margaretae vxori eius viventi et dominae Elianoræ quondam vxori eius et alijs. anno 1478. April 23.

ALEXANDER episcopus servus servorum dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam Pastoris eterni uices licet immeriti gerentes in terris ad ea libenter intendimus per que in dies Christi fidelium deuotio peramplius augeri et animarum salus valeant procurari. Sane cum dilecta in Christo filia Nobilis mulier Margarita Comitissa Richmundie et Derbie Carissimi in Christo filij nostri Henrici Anglie Regis Illustrissimi mater ex intimo deuotionis feruore a Venerabilibus fratribus nostris Vniuersis Archiepiscopis et Episcopis ac dilectis filiis Vniuerso Clero Regni Anglie cum magna maturitate obtinuisset ordinari et per dictum Regnum Septima Idus Augusti quolibet Anno festum dulcissimi Jhesu Saluatoris nostri ac officium cum Capitulis lectionibus antiphonis uersiculis et responsoriis congruentibus ac Missa cum eius octaua in ecclesijs dicti Regni celebrari et decantari ordinationem et celebrationem huiusmodi per nos et sedem apostolicam humiliter petijt confirmari Nos igitur qui diuini cultus augmentum et animarum salutem nostris potissime temporibus supremis desideramus affectibus post deliberacionem quam super hijs cum fratribus nostris habuimus diligentem prout ex alijs nostris in forma breuis litteris constat prefate Comitisse in hac parte deuotis supplicationibus inclinati officium predictum illiusque ordinationem auctoritate apostolica tenore presentium de nouo

approbamus et confirmamus volentes illud in Regno predicto a uolentibus posse coli et obseruari iuxta ordinationem et institutionem predictas Et nichilominus ut Christi fideles colibentius ad agendum et celebrandum dictum officium inducantur quo exinde se suarum sperauerint salutem animarum adepturos de omnipotentis dei misericordia ac beatorum Petri ac Pauli Apostolorum eius auctoritate confisi omnibus et singulis utriusque sexus Christi fidelibus uere penitentibus et confessis qui officium predictum in dicto Regno et ecclesijs illius deuote celebrauerint et audierint omnes et singulas indulgentias quas festum Corporis domini nostri Jhesu Christi audientes et celebrantes consecuntur dicta auctoritate elargimur Non obstantibus apostolicis ac bone memorie Octonis et Octoboni olim in dicto Regno dicte sedis Legatorum in Prouincialibus quoque et synodalibus Concilij editis generalibus uel specialibus Constitutionibus et ordinationibus ceterisque contrarijs quibuscunque Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre approbationis confirmationis uoluntatis et elargitionis infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum eius se nouerit incursurum. Datum Rome apud sanctum petrum Anno Incarnationis dominice Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto Quarto nonas Octobri Pontificatus nostri Anno tercio.

Signed: L. Podocatharus, *and by the writer of the Bull.*
de Oulterris.

Endorsed: Registrata apud me L. Podocatharum.

And in later hands: (1) Bulla confirmationis festi dulcissimi Jesu cum indulgentijs ad instantiam filii Matris Regis Margaretae, &c.; (2) Anno Domini 1494, 4^o Non. Octob. Pontificatus Alexandri Papae 3^o; (3) A bull grauntyd by pope Alexander the vjth for the confirmacion of the feste of Jhesu, the same Indulgence that is grauntyd to the feste of Corpus Christi.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

Erratum.—Vol XIX, p. 546, line 3 from the foot of the page, *read nos et Romanam.*



AD POETAS AQUILINOS.

“Weep no more, woful Shepherds, weep no more.”

Ye budding Bards, who from our Eagle's wings
Pluck pens to write your amorous twitterings,
What naked shame will you ere long inflict
On the Poor Fowl, when all his plumes are picked!
As you are strong, be merciful, and spare
Those great flight-feathers, which should beat the air
And make our Bird on wings of wonder rise
High o'er the noblest Gander to the skies.

If pens you lack, 'tis surely no abuse
To bid you spare the Eagle, pluck the Goose.
Poets as great as you have taken flight
On grey-goose pinions to Parnassus' height.
Great is the Eagle, soaring through the skies;
Yet they are foolish, who the Goose despise,
Whether her plumes enable us to pass
Into some treacherous Tripos' lowest class,
Or toothsome flesh delight our mouths at Michaelmas.

Nigh forty years our noble Eagle counts,
And still supreme o'er meaner creatures mounts:
Share you his flight; but, pray you, don't forget,
O more than Milton, you aren't forty yet.
Ere six-and-twenty Keats had lived and sung:
“Then print me,” Bavius clamours; “I'm as young.”
And thus to helpless Johnians he repeats
Erotic mouthings—but he isn't Keats.

If you would warble (and there are who will),
Whilst Father Antic calls you infant still,
Drink the Pierian waters, but expect
Therefrom a strong medicinal effect.
Drink, if you must; but see the draught be mild:
The potent brand is not for every child.
Climb, if it please you, great Parnassus' steep;
But climb: don't try it at a single leap.
Such reckless haste the mountaineer atones
With twisted ankles, or with broken bones.

If youthful ardour sting your soul to rhyme,
Rhyme on; but grow not old before your time:
Don't wax too serious over youthful woes,
Like puppy-dogs, which feel stomachic throes,
When curious longing tempts their tongues to lick,
And taste of blacking makes them deadly sick.
If hapless love turn rosy life to blue,
O blighted bard of less than twenty-two,
Don't give this ribald world excuse to scoff:
Pray go to bed and sleep the matter off.

Then sing, ye sufferers from an itching tongue,
Sing, pipe, chirp, twitter, warble; but be young.
Choose lighter themes. Have youthfulness and mirth
Fled with Astraea from a groaning earth?
If young ambition urge you to desire
An introduction to the Muses' choir,
Mark whom you court;—Melpomene's the worst:
Shew your credentials to Thalia first.
Don't know her? What? So shy? Well, take your
At Calverley's or Cluvienus' feet, [seat
Or his, whose Muse (as Bursars dare avow)
In mighty numbers canonised the Cow.

At least avoid one subject: 'tis the curse
Of modern, and especially minor verse,—
Yourself: pray don't indecently expose
Your naked soul, with all its passion-throes,

Its chance abrasions, and its foolish fears,
Its whines, its wrigglings, and its sloppy tears.
If passion's pains press potent on your chest,
Sing of your supper: we'll infer the rest.

Then be more private; show not every eye
Your heart's uncouth ill-oiled machinery.
'A human document'? Come, take the hint:
It doesn't follow that it's fit to print.
Then drape your soul with reticence, and choose
More cheerful subjects;—sing about the crews,
Sonnets on Sausage, Ballads to the Backs,
Or Canzonets on Cambridge Chimney-stacks,
Spenserian stanzas on Sagacious Dogs,
Pindaric Odes concerning Pollywogs,
Didactic Dramas upon Frozen Beef;
But give your Vivisected Soul relief.

Pray you, be merry. Sunny-hearted mirth
Has yet its function and its sphere on earth.
At times Apollo gives his bow a rest;
Even Deans and Tutors have been known to jest.
'Laugh and grow fat': so runs the ancient saw.
'Laugh and grow strong,' were nearer Nature's law,
Strong to endure, and resolute to do,
Bold to attempt, tenacious to pursue;
For 'tis in Mirth that Melancholy finds
A Patent Pill to purge dyspeptic minds.

THE WOLLERER'S GHOST.



THE BOATHOUSE DOG.

OH, men may come, and men may go,
And get their "Lents" and "Mays,"
Then vanish from the "path of tow,"
Yet one there is who stays.

There's no one seems to know his age,
His wisdom none will doubt;
His every action speaks the sage,
And he is old and stout.

He never runs or wanders far,
He has'nt got a "femme,"
Above all things he seems to bar
Immersion in the Cam.

He's one of great authority,
A sort of canine "prog,"
To check undue frivolity
In every stranger dog.

Sometimes his doggy soul is stirred
By foes across the tide,
And then his baritone is heard
The mongrel curs to chide.

But even then his dignity
Is rigidly maintained,
In spite of the malignity
Within his heart contained.

At boating he is quite "au fait,"
And gravely superintends
The "freshers" practice every day,
Until the "tubbing" ends.

Then later, when the "trials" start,
With their ungainly freight,
He sees each sorry lot depart,
Each limp-returning "eight."

Think, what a splendid coach he'd make
With his experience;
For this, at least, for his own sake,
We'll hope is no pretence.

He might be, if we only knew,
Some man transmogrified,
Some old-time swell who got his "blue,"
And now is doggified.

Whate'er he was in retrospect,
It doesn't matter now,
To-day he's worthy our respect,
As Lady Margaret "Bow."

H. B. H.



THE AMATEUR ANTIQUARY.

II.

"Olde moniments, which of so famous sprights,
The honour yet in ashes doo maintaine."

SPENSER.

SO far our sketches of the Roman Wall and its surroundings have been drawn chiefly from materials with which the historians have supplied us: let us now seek our inspiration from a humbler source, and turn, as it were, imaginative rag-pickers, rubbish-sorters of cities which have been dead and buried these fourteen hundred years,—scraping and ferreting amongst stones and earth, sifting out broken bottle necks, rusty nails, and odd pieces of crockery, and endeavouring to apply to each fragment a kind of Sherlock Holmes method of reasoning, that we may gain some clue to the lives and histories which once circled round it. Truly the people of old times were an inconsiderate race; for the history of their lives and habits is written mainly in the grave and the ashpit; and a man must be something of a body-snatcher, and something of a scavenger to read it. Doubtless we are wiser, or at least more economical, who use our rubbish to feed our boiler-fires: but it is a little hard upon the Antiquaries of, let us say, the thirty-seventh century. What will they think of us, if we leave them not even a broken jampot or an empty sardine-tin, to form a subject of philosophic argument and an incentive to archaeologic battle?

But let us return to our rubbish heap, and pick out the bulkiest objects,—stones, no doubt, of all shapes and sizes, altars and gravestones, votive and commemo-

rative tablets, mutilated statues and bruised reliefs; and so forth, down to the plain block of freestone, which once stood in the face of the Great Wall with some millions of its fellows. Here is the record of an Emperor or Imperial Legate, here of an obscure barbarian soldier, or a humble Briton's dead child: here is the great altar, which a Prefect dedicates to the fashionable deity of the day; here is another,—measuring scarcely more inches than the first measures feet,—which betokens the clumsy workmanship of a slave or peasant, and his devotion or gratitude to some uncouthly named god of his forefathers. Here a large and not inartistic image presents to us Cybele or Hercules; and here is the rough flagstone, on which some budding, six-year-old artist has scratched his earliest master-piece, proving that boys were boys even in those days;—at least it appears that they were moved to depict the ‘human form divine,’ after the fashion still in vogue with the draughtsman of the Nursery. It is a comforting thought, and one to be remembered when our ears are deafened by the jargon of rival critics: schools may come, and schools may go; the Academic may denounce the Impressionist, and the Impressionist may sneer at the Academic: but there is only one really permanent School of Art, and in that we have all graduated.

Many of our specimens have a flavour of literary interest also; for upon these we may read some of the earliest compositions ever published in Britain. This tablet from Caervoran is inscribed with a set of rough iambic verses in praise of the Mother of the Gods,—perhaps the earliest poem ever put together in England. These two altars from Corbridge bear Greek dedications, each of which reads itself into a Hexameter; this altar from Risingham shows us a pair of verses of this latter metre, in which ‘one touch of nature,’ makes us feel own brothers to their composer; for, Roman as he was, he was not above false quantities.

Still, it is a human, rather than a literary or artistic interest, that attaches to the best of them; 'sermons in stones,' we might almost call them; for they form a kind of ill-arranged common-place book upon the life and doings of northern Britain during three centuries of Roman rule: a book hard to interpret, since its thousand authors wrote independently, at widely different times, and in widely sundered places; hard also to piece together, since many a page has yet to be recovered, and many a page is irrecoverably lost. Many a relic lies embedded in church or priory, castle or pele-tower in the neighbourhood of the wall; and many an inscription has been destroyed by the superstitious ignorance of early ages, or the utilitarian spirit, which, though commonly supposed to be especially characteristic of modern times, is not a thing of to-day or yesterday—just as there were brave men before Agamemnon,—so there were Philistines before Goliath; *illacrimabiles urgeantur*.

Formerly the unsophisticated Cumbrian regarded all lettered stones as 'uncanny,'—possibly in fear lest they might contain spells and incantations from the mysterious rites of the dead heathen; and tablet or altar suffered accordingly, being 'brayed' into sand, to strew the farmhouse kitchen-floor. In some instances the Saxon builder has compromised matters with his conscience, and purged the stone of its paganism by covering sculpture and inscription with a hard coating of cement. Other memorials have fallen victims to the exigencies of the farmstead: in the Museum at Newcastle we may yet see a stone, bearing the effigy of a Roman soldier, which narrowly escaped so mean a destiny; for the figure stands in a hollow niche, and Stukely tells us that it was "condemned to make a pig-trough on; but some gentlemen, full timely, with a small sum, for the present reprieved him." But doubtless many a less fortunate stone has thus been degraded from the service of the *Dii Manes*, and put to

the base office of fattening bacon. The Moslem of fiction relieves his angry soul by desiring that dogs may defile the graves of his enemy's ancestors: to wish that pigs might make a dish of their gravestones would surely be no less potent and expressive a curse.

Nor have the celestial deities fared much better than the infernal. Holland, in his edition of Camden, describes an altar, which in Roman days did honour to the Syrian Goddess; but now, says he, "women beat their buckes upon it." Cleanliness, the proverb tells us, is next to godliness; and here we see the adage exemplified: first the temple, and presently the laundry. But even the Romans themselves are estopped from complaining against their successors: the temptation to use altars for quoins and building stones was often too great for them; and inscribed tablets were capital things to pave a floor with. Nor were the memorials of the dead respected,—as witness the monument erected by the sorrowing Pusinna to her deceased husband, Dagvald, the Pannonian; for some sacrilegious hand of the next generation has ruthlessly chopped it into a circular hearthstone.

Of all the stones which have been preserved, whether by the pious care of early antiquaries, by the hand of Saxon or medieval mason, or by the kindly envelopment of the earth itself, those are most numerous which bear a dedication to some deity. Their number and variety reveal to us a perfect hotch-potch of religions, a medley of faiths dead and dying, which perhaps only Rome or Alexandria could have matched. Nowhere else were so many different nationalities permanently settled within such comparatively narrow limits. Gauls and Dacians, Batavians and Spaniards, Tungrians and Dalmatians, Syrians and Moors were amongst the peoples who furnished garrisons for the forts: a certain infusion of these races must have tinged the civil population also; for every year, no doubt, some of the time-expired soldiers would settle upon farms in the fertile valleys

of the Tyne and Irthing, or, it may be, set up shop or tavern in Luguwallum, Corstopitum or Pons Aelii. Sepulchral inscriptions add to our list with records of Rhaetians, Noricans, Pannonians, and the like: here we meet with one from Traianopolis, here with a man of Nicomedia, or a native of Tusdrus in the province of Africa. At certain spots were planted colonies of Britons, transported hither from the south; and, as time ran on, the Romanized elements amongst the original Brigantian and Otadene clans must gradually have increased. All these races, to a greater or less degree, adopted the official religion of their masters; and most of them grafted upon it uncouth gods of their own, which are sometimes addressed separately, and sometimes identified with more familiar Roman deities, as though the vanquished gods, as well as their worshippers, had learnt to put on the garments of civilization. Nor was this all; for, to make confusion yet more confounded, there was an interchange of deities amongst the subject races themselves,—as, for example, at Condercum, where we find an Asturian regiment restoring the temple of the Three Mothers of the Plains, these latter being of distinctively Teutonic origin. Nor were the Romans themselves less indiscriminately pious; but, whenever they met with a new god, they had at least some odds and ends of devotion to bestow upon him,—some attic or cellar ready for him in the misty palace of Olympus; a compensation, no doubt, for the discourtesy they had done him by conquering his ancient worshippers in spite of their prayers for his assistance.

In many cases polite obsequiousness joins the reigning emperor to Jupiter or Mars,—no great compliment to either, in some cases, unless the ‘numina Augustorum’ were more worshipful than their bodily manifestations. In other instances philosophy, or ignorance, personifies and worships an abstraction,—the Genius of the Camp, the Wall, or the Standards,

or even the plain Standards themselves, as was done by the First or Faithful Cohort of Vardulli, which seems to have been a somewhat sceptical regiment. Here and there one special cult held sole, or at least preeminent, sway; here and there the average is restored by a more than usually comprehensive dedication,—“To Jupiter, best and greatest,” for example, “and all the rest of the immortal gods;” or, as on a tablet erected at Borcovicum by the Second Cohort of Tungrians, “To all the gods and goddesses, as directed by the oracle of the Clarian Apollo.” It must have surely been some extraordinary perplexity, which drove a Teutonic Cohort, stationed in northern Britain, to apply to an Ionian oracle for advice.

Jupiter is, of course, the deity most frequently addressed; and the number of his altars found at Birdoswald and Maryport seems to indicate the existence of temples in his honour at each of these places. One altar is dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus, another to Jupiter Serapis; and in many places,—never far from spots where coal crops out, or where some kind of ore lies near the surface,—altars have been found inscribed to Jupiter Dolichenus, the special patron of miners,—so called of Doliche in Thessaly, ‘ubi ferrum nascitur,’ as a continental inscription informs us.

In a district garrisoned by so large a force, Mars naturally holds an important place; and to Mars we find many altars dedicated,—to Mars pure and simple, to Mars Militaris, and to Mars Victor. To him we may possibly allot an altar found near Carlisle, which gives us one of those brief glimpses of a forgotten history, so interesting in their suggestiveness, and so tantalizing in their brevity. The heading of the inscription has been cut away; but the name of the dedicator, and the occasion of the dedication are still to be read;—“ob res trans vallum prospere gestas,”—a successful battle or campaign north of the Wall. Surely there is a story hidden here: indeed we might

construct twenty to fit the fragment, as easily as we might build fairy tales upon the words "They lived happily ever after." But let the episode be brimful of moving accidents, and let the hairsbreadth 'scapes be of the narrowest: let us manœuvre Lucius Victorinus into horrible danger—send him reconnoitring, let us say, and throw him into an ambushade, in some Caudine Forks beside Liddesdale, or make him all but a second Varus in the woods of Dumfriesshire. There let him stand, encouraging his men with much outwards calmness, but mentally vowing the finest altar, that ever mason made, or sculptor carved, if Mars will but bring him out of the difficulty with life and honour. And presently trumpets shall be heard in the distance; and the Sixth Legion, the Victorious, Pious, and Faithful, shall come swinging up to his relief; and there shall be great slaughter of Caledonians, and a happy ending to our romance.

Of the worship of other well-known deities, there are less frequent, but still sufficient traces. A large altar, which was dredged from the Tyne at Newcastle, is dedicated to Neptune by the Sixth Legion, and perhaps records the fulfilment of a vow made by a sea-sick detachment during the horrors of a stormy passage across the North Sea. Apollo, under his title of Maponus, may have had a temple at Hexham, Minerva at Rochester in Redesdale—the Roman Bremenium. Many altars bear inscriptions to Fortune, several to *Fortunae Conservatrix*; and, to judge by the places where these were unearthed, it was fashionable to have an altar to Fortune in one's villa—a kind of ornament for the front hall. But we can well understand the importance of gaining the goddess' goodwill in this wild region, where, no doubt, wealth and prosperity would be more than ever apt to take wing. Fortune is no bicyclist; for, the rougher the road, the faster she turns her wheel.

Hercules also had his worshippers, and with his

club and lion-skin formed a favourite subject for the sculptors of the district. One of the Greek altars already referred to, is dedicated to the Tyrian Herakles by his archpriestess, Diodora; the other to Astarte, by one Pulcher: and from these and other indications we may infer that ancient Corstopitum had a certain oriental flavour, and probably was not altogether a model city. A sore stumbling block, too, has Astarte's altar been to the old antiquarians, many of whom mistook C-shaped sigma for G, and lambda for A, and so were forced to invent a new heaven and a new earth, or at least un-heard of goddesses and impossible men to explain the consequent difficulties. But they were brave guessers, and would never confess themselves beaten: even Horsley turned Hadrian's lieutenant, Platorius, into a town—a stranger metamorphosis, surely, than ever Ovid celebrated: for meeting with the general's name on a mutilated slab, he misread one letter, and boldly informs us that "Apiatorium was the name of a place at that time."

A few inscriptions and a number of sculptures attest the worship of Mercury. Diana, Bellona, and (perhaps more sincerely worshipped than any) the Goddess of the Tertian Fever obtain bare mention in our list, as does poor Vulcan also. He is the only god whose name comes at the foot, and not at the head of the inscription: but when his brother-gods used him so ill, what wonder if the 'servum pecus' of mortals did the like, and refused to allow him precedence of themselves?

As was natural in a land of moor and forest, altars dedicated to Silvanus are not uncommon. Two fine specimens have been found in Weardale, which in a later age became the special hunting-preserve of the Bishops of Durham; and one of these gives us a glimpse of an event, which must have been a Nine-Days Wonder in Longovicum, a topic of conversation at the dinner-tables of Vinovia, a theme for the street-gossips of Vindomora, and a story to be received with incredulity,

when, after growing fifty-fold in every detail, it found its way to the taverns of Corstopitum or Cataractonium. For the altar was erected by the Prefect of the Ala Sebosiana, and records that officer's successful capture of a magnificent boar—an exploit which, try as he would, never a prefect before him had been able to achieve.

Upon one altar Silvanus is identified with Cocidius, whose name is frequently found elsewhere in conjunction with that of Mars. The combination seems strange at first, until we remember that Silvanus was not only a rural god, but also the special protector of Roman camps; and there is reason to believe that a similar function was ascribed to Cocidius; for one altar bears the inscription: "Cocidio genio praesidii," and another "Marti Cocidio genio valli." Belatucader also is identified with Mars; but Cocidius and he seem to have been worshipped by different races, or at least by different ranks of society. The altars of the former god are usually large and well made; and he appears to have been a special favourite with the legionaries, and the cohorts drawn from northern Europe. Those of Belatucader, on the other hand, are small, meanly carved, and rudely lettered; and it is exceptional to find one dedicated by a soldier. Probably he was an aboriginal deity, and with his worshippers subjected to servitude by the Roman conquest.

Many other barbaric gods had their temples, or at least their altars in this region. The worship of the Great Mother, at Caervoran, seems to have been rather oriental in character than Roman: for this fortress was long garrisoned by Syrian archers; and the goddess herself was above the distinctions of Roman theology, being a kind of composite deity, as the tablet already mentioned shows. Let us try our hands at a rough translation:

"The Starry Virgin holds her heavenly place,
And shines on high above the Lion's face;

Of right and truth the first Inventress she;
Cities she founds in firm stability.
Lo! What fair gifts to mortal men she brings,
And bids them learn the lore of heavenly things!
Mother of Gods—such dignity she claims:
Peace, Virtue, Ceres—these are all her names;
The Syrian Goddess, whom our homage hails,
Dispensing life and justice in her scales.
The Syrian Queen hath set her sign on high,
Yon stars—ye see them in the midnight sky:
O'er Libya first her constellation blazed,
And Libya first the hymn of worship raised:
From Libya forth her mystic rites have passed,
And even Britain knows her power at last.
Such is the faith, which, by her favour blest,
Caecilius Donatinus hath confessed—
A soldier, who, by our great Emperor's will,
Is Brevet-Tribune, though a Prefect still."

The mysteries of the Persian sun-god, Mithras, became widely prevalent in this district, and, unlike most other forms of heathen belief, appear to have claimed the devotee's undivided allegiance. These rites were celebrated in caves, which opened from the back of the temples, forming the innermost and holiest shrines: their sides were usually adorned with elaborate sculptures, which portrayed Mithras bursting from the Egg, which was the beginning of all things, and stretching out his arms to uphold the Zodiac Belt, which arched round and above him; or in the act of slaying the Great Primeval Bull, whose blood brought fertility to the earth, and in some mysterious manner got the better of Ahrimanes; but ritual and doctrine are alike obscure, and much confounded by astronomical symbolism.

Widely prevalent, too, was the cult of the Three Mothers, grave matronly figures, seated side by side in equal dignity. Their real names it was unlucky to mention; and these have perished accordingly: but their titles are many—*Matres Campestres*, *Transmarinae*,

Ollototae, Domesticae, and even Matres Omnium Gentium. The folk-lore will find you traces of their worship still; for the three fairies, who meet you in the forest, and grant you the fulfilment of three wishes, are said to be their direct descendants.

At Condercum was a small sacellum, or chapel, where two altars stood, bearing the names of Anociticus and Antenociticus respectively. Some suppose that the same deity is meant by either title; but it may be that the names denote the Great Twin Brethren of some lost mythology. At Borcovicum two goddesses, named Beda and Fimmilena were worshipped; and single altars have been found, bearing the uncouth names of Setlocenia and Garmangabis; nor was the goddess Brigantia without honour in her own country. But most interesting of all this lesser Pantheon is the goddess-nymph Coventina, patroness and inhabitant of the well, which still exists by the ruins of Procolitia.

Whether she was a native or an immigrant deity, we cannot say: but, by nature or adoption, she was the pride and pet of the Batavian cohort, which garrisoned the station, and of all others who dwelt in or around Procolitia. Her little temple nestled beside the western wall, and looked at the towers of the western gateway; and in the midst of the temple pavement was her own cool, unfailing well, whose waters bubbled copiously from the depths, and flowed away by a trim stone channel to the fields and gardens of the southern slope. The well was explored some twenty years ago; and the process rescued the goddess from oblivion, and revealed the treasures of her home. Numerous small altars, some vases, and a few votive tablets were brought to light; and, if we may credit the largest of these last, the goddess did not dwell in watery isolation, but had two attendant Naiads, to keep her company. But more curious than these was the great hoard of coins, which the well contained—about sixteen thousand, it is said, in number, and nearly three tons in weight.

Antiquaries differ as to the origin of so large and varied a collection; for the earliest coin shows us the features of Mark Antony, and the latest bears the impress of the Emperor Gratian, so that the account was not closed till very shortly before the fall of the Roman dominion. Some regard the find as the accumulation of centuries of pious offerings; others assert it to be the result of sudden emergency, when disaster—doubtless the final disaster of all—made it necessary for the beleaguered troop to march with no more burden than their arms, and attempt to cut their way through thousands of triumphant Picts to the still Roman regions of the South. But it may be that both parties are right—that during the long years of Roman rule the goddess and her shrine had won the slender offerings of many generations of humble worshippers, perhaps the grateful tributes of those, who in time of sickness had found some real or imagined virtue in the waters of Coventina's spring. And now, in Procolitia's last and darkest hour, what fitter custodian could the worn, half-starved Batavians find for their little useless hoards of hard-earned coin, or for the regimental treasure, which could but furnish them with a mockery of pay, than the goddess, whom they and their predecessors had worshipped for, it may be, some three hundred years?

If that be so, there is the nucleus of a little tragedy in the meanest disc of water-worn bronze. Each coin may stand for a hope, long cherished and never fulfilled. This, perhaps, was hoarded by a grey-haired veteran, who dreamt longingly of the day when he should be rich enough to buy some swampy but well-loved homestead by the lower Rhine; nor shall we lessen the pitifulness of his parting with it, if we imagine that perhaps this very coin was the last doit needed to make up the full tale of his desires. This other, it may be, was treasured up for the enfranchisement of some slave parent or brother, who lived and died in bondage

after all, never knowing how near he had come to freedom: this to purchase wedding-finery for some fair Procolitian maiden, whom the hoarder was to marry, when his years of service were over. Perhaps the women and children of the fort had already been sent southward, when the storm first threatened; so that we may picture her dwelling in the long-drawn agony of suspense at Isurium or Eburacum, and even dimly see her face, and read her thoughts, as she stands by the city gate, gazing in tears and silence at the grey line of Watling Street, which should bring her lost lover to her side; or as she lies dying at last, with her face still turned in hopeless faithfulness to the window, which looks out towards the north.

So, perhaps, they hoarded, and so, it may be, they committed their treasures to Coventina's keeping; surely the longest deposit-account in the history of banking: for it was not till almost fifteen hundred years had gone by, that modern antiquaries broke into her strong room—not burglariously altogether, but rather as the natural administrators of the property of the ancient dead. But of the men themselves there is only one more picture to be drawn—a misty sketch of the bleak moor, which falls southward from Procolitia to the sheltered hollows of Tynedale; a score or two of battle-stained soldiers in the grey dimness of imminent dawn, ranked in a still bristling circle round a little knoll—the barrow, if our fancy deceive us not, where some British warrior lies, who died for his freedom, when Agricola first led the Roman Eagles through the fords of Tyne, so that the end is linked with the beginning. And presently the sun comes up, red and ominous, and shows them the broad line of corpses, marking the trail of the night march, and the grim, hungry faces of the thousands that hedge them in, and only draw breath a little, till the signal be given for the final massacre. Suddenly there is a heaving of the crowded ranks, a roar and a rush forward, a little

clashing of steel, and a little spurting of blood; and now we may strike the First Cohort of Batavians off the Army List of the Empire.

A similar disaster, but one which we may guess to have happened at a much earlier date, is suggested by the discovery, at Maryport, of many altars, carefully deposited in pits, not far from the Roman fortress. It may be that the expectation of mortal peril, or the imminence of some desperate enterprise, the tale of which none survived to tell, was the cause of this pious preservation; and here, though we cannot trace the fate of those who buried them, except from the ominous testimony of silence, we may at least find indications of the return-wave of Roman triumph in the large and elaborately carved altar, which was found in the fortress itself. "To the Genius of the place," so the inscription runs—"to Fortune who brings the wanderer home, to Rome the eternal city, and to benignant Fate." Surely every word breathes the joy and triumph of new dawn after darkness, of disaster avenged and repaired, of victory restored and dominion reestablished.

But enough of this bewildering galaxy of gods; here are secular tablets for us to examine and interpret, some with the bold lettering and simple phraseology, which mark the vigorous times, when the Wall was young; some with the cramped and ligatured inscriptions, and the high-sounding but ill-merited titles of a later age, when a Caracalla or an Elagabalus disgraced the names, which the earlier Antonines had adorned. Some of these stones record the restoration of a granary, a basilica, a balistarium, or a riding-school, and so afford us a glimpse of the structures, which the towns and fortresses contained: indeed, if we are to credit the inscriptions, there was a perfect epidemic of old age and debility amongst public edifices during the early part of the third century; but it is permissible to suspect that '*vetustate conlapsum*' is often a polite fiction, which covers the disgrace and

disaster inflicted by a watchful enemy on the home of a careless or cowardly troop.

Let us now spare a glance or two for the grave-stones: for these may flash us back here and there a glimmer of light, not indeed upon great matters, but at least upon some obscure bereavement, which may nevertheless be typical of thousands. Many of them are elaborately carved, and some are not without a certain artistic merit: some bear a portrait of the deceased person, and record his age, birthplace, and profession; some have no more than a rude, ungrammatical scrawl—the ‘*hic iacit*,’ for example, which once told the people of Vindolana where Brigomagus was buried.

Sadly enough, no small number record the deaths of young children. One bears the likeness of a little lad of five, Master Cocceius Nonnius, ‘in his habit, as he lived,’ wearing a child’s frock, and armed with a toy whip: another shows us a boy wrapped in a travelling cloak, and bearing money in his hand, to pay the ferryman—too tiny a traveller, one might think, to make so long and dreadful a journey alone; a delicate child too, we may imagine; for something in his portrait, battered though it be, suggests the idea; whereas he of the whip was a sturdy youngster, and without doubt something of a ‘pickle.’

Some of our monuments have been erected by husbands in memory of their wives, or by widows in honour of their dead husbands; and these often bear brief but eloquent witness of worth and affection. “She lived thirty-three years without blemish,” is the simple life-history of one good woman; and all the funeral odes of Pindar could not have brought her golden virtues nearer the skies. Some are remarkable for curious names, as that of Aelia Commindus:—what a life, we are tempted to think, poor Nobilianus, her husband must have led, with a wife whose very name ‘wore the breeks!’ But what’s in a name, after all?

She was his 'conjux carissima,'—after her death at least, if not before. Some again show us strange features, as that of Ulpius Apollinaris' wife, Aurelia, whose portrait exhibits her with a veritable beard on her chin: Some we may note as the record of strange unions, as that which Barates the Palmyrene erected to his Catvallaunian wife; some for curious institutions, as the stone which the Collegium, or burial-club, of the slaves at Hunnum set up over the remains of their fellow-slave, Hardalio: and some for strange circumstances, as his, who "born in Galatia died in Galatia also, and on his death-bed desired that he might be buried in his father's tomb."

One monument more:—not indeed inscribed, or even of stone at all; for here the very bones have been their own memorial, and have revealed their story almost as plainly as written words could have recorded it. Beside the North Tyne, just outside the walls of Cilurnum, stand the remains of a villa; and the open space at the back of it has itself been a grave: for here were found the bones of some thirty persons, lying,—so it appeared,—as they had fallen, many of them huddled against the wall of the house. Hard by is the bridge, through whose arches, no doubt, the Pict won entrance into the sheltered region behind the Wall, when at length the decay of Roman power left the little Asturian regiment too weak and disheartened to guard them efficiently. And so down comes a 'spate,' such as Tyne has never known since,—a torrent of fierce barbarians, which neither fury of the storm, nor icy chill of the water could stay or slacken: and presently the bridge is rushed, and the wild yell of triumph brings a terrible awakening to the sleepers in the villa, a few yards away. Then come screaming and panic, and a vain attempt to fly to the gateway of Cilurnum, or to hide in the thicker darkness which fills the nooks and angles at the back of the house; and then swift death and slow burial: for the earth, which is to cover

the fallen, must be spread by the gradual processes of nature; there is no friendly hand to do them that service. Friends enough, it may be, stood on the walls of the fortress, and saw them lying there, as the flames shot up from the plundered villa: but these, we cannot doubt, had heavy enough concern with the living, and small opportunity to tend the dead; nor would it be long ere they were to lie as still and helpless themselves. How they met their fate,—whether in the storm and sack of the dying city, or amongst the tombs, which fringed the southward road; selling their lives for a price by the shattered gate, or shrieking for mercy, as they ran, craven and disarmed, seeking some hole to hide them,—that we cannot tell. It is only for a moment that the curtain is lifted; and then down comes the darkness once more. But the fancy can still see a ruddy and lurid glare through the clouds, which cover the last end of Cilurnum.

R. H. F.



A LOCAL CENTRE.

(Cave Keynem)

SYNDICS sit in solemn conclave to dispense you woe or
weal,
And their doom like Death and Fortune will admit of no
appeal ;
So, on learning you're selected at a Centre to preside,
It's your duty to the Syndics to be flushed with proper
pride.

You receive a printed post-card, brief and formal, which
denotes
Your appointment to preside at Pembroke Dock or
John o' Groat's,
And 'Instructions' it continues 'shortly follow,' and
you wait
Swollen with a new importance, with new dignity elate.

Then an envelope is sent you. "Please acknowledge
its receipt."
'Tis a deluge of Directions. You unpack a monstrous
sheet
Titled 'Table of the Numbers,' and are told 'To guide
the eye,
Rule a line below the figures of the Centre you supply.'
There's a pamphlet of Instructions to be read like Holy
Writ,
You may break the ten Commandments but you must
remember it ;
By a microscopic blunder might the Universe be
wrecked,
And 'the very greatest trouble is occasioned by neglect.'

In the heaviest of printing, in a type that can't be
missed,
You receive a 'special warning' to be careful with your
list;
The Attendance List is 'Vital.' Angel-tongues could
hardly state
The superlative importance of its being accurate.

You must fix the hours for drawing, and must practice
days before
Reading fifty words a minute, never less and never
more,
For 'the Syndicate are anxious' that the Short-hand
should be done
As eleven rules direct it on the final page but one.

Take the envelopes provided, Juniors white and Seniors
blue;
They are black with regulations; read those regulations
through.
See your 'Index-Numbers' tally; not a single detail
drop;
Range the answers by their numbers with the lowest
on the top.

With your cap upon your forehead, gown and hood
upon your back,
You preside and tremble hourly at those awful laws in
black,
And you envy all those urchins (or if girls, you envy
them)
Whom no regulations worry and no Syndicates con-
demn.

QUIS TERETIOR?



Memorials, Journal, and Botanical Correspondence of Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.E.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Botany in the University. Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes, 1897.

THE obituary notice of the late Professor Cardale Babington, which appeared in the *Eagle* for October 1895 (pp. 62—76), is here reproduced with some slight additions and alterations, the former chiefly in the notes. These, together with a series of "Reminiscences" from the pens of the Rev J. A. Babington, Mr H. R. Francis (the grandson of "Junius"), Professor Cowell, Mrs R. B. Batty, the Bishops of Durham and Gloucester, the Masters of Trinity, Clare, St Catharine's, and Selwyn, Miss Marsh, and Professors Liveing and Newton, and another series of separate tributes in different journals by the two last-named, by Dr Moule, Mr Britten (a contribution of special interest), and others, make up the introductory portion extending to nearly 100 pages. The *Journal* and *Correspondence*, with two copious indices, occupy 475 pages more.

The whole volume, a monument of affectionate and devoted labour on the part of the widow, aided by Professor Mayor's vast stores of biographical learning and unwearied research, cannot fail to be read with deep interest by a certain circle, a circle now rapidly diminishing, of those who enjoyed Professor Babington's personal acquaintance and shared his views. To the outer world and the ordinary reader it may, indeed, seem that we have here a collection of materials for a biography rather than a biography proper—a good deal of repetition and something of the trivial. But those for whom the volume is manifestly designed will

probably prefer the actual treatment, with all its minuteness of detail and *ipsissima verba*; and even those to whom Professor Babington was but a name will have little difficulty in discerning the kindly nature and observant intellect, the sustained industry and sound acquirement, the simple unaffected love of Nature, the ready sympathy with every philanthropic effort, which won the respect of the scientific world and the regard of society.

Professor Babington was, indeed, one in whom local sympathies and personal attachments were exceptionally strong; while he knew his own country as few professors know it. With the exception of a two months' visit to the Channel Islands in 1838, and one to Iceland in 1845, his travels appear to have been limited to the British Isles, a feature in his life which is the more surprising in that, according to Professor Mayor, "he pitied the botanist who, never seeking living plants in their homes, armed with microscope, ransacks their cell and fibre" (p. lxxvi.). His reason for thus limiting his area of observation appears to have been his preference for sure and well-verified conclusions. When urged to visit Switzerland, his reply was, "If I fall into a mistake there, I may never be able to go over the ground again" (p. xviii.). The flora of the higher Alps, of the valleys of the Pyrenees, and of Provence,—so varied and interesting, and in later years so accessible,—appears consequently to have been insufficient to tempt him. Nor does an interview which he records in 1838 with Holman, the blind traveller, who made the tour of the world unaccompanied, appear to have suggested to him any like extension of his own field of enquiry. But "few men," says Professor Mayor, "ever rifled, as he did, throughout their length and breadth, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and their 'satellites, Orkney, Shetland, Achill, Arran, the Hebrides, &c. As a boy he explored the country round Bath. In manhood, and even to old age, he

spent vacations in tours, several times taking Glasgow students with him, while Professor Balfour led a troop from Edinburgh. His journals resemble Ray's in the even justice meted out to Natural History and Antiquities" (p. xviii.).

With such varied sympathies, it is all the more to his honour that Mr Britten should be able to say of his *Manual* that "it revolutionized the study of British plants, and gave an impetus to thought and work among British botanists to a degree unequalled by any publication of the century" (p. lxxviii.).

Of the bias which throughout ruled his religious views, the same writer gives the following account :

"Brought up in the Evangelical school of thought, which at that time aroused the Established Church from the lethargy into which it had sunk, he, unlike so many of his contemporaries—the two Newmans for instance—never deviated from his early beliefs. As a boy he became acquainted with William Wilberforce, an old friend of his father ; at Cambridge as an undergraduate he heard Charles Simeon preach, and later took others to hear him ; he attended missionary meetings, where Baptist Noel spoke ; he supported Connop Thirlwall in the action which he took as to the admission of dissenters to academical degrees ; and in later life—indeed, up to his death—actively supported a number of philanthropic societies, all characterized by a strong Protestant tone. His drawing-room was a centre for meetings of these bodies, and, in conjunction with Mrs Babington, he promoted missionary work both at home and abroad. But all was done quietly and unostentatiously ; and, however strong his principles might be, his natural kindness of heart and consideration for others prevented that aggressive assertion of them which characterizes the less cultured representatives of Protestantism. The various and ever-varying aspects of biblical criticism and the evolution hypothesis never disturbed him" (pp. lxxv.—lxxvi.).

Steady, continuous labour and research, crowned by solid and permanent results rather than brilliant discovery and achievement, constituted, indeed, Professor Babington's scientific excellence. His painstaking resolution was indomitable. "I had," he said to me on one occasion, "very great difficulty when commencing the study of botany, in remembering the Latin names; but I was determined to overcome the difficulty and set to work until I had committed between three and four thousand names to heart, and after that I never had any more trouble."

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the English equivalents of the Latin names were not supplied, where practicable, so far as the *Journal* and the *Correspondence* are concerned, either in parentheses or footnotes; as it is, they often fail to enable any but professed botanists to identify them. It would have been as well also to have informed the reader whether there was any blood relationship between the descendant of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, and Thomas Babington Macaulay. It appears not; but there was family relationship, the great historian's aunt, Jean Macaulay, having married Thomas Babington, who was Professor Babington's uncle.

J. B. M.



THE POETRY OF SHELLEY.

An Appreciation.

FROM ages immemorial, mankind has endeavoured to define Poetry, but despite our labours the witch, Thetis-like, has baffled all pursuers. Little have we brought to light since Aristotle's day. We only know that Poetry is a mystery and that her worship requires an initiation. To the vulgar who seek to find her by industry or research, she ever makes the Sibylline response "Procul O procul este profani!"

But if we cannot at all adequately define the art, we may perhaps attempt to sum up and estimate the faculties that help to form the artist. Now it sometimes happens that in the spheres of music, poetry and painting, an exponent arises who seems to embody in himself that which we have come to regard as the very soul and essence of his art. His name may not be the greatest in the Temple of Fame—though such it often is—physical weakness, a short span of life, hostile environment may militate against the perfect development of his powers, but so does he impersonate the elemental force of that which he sets forth that we instinctively say that such an one *is* music, *is* poetry, *is* painting, and we would name Beethoven in music, Shakespere in poetry, Raphael in painting as those in whom the pure spirit of their art is most truly incarnate. With Shakespere then before us, we will endeavour to form a conception of the qualities that help to make the ideal poet.

First and foremost he must possess that mysterious

potency which for want of better names we call "inspiration" or "the faculty divine." This, as Plato teaches us, is the supreme qualification of the true bard and it is the possession of this that separates with so mighty a gulf, Milton from Chapelain and Tennyson from Tupper. His must be, too, a splendid and puissant imagination, an intimate knowledge of the human heart, a perfect mastery of language and metre, a distinctive personality, and, finally, a commanding intellect. Many who with Keats have sighed for "a life of sensations rather than a life of thoughts" will deem this last superfluous, but it will soon be perceived that this is the very quality that sets the gods of poetry—Dante, Shakespere, Milton, Goethe, Browning—so high above their fellow-bards.

Now we propose to put Shelley to the test described, to ascertain how far he fulfils and how far falls short of these essential qualifications. He, in truth, has suffered more than most men at the hands of critics. From the *Quarterly Reviewer*, down a long line of hostile cavillers, he has received treatment the most shameful and unfair. Yet these masters of the bludgeon have not wrought the greatest injury; their clumsy weapons have often redounded to their own hurt. No, it is one skilled in the rapier-thrust, who with quick sallies and ready eye essays to overthrow our poet—it is Matthew Arnold the apostle of sweetness and light—the Philistines' foe. What reasons prompted our leader to desert us at this hour we may never know—whether Shelley's Nonconformity or Radicalism—but however that may be, *this* will be generally conceded that in our times—times in which the fame of Shelley has grown apace—Arnold's famous essay has retarded the recognition of Shelley's true position in literature more than the adverse writings of any other critic.

For Arnold's verdict in literary matters is in many circles taken as final. The beautiful phrases he fashioned

have passed into current usage, and are freely quoted as irrefutable truths. We do not soon forget the eloquent period with which he concludes:—"The Shelley of actual life is a vision of beauty and radiance indeed, but availing nothing, effecting nothing, and in poetry no less than in life he is a beautiful but *ineffectual* angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain."

Let us try for a moment to shake off the spell which this word-magician casts over us, and endeavour to ask "Is this true?—What is its full meaning?" We shall soon see that to name a poet ineffectual, to say that he avails, that he effects, *nothing*, is paramount to despoiling a monarch of his crown, or denying divinity to a god. If a poet after singing hymns unbidden for ten years is found "ineffectual," he had far better have remained silent. But is Shelley ineffectual? Does he at all fulfil the qualities of the ideal poet? Has he transmitted to us that divine "afflatus" which is so mysteriously entrusted to every child of Apollo? To this we boldly answer "Yes, in great measure," and would go further and claim for Shelley what the world is tardily beginning to recognise that since the days of the great Milton, no poet has realized his high calling to such a degree—none more rightfully assumes his throne amid

"Quique pii vates et Phoebæ digna locuti."

For to him was given as to few with so great largess that mysterious endowment of involuntariness which is as the wind blowing where it listeth—the faculty divine which so fills the medium that he is fain to reply to those who ask "Whence came this?" "It is as strange and beautiful to me as to you. But it is in me and *shall* out." Heedless of neglect and scorn, the true poet must sing on and fill with pearls the hand that wounds. No one has more strikingly expressed this strange *compulsion* of the poet than the greatest of philosophers.

"'The divine madness,' says Plato, 'which proceeds

from the Muses' taking a tender and unoccupied soul, awakening and bacchically inspiring it toward songs and other poetry, adorning myriads of ancient deeds—instructs succeeding generations, but he who without the madness from the Muses approaches the poetical gates, having persuaded himself that by art *alone* he may become sufficiently a poet, will find in the end his own imperfection and see the poetry of his cold prudence vanish into nothingness before the light of that which has sprung from divine insanity."

None, even of Shelley's most relentless censors will venture to deny him this grand characteristic. It is not needful to cite isolated passages, for take his writings over and you shall find everywhere dominant this unearthly note—in his songs consecrate to Liberty of whom he was so passionate a devotee—in his sublime hymn to Love crowned King of the Gods in "Epipsychidion," but transcending all in the heavenly heights of "Prometheus Unbound"—"that final triumph of his lyrical poetry" as Mr. Symonds has named it—where far aloft in the empyrean of his ethereal world Love regent is wed to Liberty; there, there indeed, does he strike the stars *sublimi vertice*.

We find next confronting our enquiry the quality of imagination, and here we shall discover both Shelley's greatest strength and greatest weakness. Splendid and manifold is his gift—over exuberant and lavish his use. It is the splendour and power of his gift that first draws, and then holds for ever, the hearts of his readers. The young spirit, newly awakened in the enchanted gardens of poesy, may taste in his first thirst of the manly vigour of Scott, of the strange magnetism of Byron, of the richness of Milton, but more wonderful than all will be to him the revelation of this ethereal stream. For Shelley brings brightness with him—a light that never was on land or sea. Ever memorable is the day when first this Ariel burst upon our vision, now in the songs of the spirits in "Prometheus

Unbound," now in the moonlit splendours of "Adonais," perhaps most quintessential as most endeared of all in the whirling dizzy images of "The Cloud," who whispered to Shelley her secret, in accents unknown before, as he sped in his boat over the Thames :

"That orbèd maiden with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor
By the midnight breezes strewn;
And wherever the beat of her unseen feet,
Which none but the angels hear,
May have broken the woof of my tent's thin roof,
The stars peep behind her and peer;
And I laugh to see them whirl and flee,
Like a swarm of golden bees,
While I widen the rent in my wind-built tent
Till the calm rivers, lakes, and seas,
Like strips of the sky, fallen through me on high,
Are each paved with the moon and these."

The similes pour forth from his treasure-house of imagery, hurriedly marshalled, while he is possessed by the daimonic power over which he is rarely himself supreme. Seldom does he manifest the god-like mastery over his Pegasus that Shakspere, Dante, and Beethoven have shown over theirs. Just and true is this self-criticism in one of his letters which describes some illustrations of Goethe's "Faust." "The artist makes one envy his happiness that he can sketch such things with calmness which I only dared look at once, and which made my brain swim round only to touch the leaf on the opposite side of which I knew that it was figured." Yet how splendid is such weakness (if weakness it be)! What would we not give for a hundredth part of such fine fire in the sixty minor poets of our own day exquisite and graceful in phrase as so many of them are!

Let us take two other examples, one in Shelley's most exalted mood, when the coursers of his imagination

seem verily fed with the lightning. We have ruthlessly torn it from its context in the second act of "Prometheus Unbound." Asia has inquired of Demogorgon, "When shall the destined hour appear" of the liberation of the world?

Demogorgon. Behold!

Asia. The rocks are cloven and through the purple night
I see cars drawn by rainbow winged-steeds
Which trample the dim winds: in each there stands
A wild-eyed charioteer urging their flight.
Some look behind as fiends pursued them there,
And yet I see no shapes but the keen stars:
Others, with burning eyes, lean forth and drink
With eager lips the wind of their own speed,
As if the thing they loved fled on before
And now, even now, they clasped it. Their bright locks
Stream like a comet's flashing hair: they all
Sweep onward."

The other, in his more subdued manner but scarcely less highly wrought, a fragmentary epitaph on Keats:

"Here lieth one whose name was writ in water;
But, ere the breath that could erase it blew,
Death in revenge for that fell slaughter,
Death, the immortalising winter, flew
Athwart the stream and Time's mouthless torrent grew
A scroll of crystal, blazoning the name
Of Adonais."

The profusion of Shelley's imagination is indeed nothing short of marvellous. From the starry heights of heaven to the "flowering fields" of the world there is scarce a path his bright feet have not trod. Yet is his true home in the upper air, nor can any triteness mar Leigh Hunt's image of him as the skylark. He would ever be on the wing, away, aloft from the storms of earth—

"It irked him to be here, he could not rest."

Mysticism is the all-pervading stress of his poetry; in

"Prometheus Unbound," "Epipsychidion," and "The Triumph of Life." It is, indeed, the mysticism of Plato and Plotinus, and breathes, as Mr Stopford Brooke has so beautifully said, "Shelley's passionate sense of the Eternal Oneness behind humanity." The expression of this flowers most finely in the concluding stanzas of "Adonais," where, as the mists of familiarity roll away for too brief a moment, we are initiated "into that blesseddest of all visions, that of gazing on simple and imperishable and happy visions in a stainless day."

"The One remains, the many change and pass;
 Heaven's Light for ever shines, Earth's Shadows fly;
 Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
 Stains the white radiance of Eternity,
 Until Death tramples it to fragments. Die!
 If thou wouldst be with that which thou dost seek
 Follow where all is fled! Rome's azure sky,
 Flowers, ruins, statues, music, words are weak
 The glory they transfuse with fitting truth to speak.

"Why linger, why turn back, why shrink, my Heart?
 Thy hopes have gone before; from all things here
 They have departed; thou shouldst now depart;
 A light is past from the revolving year,
 And man and woman, and what still is dear,
 Attracts to crush, repels to make thee whither.
 The soft sky smiles, the low wind whispers near:
 'Tis Adonais calls! Oh, hasten thither!
 No more let Life divide what Death can join together.

"That Light whose smile kindles the universe;
 That Beauty in which all things work and move;
 That Benediction which the eclipsing curse
 Of birth can quench not; that sustaining Love
 Which, through the web of being blindly wove
 By man and beast and earth and air and sea,
 Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of
 The fire for which all thirst; now beams on me,
 Consuming the last clouds of cold mortality.

"The breath whose might I have invoked in song
Descends on me; my spirit's bark is driven
Far from the shore, far from the trembling throng
Whose sails were never to the tempest given.
The massy earth and spherèd skies are riven:
I am borne darkly, fearfully afar,
Whilst, burning through the midmost veil of heaven,
The soul of Adonais, like a star,
Beacons from the abode where the Eternal are."

In very truth to Shelley had been vouchsafed the dream-vision of the Infinite. Strangely does he bring to mind the spirit that Jean Paul Richter describes in this magnificent phantasy, "God called up from dreams a man into the vestibule of Heaven, saying 'Come thou hither and behold the glory of my House.' And to the servants that stood around his throne he said, 'Take him, and undress him from his robes of flesh; cleanse his vision and put a new breath into his nostrils: arm him with sail-broad wings for flight. Only touch not with any change his human heart, the heart that weeps and trembles.' It was done; and, with a mighty angel for his guide, the man stood ready for his infinite voyage; and from the terraces of heaven, without sound or farewell, at once they wheeled away into endless space. Suddenly, as thus they rode from infinite to infinite, suddenly, as thus they tilted over abysmal worlds, a mighty cry arose that systems more mysterious, worlds more billowy, other heights and other depths were dawning, were nearing, were at hand. Then the man sighed, stopped, shuddered, and wept. His overladen heart uttered itself in tears, and he said, 'Angel, I will go no further.' For the spirit of man acheth under this infinity.for end I see there is none'. Then the angel threw up his glorious hands to the heaven of heavens, saying, 'End is there none to the Universe of God! Lo, also, there is no beginning!'"

Here is Shelley's version of the same thought :

"What is Heaven ? A globe of dew
Filling in the morning new ;
Some eyed flower whose young leaves waken
On an unimagined world ;
Constellated spheres unshaken ;
Orbits measureless are furled
In that frail and fading sphere,
With ten millions gathered there
To tremble, gleam, and disappear."

Traces of the spherul music occasionally recur in his poems. In "The Recollection" we have :

"That seldom heard mysterious sound
Which driven on its diurnal round
The world enkindles on its way."

Or again :

"Like stops of planetary music heard in trance."

But by many this etherealness, this impalpableness, is deemed a grave defect. They sigh for more frequent warmth and colour, and would fain rest on the glenside with Scott or buffet the billows with Byron ; and, they ask, "Has this mysticism any grand claim that it should lord it over others ?" Let us hear one competent to judge on the matter, one who combines in himself in a marked degree the qualities of mystic, poet and critic. "The truths of mysticism," says M. Maeterlinck, "have a strange privilege over ordinary truths. They neither grow old nor die. There is no truth which did not one morning come down upon this world lovely in strength and youth, and covered with the fresh and wondrous dew which lies on things unspoken : to-day you may pass through the infirmaries of the human soul where all thoughts come day by day to die, but you will not find there a single mystic thought. They have the immunity of the angels of Swedenborg, who progress continually toward the spring of their youth, so that the oldest angels appear the youngest."

Why else has Time robbed us of the whole of Crabbe, the half of Byron, and leaves but a few broken fragments of Pope and his school? And, sad as the thought may be, it is doubtful whether more than half of Tennyson will live or one-third of Browning. For that based on fleeting fashion must pass quickly away; only what is well-founded on the nether rocks of eternal truth can stand the wear and tear of Time.

A discussion of Shelley's metres might fill volumes, for their novelty and variety are unparalleled, unless by Mr Swinburne—"Shelley's heir" in the matter of rhythm, as he has truly been named. But though Shelley's gift of verbal music does not constitute his chief claim to the poet's laurel-wreath, it is nevertheless one of his greatest endowments. Many who deny him any other meed, acknowledge that he is "lyric lord of England." For what is so remarkable about his poetry in this respect is that it displays astonishing power over both harmony and melody. The German and Italian schools are sharply defined in music, and hardly less clear is a similar distinction in poetry. In our own day Tennyson stands chief among melodists, Browning among harmonists. "The Lotos-Eaters" is not more truly musical than "Abt Vogler," nor is "Orfeo" than "Egmont." The eighteenth century poets were chiefly melodists, while in the sixteenth and seventeenth Milton and Shakspeare, in their diverse ways, stand out as the grandest masters of harmony, the latter being also an incomparable melodist.

We can only touch briefly on some of Shelley's chief experiments. Blank verse and the Spenserian stanza will suffice to shew the quality of his handling of metre. His blank verse is the precursor of the Tennysonian manner, and yet is strangely linked at times with Milton's organ-like utterance.

Spring has been often crowned, but ever before with such a wreath as Shelley offers in these opening lines of the second act of "Prometheus Unbound"?

"From all the blasts of Heaven thou hast descended :
 Yes, like a spirit, like a thought which makes
 Unwonted tears throng to the horny eyes,
 And beatings haunt the desolated heart
 Which should have learnt repose : thou hast descended
 Cradled in tempest ; thou dost wake, O Spring,
 A child of many winds ! As suddenly
 Thou comest as the memory of a dream,
 Which now is sad because it has been sweet ;
 Like genius, or like joy which riseth up
 As from the earth, clothing with golden clouds
 The desert of our life."

Of the Spenserian stanzas, two examples will suffice ;
 one in the beautiful dedication stanza, prefaced to the
 "Revolt of Islam" :

"So now my summer task is ended, Mary,
 And I return to thee, my own heart's home,
 As to his Queen some Victor Knight of Faery,
 Earning bright spoils for her enchanted dome ;
 Nor thou disdain, that ere my fame became
 A star among the stars of mortal night—
 If it indeed may cleave its natal gloom—
 Its doubtful promise thus I would unite
 With thy beloved name, thou child of love and light."

These are wonderful lines for a youth of nineteen,
 but far more wonderful is the subtle blending of vowels
 in these later verses from "Adonais" :

"Out of her secret Paradise she sped
 Through camps and cities rough with stone and sted ;
 And human hearts, which to her æry tread,
 Yielding not wounded the invisible
 Palms of her tender feet where'er they fell ;
 And barbéd tongues, and thoughts more sharp than they,
 Rent the soft form they never could repel,
 Whose sacred blood like the young tears of May
 Paved with eternal flowers that undeserving way."

We come in due course to the fourth grand characteristic of the ideal poet—that of an intimate knowledge

of the human heart. It is at this point that so many part company with Shelley. "His themes are devoid of human interest," they say; "in painting the splendours of the cloud-rack, in chanting the glories of the tempest we admit his is a master-hand, but with the solitary exception of "The Cenci," which stands as a Matterhorn among his fellows, we feel that he has tarried too long with the "Witch of Atlas" and the spirits of the earth and moon to give us anything tangible and human." This, doubtless, expresses the opinion of the ordinary reader of Shelley, and indeed is the impression one derives from the first perusal of his poems; but there are two things that help to form this erroneous conception—the iridescence and glitter of his magic verse and the novelty of the themes of which he treats.

It has been said, by one of the chief of living poets that, if we measure life by heart-beats, Shelley must have crowded an immense sum of quintessential life into his thirty years, and in truth an acquaintance with Shelley's lyrics alone produces a feeling of wonderment at the throbs and pulsations of that "Cor Cordium." For his was a singularly chameleonic temperament. Almost in one breath we find songs of divinest ecstasy and saddest heartbreak. Many open with a ringing, merry note and die away into mournfullest melancholy. We contrast the triumphant strains of the choruses of "Prometheus" and "Hellas," and the perfect joyousness of "The golden gates of sleep unbar" with "The Stanzas written in dejection near Naples," and the pathetic lines entitled "The Past." And yet we maintain strenuously that the trend of Shelley's poetry is towards hope—eternal hope in the ultimate triumph of good over evil: *μάντις εἰμ' ἐσθλῶν ἀγώνων* he inscribed at the beginning of "Hellas," and the poem closes with thrilling prophecy.

Early in life, had he enlisted in the greatest of all strifes, "The Liberation War of Humanity," and, like Heine, was a "brilliant, a most effective soldier," and

sweet trumpeter withal. For he loved his fellow men, and they filled his poetry—not as boon companions but as possible fellow-travellers to eternity. Greece was the source of his inspiration, yet he revived not a hot-house classicism which must vanish away—but the grand ideals which are the true and eternal heritage that Greece has left the world—courage, patriotism, love of beauty, love of truth. “We are all Greeks,” he cries in his preface to “Hellas”; “our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts have their root in Greece. But for Greece, Rome, the instructor, the conqueror, the metropolis of our ancestors, would have spread no illumination with her arms, and we might still have been idolaters; or, what is worse, have arrived at such a stagnant and miserable state of social institutions as China and Japan possess.”

To Shelley, as to Perseus of old, had appeared the vision of Pallas Athene charging him to slay the enemies of gods and men, and nobly did he respond to the charge:

“I vowed that I would dedicate my powers
 To thee and thine: have I not kept the vow?
 With beating heart and streaming eyes, even now
 I call the phantoms of a thousand hours
 Each from his voiceless grave. They have in visioned bowers
 Of studious zeal or love’s delight
 Outwatched with me the envious night;
 They know that never joy illumed any brow
 Unlinked with hope that thou wouldst free
 This world from its dark slavery;
 That thou, O awful Loveliness!
 Wouldst give whate’er these words cannot express.”

His passion for reforming the world was always dominant, but his attempts to put his glorious ideas into practice will provoke a smile from many. He was an ardent advocate for Home-Rule in Ireland, and, when quite a youth, fared thither, delivering speeches

and promulgating political tracts. He did not see the fruit of his toil, but he never fainted in his endeavours and was sanguine to the end.

"Love was the only law Shelley recognised," says Mr Symonds. "Unterrified by the grim realities of pain and crime revealed in nature and society, he held fast to the belief that if we could but pierce to the core of things, if we would but be what we might be, the world and men would both attain to perfection in eternal love." His vision of this new heaven and earth is grandly set forth in the third and fourth acts of "*Prometheus Unbound*"—"The Atlantis of Man emancipated"—and the strain with which he concludes, will ring as a battle-cry for endless ages :

"To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite,
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night,
To defy power that seems omnipotent,
To love and bear, to hope till hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates ;
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent ;
This like thy glory, Titan, is to be
Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free,
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire, Victory!"

But alongside of this passionate hope in mankind is a deep despair of himself, and this apparent paradox finds beautiful expression in these inimitable self-revealing lines from "*The Hymn to Intellectual Beauty*":

"Whom Spirit fair, thy spells did bind
To fear himself and love all human kind."

In his knowledge of the human heart we shall discover much in Shelley akin to the work of such admitted masters as Dante, Shakespere, and Bunyan in centuries past, and Mark Rutherford and Olive Schreiner in our own day.

Like a lightning flash at midnight came such stupendous lines as :

“None with firm sneer trod out in his own heart
The sparks of love and hope, till there remained
Those bitter ashes, a soul self-consumed.”

Or

“Self-contempt bitterer to drink than blood.”

Or, again, in that vivid picture of the sin-stricken world in “Prometheus Unbound” :

“In each human heart terror survives
The ruin it has gorged : the loftiest fear
All that they would disdain to think were true :
Hypocrisy and custom make their minds
The fanes of many a worship now outworn ;
They dare not devise good for man’s estate,
And yet they know not that they do not dare.
The good want power but to weep barren tears.
The powerful goodness want : worse need for them.
The wise want love ; and those who love want wisdom ;
And all best things are thus confused to ill.
Many are strong and rich, and would be just,
But live among their suffering fellow-men
As if none fell ; they know not what they do.”

We stand astonished at the mental grasp and the breadth of vision here manifest in one who died ere he was thirty years of age.

Shelley’s thought is inconceivably swift. The same quality which gained for Browning the title of “obscure,” has won for Shelley the name of “incoherent.” But such popular epithets always require a close investigation. Diffuse and incoherent he is, certainly, in the poems of his immaturity—“Queen Mab” and “The Revolt of Islam”—but the very faults of youth displayed in these gave promise, which has had glorious fulfilment. We have, of course, to become accustomed to the peculiar touch of the hand and trick of voice which every poet worthy of the name bears so unmistakably. We know at once the “indescribable gusto”

of Shakespere, the stately march of Milton, the rich "full-throated ease" of Keats, the calm and soothing utterance of Wordsworth, the sweet melodiousness and grace of Tennyson, and the peculiarly invigorating force of Browning. Yet we recognise more speedily, perhaps, than any, the "iridescent shimmers and luxuriant arabesques" of Shelley's verse. The long *ρήσεις* in "Prometheus" seem at first bewildering until we have grown familiar with Shelley's manner, when they will appear wonderful models of lucid and cogent reasoning.

His was a singularly versatile intellect. Early in life we find him devoted to the study of chemistry and almost doing himself to death in his researches. Natural science had always a great fascination for him, and with this golden key he hoped to unlock many mysteries. "Astronomy is working above and geology below," he said to his friend Trelawney. "In a few centuries we shall make a beginning."

In later years moral science and metaphysics allured him, and Mrs Shelley asserts that, had her husband lived, he would have given us a system of philosophy as vast and as illuminating as that of Berkley or Kant, and Shelley himself, in one of his letters, declares that he thinks poetry very subordinate to moral science. His prose writings come indeed to the reader first beholding this new luminary as a startling revelation. Then, more than at any other time, are we likely to understand Arnold's astonishing verdict that these albeit noble examples of weighty and impassioned prose are likely to stand the wear and tear of time longer than his poetry? Happily for us, "Dis aliter visum" and Shelley's genius found its true groove in poesy.

That "Prometheus Unbound" and "The Cenci" were executed in one year is sufficient proof of the grand order of Shelley's mind and the rare rapidity of his composition. Trelawney tells us of the eagerness with which he set to work "on a book or a pyramid of books: his eyes glistening with an energy

as fierce as that of the most sordid gold-digger who works at a rock of quartz, crushing his way through all impediments, no grain of the pure ore escaping his scrutiny." Nor was his power of exposition less than that of assimilation. Who can forget, to quote Trelawney once again, the picture of the first meeting with Shelley. "The poet shoved off from the shore of common-place which could not interest him, and, fairly launched on a theme that did, holding this sea-farer and the company till they were spell-bound within the shadowy halls," while he opened their eyes to the glories of Calderon's 'Magico Prodigioso.'"

But beyond, above, transcending all things else that we have touched upon must be taken into account the magical and undying charm of Shelley's personality, which has enthralled minds so diverse as Browning and Mr Swinburne, Lord Macaulay and Thomas Cooper—that presence which we can never dissociate from the writings in which it is enshrined. "The flushed, feminine and artless face of the 'eternal child,' holding out both his hands in welcome"; the altruist, who would ever "treat people not as they *were*, but as they *might* be, and so improve them as far as they could be improved"; "the friend of the unfriended poor" and the good angel of Byron.

We seem to see him still, gliding among the pine forests that skirt the Gulf of Lerici, fleeing from those who loved him and whom he loved that he might commune with lake and sky and mountain, and tell us of their most wordless converse; then, swept away in that mysterious death with the burthen of his life-song on his lips:

"What is life? what is death? what are we?
That when the ship sinks, we no longer may be!"

We would not slur over all his faults, nor acquit him of the one great blot on his life—the desertion of Harriet Westbrook—of which the avenging furies never

left him. No other explanation is adequate for the passionate regret of some of his lyrics. The charm of his personality, the potency of his verse, cannot set all his paths straight.

Surely, Coleridge and F. W. Robertson were right when they said that what Shelley needed most of all was "to be seated at the feet of Jesus." We have endeavoured to shew that, as poet, he fulfils to an extraordinary degree the ideal, and that he is, in this respect, most effectual. But you may find everything in the chambers of his peerless imagery but that which we love most of all—rest.

"Less oft is peace in Shelley's mind
Than calm in waters seen"

is the conclusion of one of his daintiest, airiest lyrics.

For he rejected the only way of peace; and, though there were faint gleams on the road, the light never burned surely and steadily for him. He essayed to climb, with aching heart and wearied limbs, that terrible path which is whitened with the bones of so many travellers—the path of self-sufficiency. And yet we may fairly conclude that, as for the hunter in Olive Schreiner's allegory, so for Shelley, too, there fell at the last a feather from the white bird Truth, and that he died holding it. A great defender of the faith in our own day, Robert Browning, writes in his noble appreciation of the poet, "I would consider Shelley's poetry as a sublime fragmentary essay towards a presentment of the correspondency of the universe to Deity, of the natural to the spiritual, of the actual to the ideal."

Yes, those who are wont to brand Shelley with another name, a name, indeed, which he once took up in youthful defiance, will do well to remember that, granting the truth of their premises, by rebels, too, God's work is done. For we cannot doubt that Shelley's message is more than human. We mark a

steady advance in his attitude toward religion. Very significant is this note from his boyish tirade "Queen Mab"; "The hypothesis of a Pervading Spirit co-eternal with the Universe remains unshaken." So we see him at the outset separated by many a league from the materialist. Again, is there a further advance in the beautiful paragraph prefaced to "The Revolt of Islam," ending "Love is celebrated everywhere as the sole law that should govern the moral world."

Interspersed here and there in his later poems we find such glorious truths dim-described as

"Death is the veil which those who live call life;
They sleep and it is lifted."

Or

"The spirit of the worm beneath the sod
In love and worship blends itself with God."

Or, again,

"All rose to do the task He set to each
Who shaped us to His ends and not our own."

We give him too great thanks that in the sublime fragment of the prologue to "Hellas" there is higher prominence given to "the Name that is above every name." And are we building a "baseless fabric" in believing that something more than an appreciation of art is shewn in the following description of a picture by Correggio?

"There was one painting, indeed, by this master, 'Christ beautified,' inexpressibly fine. It is a half-figure seated on a mass of clouds, tinged with an ethereal, rose-like lustre; the arms are expanded; the whole frame seems dilated with expression; *the countenance is heavy as it were with the weight of the rapture of the spirit*; the lips parted, but scarcely parted, with the breath of intense, but regulated, passion; the eyes are calm and benignant; the whole features harmonized in majesty and sweetness."

"How willingly," cries De Quincey, "would Christianity say to one who could write thus, remembering

too, the intense zeal and earnestness of his nature, 'Cum talis sis, utinam noster esses.' But the obverse of the great truth "Love is God," "Love reigns," which he reiterates so passionately, he could not see. It was reserved for a later athlete, on whom Shelley's mantle fell, to set his face steadfastly for the goal and not falter in the race, but come back triumphantly asserting :

"I have gone the whole round of creation, I spoke as I saw
Reported as man may of God's work—*All's love, yet all's law*'

"*Conamur tenues grandia*" must be the cry of all who have essayed to impart to others what Shelley has been to them. Let us now end by delighting ourselves with the triumphant apostrophe in which Browning pays early homage to his liege lord, the first utterance of the one who was just steadying his wings for loftier flights to the other, whom the jealous sea snatched so cruelly away ere his crescent had attained to the fullness of its splendour. More than all other words do they reveal the peculiar radiance of "the poet's poet," beyond all, do they breathe the mingled infinite regret and hopefulness, which they feel who behold, as in a vision "the slope of green access" by the tomb of Cestius, where all that is mortal of Shelley lies buried :

"Sun-treader, light and life be thine for ever !
Thou art gone from us ; years go by and Spring
Gladdens, and the young earth is beautiful ;
Yet thy songs come not, other bards arise,
But none like thee ; they stand, thy majesties
Like mighty works which tell some spirit there
Hath sat, regardless of neglect and scorn,
Till, its long task completed, it hath risen
And left us—never to return."

J. W. S.



JEANIE

LET bardies write an' bardies sing,
Let ilk his love declare;
An' ilk his vauntie praises bring,
Fair tribute tae his fair!

But hech! an' hech! for I hae fan'
The bonniest lass o' a'!
Auld Nature's sel', sin' time began
Nae sic anither sa'!

O' a' the flouirs that deck the glen,
O' a' upo' the brae,
O' Eka flouir the Hielans ken,
There's nane that blooms as gay.

There's nane that blooms as gay, my lads
There's nane that blooms as gay;
There's na a flouir ye ken, my lads,
That ever blossomed sae!

Let a' the bardies write an' sing!
Let ilk his love declare!
Then hanna ane in a' the ring
Wi' ~~some~~ tae compare!

L. H.-S.

In Memoriam

ALEXANDER WADE GILL,

Born 17 March 1879,

Commenced residence 1 October 1897,

Died in his rooms, F, New Court, 9 November 1897.

FROM opening novelty of life,
from academic strain and strife,
his Freshman's Term unkept,
he passed; and, leaving woe and pain,
as bent some happier scene to gain
where hopes no more should bud in vain,
the gentle student slept.

When storms along the welkin rave,
the bark too frail to breast the wave
will run for port instead:
thus, shunning life's rough energies,
he went in peace, and takes with ease
the last and highest of Degrees,
among the honoured dead.

W. E. H.

SET thy pale lips, dim-veiled Grief, to song,
making soft melody for one who dwelt
a little space amongst us, who had felt
scarce aught of this world's bitterness and wrong.

His youthful ear some fleeting notes had caught
of that refrain the Kindly Mother sings.
True answers to his fond imaginings
woke in the echoes of each old-world court.

Here might he darkly, toilfully have known
of wisdom, what her beauty is and worth.
His knowledge is made perfect. Far from Earth
the God of Wisdom claims him for His own.

P. L. B.

Obituary.

HENRY THOMPSON M.D.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Dr Henry Thompson, Senior Fellow of the College. This took place on the 22nd of July last at his residence, 18. Welbeck Street, London. Dr Thompson had been Fellow of the College for fifty-six years, having been elected on the 29th of March 1841. He was the last to have the conditions of his tenure and his emoluments as Fellow governed by the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, dating from 1580. He was also one of the two Fellows who, under these statutes, had a special dispensation allowing them to remain Fellows without the obligation of taking orders, on condition that they devoted themselves to the study of medicine. Down to the date of his death, in addition to the dividend of a Senior Fellow, he drew certain old allowances laid down by Statute. In each year was paid to him three sums of 13s. 4d. in respect of Corn. Livery, and Stipend—or food, clothes, and pocket money. In addition he drew an annual allowance of £1 8s. for Brawn and £2 13s. 4d. as Foundress's Senior.

Henry Thompson was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Thompson, Solicitor, of Workington. His mother was Sarah Fisher, one of the Fishers of Jenkin Hill near Keswick, and he was born in Christian Street, Workington, on 27 July 1815. He was sent to Shrewsbury School at the age of twelve, and studied under Dr Samuel Butler, then Head Master. He left as Head boy in 1834, when he was first in the whole school, obtaining the Head Master's prize, the Assistant Master's prize for Latin translation, and a prize for Greek iambics. In the printed Prize Exercises for the year 1834 appears a Latin translation by him of the *Spectator*, No. 287. He took his degree as Junior Optime in 1838, and was also eighth Classic in that year, when the late Lord Lyttleton and Dean Vaughan were bracketed Senior Classic.

As above stated he was elected a Fellow in 1841, and resided in Cambridge for a short time. He was elected Lynacre

Lecturer in Physic in the College 9 July 1847. He was succeeded in that office by the late Sir George Paget, whose election is dated 4 July 1851. There were two Henry Thompsons Fellows of the College at that time. Officially he was Henry Thompson, junior; popularly, Jupiter Thompson, from his fine presence. For the last forty years and more he resided in London, only occasionally visiting Cambridge, and his visits grew further apart as time went on. His life was given up to his medical work and studies. When he took a holiday he spent it in his native district fishing in the waters of the Derwent from Seaton Mill to the Cloffocks. He was buried at Workington on the 27th of July, his 82nd birthday.

With regard to his life work as a physician, we feel that we cannot do better than reprint the following account of him which appeared in *The Middlesex Hospital Journal*, Vol I, No. 4.

A scholar and a physician—such was Dr Henry Thompson, whose long life closed on July 22nd, after a few days' illness. He had attained his 82nd year, and had been Consulting Physician to the Middlesex Hospital since 1879, when he resigned the office of Physician before reaching the age limit imposed by the bye-laws. It is said that he thus resigned in order that his equal in years but junior on the Staff, the late Dr Greenhow, might enjoy the position of Senior Physician before his retirement.* Whether this be the case or not, it is just what might have been expected of one whose whole career had been characterized by modesty and self-effacement, and who was chivalrous to an almost quixotic degree. It is imperative that some record of one whose character and personality, no less than his learning and talents, profoundly impressed those who were privileged to work with him, should be made in our *Journal*, and therefore I venture to attempt to record some of my impressions, in the hope that their deficiencies may be subsequently supplemented by the recollections of those who knew him better.

A scholar indeed he was from his boyhood, and so he remained to the end. The medical career, not often adopted by those who take high classical honours and obtain a Fellowship of St John's, was but an incident, or one might say a fortuitous

* Dr Thompson's resignation is dated May 27, 1879; Dr Greenhow resigned on December 9th of the same year.

circumstance, in his life, so that in here dwelling upon it solely the picture is bound to be but partial; and yet had he chosen he might have been as widely known in Medicine as he was in Scholarship. For he was a great Physician, as great as any of his compeers whose names are as household words with the public. His merits were known only to us of the Middlesex Hospital, and I think that even here we did not fully appreciate his greatness, unless it were by the few who were privileged to act as his House Physicians. Some of them, like myself, had come to the Middlesex from other Schools, and to such the tenure of office under him was a revelation. Absolutely free from artificiality, transparently truthful, conscientious and painstaking in every detail of diagnosis and treatment, most scrupulous and considerate in his dealings with his Hospital patients, it was impossible to go round with him day by day without being insensibly influenced by his example, and imbued with a high conception of the primary duty of a Hospital Physician. No doubt he was exceptionally circumstanced in being enabled to devote himself entirely to Hospital service, and the Middlesex was fortunate to have such single-hearted allegiance. Private consulting practice was not for him. Happily he did not need it as a means of livelihood, and although he once told me that the reason why such practice did not come to him arose out of an early misapprehension on the part of his medical friends, yet he certainly did not encourage it. But if the rich lacked his counsel he bestowed it freely on the poor, for no member of a Hospital Staff could be more punctual, as well as punctilious, in his attendances. Some of us used to think that he led an ideal existence. Freed from the cares and worries of private practice and money getting, he was able to pursue the study and practice of Medicine as a pleasurable duty, with sufficient leisure to cultivate other pursuits and to enjoy the regular recreation of whist at the Club. There must be many a fashionable Physician who would rejoice at such freedom, for no life can well be more exacting than that of a busy consultant. It must not be supposed, however, that Dr Thompson limited his Medical work to the hours he spent in the Hospital Wards. It was far otherwise, for he read widely and deeply, and although he did not undertake any systematic bedside teaching, he devoted much time and pains to the preparation of his Clinical Lectures. When I first joined the Hospital twenty-five years ago the supply of Clinical

Clerks was limited, and the system of Case-papers now in vogue had not been initiated. The Clerks kept Case-books, but it was customary for many notes to be entered by the Physician himself upon the bed cards, upon which the prescriptions were also entered. Dr Thompson used invariably to write out his notes himself in that clear, fine, flowing hand which we all remember; and whenever he required these notes for the purpose of a Clinical Lecture they would be copied out by the Clerk or House Physician into the Case-book. Thus it came about that some cases required quite a large sheaf of cards filled with the record of salient facts fluently stated in clear and precise terms by the Physician. These records were sufficient indeed for the purpose for which they were intended, but sadly inefficient as a means of clinical training for the student.

Dr Henry Thompson was born at Workington, Cumberland, and his stalwart frame was doubtless inherited from the Cumbrian "statesmen" to which his family belonged. He received his early education at Shrewsbury School, then under the rule of Dr Samuel Butler, and famous for its classical training. Young Thompson proved his aptitude for this study, and some of his Greek and Latin verses find a place in the pages of the volume "*Sabrinæ Corolla*," that contains the finest specimens of this literary culture. From Shrewsbury he went to Cambridge, entering at St John's College, and in 1838 he was placed seventh in the Classical Tripos. He was elected to a Fellowship of his College, and at the time of his death was the Senior Fellow. Selecting Medicine as his profession he studied at St George's Hospital, and took the M.D. degree at Cambridge in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1858, having been elected Assistant Physician to the Middlesex Hospital in 1855 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr Mervyn Crawford. The other Assistant Physician was Dr Goodfellow, the Physicians being Dr Hawkins, Dr Seth Thompson, and Dr A. P. Stewart. Promotion was rapid, for in four years' time we find that Dr Stewart had become Senior Physician and Drs Goodfellow and H. Thompson, Physicians. In 1866, on Dr Stewart's resignation, Dr Murchison was made full Physician, and in 1871 the vacancy caused by Dr Murchison's removal to St Thomas's Hospital was filled by the appointment of Dr Greenhow to the full staff. In the following year Dr Good-

fellow's retirement made Dr H. Thompson Senior Physician, whilst Dr Robert Liveing was promoted to be third Physician. In the School Dr Thompson lectured on *Materia Medica* from 1855 to 1869. His lectures were, as we may well imagine, most carefully prepared, but they were read from the manuscript in so low a tone as, so I am informed, not to reach the ears of a large part of the class. No doubt it was this low-pitched delivery in marked contrast to the fine physical proportions of the speaker that earned for him the sobriquet of "Jupiter tonans." *Materia Medica* can hardly be said to be an exhilarating subject, or one that lends itself to oratorical display, and it must have been more from a sense of duty than of choice that Dr Thompson taught it; still it gave him a command over this side of therapeutics which we used to envy. His prescriptions were flawless, but his dread of unnecessary or excessive drugging was keen. Many a tale might be told of his extreme scrupulousness in this respect, but it was at any rate good discipline for his assistants, who learnt from it that one great secret of the art of Medicine lay in accurate dosage, and that the line between the beneficial and harmful action of a drug varied with the individual case. Not once but often has he been known to call at the Hospital on his way home from the Club, somewhere about midnight, to revise or reconsider the dose of some narcotic or other powerful drug which he had prescribed at his afternoon visit. He was, too, remarkably cautious in the prescription of purgatives, lest their action should prove too exhausting for a feeble frame. Thus he had an almost grotesque horror of the common sheet-anchor of the House Physician—*Haustus Sennæ Compositus*—as I can myself testify. I can never forget the solemn and reproachful terms with which he admonished me for what to him seemed to be the incautious use of this familiar mixture in a case which he thought might have been prejudicially affected by it. It is even said, but I cannot personally vouch for the fact, that on one occasion where local blood-letting was desired he, after much communing, ordered "half a leech" to be applied, for fear that were the creature fully gorged the loss of blood would be more than it would be well for the patient to bear.

Although he did not cultivate systematic bedside instruction, and consequently was attended at his ward visits by few besides his House Physician and Clerks, those who understood his

methods were always repaid for "going round" with him. His skill in diagnosis, perfected by long years of Hospital experience, became proverbial, and there could be no question as to his auscultatory powers, which were all the more surprising considering his deafness. He would detect the slightest variation in the character of the cardiac sounds and would often draw attention to the faint indications of mitral obstruction in what he termed a "prefix" to the first sound, or the fore-warning of pericarditis in the altered rhythm of the action of the heart. He had great facility in his expression of the signs observed, the terseness and fidelity of his descriptions being most noticeable, whilst his interpretation of signs and symptoms was singularly exact. He insisted on the great value of post-mortem examinations as a means of verifying or confuting the interpretation of signs observed during life. At the close of his examination of a new case he would write his diagnosis on the card, but did not hesitate to make alterations in it subsequently should renewed examination prove that the first impression was incorrect. No Physician could be more free from dogmatism, or more open to conviction, and often when baffled by some unusual feature of a case he would return again and again to its scrutiny before venturing upon a definite conclusion. It was seldom that this conclusion was wrong, whilst this precision in the art of diagnosis made him to excel in prognosis.

Dr Thompson's clinical lectures were, it is needless to say, admirable in composition. He was no pedant, but he insisted on the paramount importance of preserving the purity of the English language, and his delicate and refined scholarship was shocked at the solecisms and inaccuracies of current medical literature. He abhorred the barbarities that were creeping into terminology, marking the decadence of learning in a miscalled "learned" profession. His own words and phrases were well chosen, sometimes even painfully precise, but always most expressive and suitable. I doubt if any modern medical writer has equalled him in this quality of terse and accurate phraseology. Thus every lecture, always carefully prepared and read, was a finished production. Then, as now, it was the custom for each Physician to deliver a set clinical lecture once in three weeks. Sometimes this was utilized by the lecturer to give a systematized course upon some branch of

medicine, and it was thus that Dr Murchison's admirable "Clinical Monograph on Diseases of the Liver" and Dr Greenhow's "Studies of Bronchitis" came to be published. But Dr Thompson preferred to restrict his subjects to the material close at hand, and invariably his lectures consisted of commentaries of cases then or recently in the wards. He mostly selected such as had been completed, so that the full lesson they taught could be imparted to his hearers. In the preparation of these studies he delighted, and the pains he took to make them exact was remarkable. The lecture was given in the week following that upon which fresh cases were admitted to the wards of the "Physician of the week," whilst in the third week there was comparative leisure from assiduous ward work. It was then that he commenced to think of the subject of his next lecture, and armed with the clinical and post-mortem notes he would devote himself to its study. I believe that most of his writing was done at his Club, and that he would often in the course of the composition revise and rewrite passages which did not satisfy his critical conscience. Frequently he would refer to the Registrar or Pathologist for the purpose of clearing up ambiguities in the notes of a case. Thus when the lecture came to be delivered, we who knew the thought he had bestowed upon it and valued it accordingly, sought front row benches in order not to miss the pungent commentary, full of wit and wisdom, that was read in the low monotone that did scant justice to the matter of the lecture. It was only towards the latter third of the period of his tenure of office that any medical contributions of his were published, a tardiness that stands in striking contrast to the haste with which most of us run into print. But Thompson had the modesty of true genius, and placed too low a value on his own productions. From that time onward, however, an occasional lecture in the Medical Journals, or a paper read before the Clinical Society, of which he was an original member (but I doubt if he ever attended its meetings), made known to the world the talents of our Senior Physician which had been too long concealed. On his resignation he was persuaded to collect and republish some of these writings, with the result that a volume entitled *Clinical Lectures and Cases with Commentaries* was published in 1880 (Churchill). Many of us could have wished that the selection could have been wider than it

was, but he was as particular in this as in all his work. Some of the contents of this volume deal with cases interesting mainly for their rarity, but some convey most useful and practical lessons. Perhaps the most noteworthy are his comments upon Rheumatic Hyperpyrexia, to the study of which he had paid particular attention, and the description he gives of the prodromal indications of that alarming complication is one that has no counterpart in any other treatise on the subject. The value of this account lies in the fact that it gives the warning signal to the practitioner to prepare for the resort to the only treatment known to avert a fatal result, that of the cold bath. Every Middlesex man should read this volume, for apart from its intrinsic merits, its author states in his preface that in publishing it his "main purpose is to leave it as a legacy to the Middlesex Hospital—in memoriam"

His was a striking personality, so unlike the common conception of the professional man, but denoting vigour of mind and body in spite of the premature appearance of signs of age. The tall and broad figure, massive head, and genial face marked him out from his fellows, and made one feel that the cognomen of "handsome Harry" applied to him in his youth must have been very appropriate. He was the type of an English gentleman, and one could not help perceiving how much reserve force lay behind this calm and massive exterior. Indeed the word "gentle" in its generally accepted sense best denotes his nature, for he was unruffled by the conflicts that raged around him, and never allowed passion to overbear judgment. It was an enviable temperament which permitted him to take a far more philosophical view of things than that of the enthusiast or man of unresting energy. He had a keen sense of humour, and was in all things most upright; in many respects his character resembled that of the finest type amongst our venerated worthies—Campbell de Morgan. His mode of life harmonized with his temperament, and he enjoyed it. It accorded, too, with his lifelong celibacy, being most methodical and regular both in work and play. Indeed to him all work was play, and duties were done without a break and without a murmur. When the time approached for his annual summer flitting to the North he would set apart one day in his "off week" at the Hospital to visit the City and select his fishing tackle with as much deliberation as he would have kept

an important professional engagement. All he did was done deliberately and with studied care. I once asked him whether he would not miss his daily round of Hospital duty when the time came for him to abandon it. His reply was characteristic of the man and his bent of mind. It was in the negative, for he said it would enable him to devote himself to other pursuits, and he intimated that he thought of replacing the study of medicine by that of philosophy. I do not know whether he really carried out this intention, but he continued to spend the chief part of the year in London, and only on the rarest possible occasions did he revisit the Hospital. Until advancing years with their hampering physical infirmities came upon him his life must have been a pleasant one, passed without effort, without care; he was contented rather than indolent, capable doubtless of more than he actually accomplished, but still effecting not a little, and above all earning the gratitude of many for having first given them a true insight into the principles and practice of medicine. By his death one more link with the past is severed. No member of our Staff remains who was on it when he joined forty-two years ago, and even in the seventeen years that have passed since he left us the changes in our ranks have been many and frequent. It is inevitable that this should be so, but neither change nor years should make us forgetful of those whose names are inseparably linked with the fortunes of our Hospital, and whose work, like that of Henry Thompson, is best known to those who shared it with him, glad to serve one whom they held in such affectionate regard.

SIDNEY COUPLAND.

SAMUEL LAING M.A.

Mr Samuel Laing, whose death occurred on the 6th of August last at his residence, Rockhills, Sydenham Hill, was for many years a prominent figure in the Railway world. He was the eldest son of Mr Samuel Laing of Papdale, Orkney, and was born in Edinburgh on the 12th of December 1812. He was a nephew of Mr Malcolm Laing, author of the *History of Scotland*. Mr Laing was educated at Houghton le Spring Grammar School, and was for a short time under the private tuition of Mr Richard Wilson (B.A. 1824), Fellow of the College. He entered St

John's as a Pensioner 5 July 1827. Mr Laing took his degree as Second Wrangler in 1831. and was also Second Smith's Prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of the College 17 March 1834, and apparently resided for a short time in Cambridge as a mathematical coach. He had been admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 10 November 1832, and was called to the Bar 9 June 1837. Shortly after his call he was appointed private secretary to the late Mr Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway Department of that Office, he was appointed Secretary, and thenceforth distinguished himself under successive Presidents of the Board of Trade.

In 1844 he published the results of his experience in *A Report on British and Foreign Railways*, and gave much valuable evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons on Railways. To his suggestion the public are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at the rate of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr Laing was appointed a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as he has since proved, have been averted. The Report of the Commission having been rejected by Parliament, the Commission was dissolved, and Mr Laing, resigning his post at the Board of Trade, returned to his practice at the Bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the Chairmanship of the Brighton line. In July 1852 Mr Laing was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented until 1857. He was again re-elected in April 1859. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June 1859 until October 1860, but resigned this as well as his seat in Parliament on proceeding to India as Finance Minister. On his return from India he was again elected M.P. for Wick in July 1865, but failed to be re-elected in 1868. He was, however, returned as M.P. for Orkney and Shetland in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1880, retiring from Parliament in 1885.

He had been again appointed Chairman of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway in 1867, and he continued to hold this post until a year or two ago. His great position in the Railway world made him well known in the city of London. The success of the line under his control was greatly due to his foresight and business ability. And like many successful men he had great capacity for choosing able subordinates, whose enthusiastic support he secured by loyally backing them up and standing by them in difficulties. He was also connected with other Companies, but even these were Companies in regard to which his knowledge of Railways and their management was of importance. These were the Railway Share Trust and Railway Debenture Trust, and Mr Laing was for many years Chairman of both.

Late in life, when his official career had closed, and his parliamentary and other duties no longer demanded his energies, Mr Laing turned his attention to literature. In 1886, the year after his retirement from the House of Commons, there appeared *Modern Science and Modern Thought*, a volume which was at the time very widely read. Written in an easy and interesting style, it expressed what was in the minds of many people who had given some attention to the modern developments of scientific investigation without going into them very deeply, or pursuing any line of original research for themselves. The book aimed at being popular rather than technical, and had a decided success. His later works are *A modern Zoroastrian* 1887; *Problems of the Future and other Essays* 1889; *The Antiquity of Man* 1891; and *Human Origins* 1892. Without possessing in themselves any very great scientific value, these works showed their author's reading to have been very wide, and furnished many people with general ideas on important subjects which, if discussed in a less attractive form, would probably have passed unheeded by them.

Mr Laing was a man who attached no importance to titular distinction of any kind. When he had done a piece of work, it was for him done with, and he preserved no note or notice of it. He never talked of himself or what he had achieved, so that it is difficult to find any record of much which at the time was of high value and importance to individuals or the state. The above therefore is but the merest outline of what was really a most varied and remarkable life's work. In 1841 he married

Mary, daughter of Captain Cowan R.N., and leaves issue. He was buried at Brighton on August 10th in the presence of a large number of personal and business friends.

RICHARD BENYON M.A.

Mr Richard Benyon, who died at his residence Englefield House near Reading on the 25th of July last, was the third, but second surviving son of William Henry Fellowes Esq., of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, by his wife Emma, daughter of Mr Richard Benyon, of Englefield House and Gildea Hall, Essex. He was born 11 November 1811 and came to St John's from the Charterhouse. Mr. Fellowes, as he then was, took his degree as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1833. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 11 November 1833 and was called to the Bar 23 November 1837. In 1854 he succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle Mr Richard Benyon de Beauvoir of Englefield House, and thereupon by royal licence assumed the surname and arms of Benyon in lieu of his patronymic. He married 25 March 1858 Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of Robert Clutterbuck of Watford House, Herts. He was a Magistrate and large property owner in Berks, Hants, Essex and North London, and the patron of eight livings. For nearly half a century he took a leading part in public affairs in Berkshire. He was High Sheriff in 1857. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and was for some time Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and Alderman of the County Council and High Steward of Reading. He was returned M.P. for Berkshire at the elections of May 1860, 1865, 1868, 1874 and February 1876. Shortly after the latter election, owing to failing health, he was obliged to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. His colleagues in the representation of Berkshire throughout the greater portion of this time were the late Mr John Walter and the present Lord Wantage.

He was a liberal supporter of all philanthropic, charitable, and church work. He is believed to have built more churches than any other man of modern times. He was a warm friend of Bradfield school, and he gave his support to elementary education also, subscribing not only to the National Society but also directly to individual Church Schools, often giving unasked if he knew of a special need. He was a munificent supporter

of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, was President and one of the Founders of the Royal Berkshire Friendly Societies, and was prominently associated with many other public institutions both metropolitan and provincial. His name appears as the donor of £25 to the Building Fund of Bishop Fisher's Hostel at the College Mission. He gave first at home, his was a model parish, but he never let his charity stop there, and of no man could it be so literally affirmed that his left hand did not know what his right hand did. He was not only respected, but beloved, and his memory will long be kept green for the noble example of an unselfish life and unstinted benevolence.

REV PREBENDARY EDGAR HUXTABLE M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Huxtable died on 10 July at his residence 19 Montpelier Terrace, Ilfracombe, aged 87. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of August 18.

One has left us whose life was not in vain, although his quiet old age has not kept him in sight of our younger men. Nor did the character which Prebendary Huxtable cultivated so reverently allow him to play a very ostensible part in the world.

He was a devout student, who read that he might pray, and learnt that he might help young men. His study was an introit to the altar, and he trod his daily road by those altar lights.

Yet he was a soldier as well as a scholar, for he faced every difficulty full in front, and wrestled with each honest doubt that stood in his path, till the heart that came out of the battlefield was rich in the spoils of the enemy, strong in a faith that had been tried to the uttermost, and tender in a sympathy with all who feel the difficulties of belief, a great sympathy that carried men on his shoulders, and found oil and wine to heal and refresh those who lay wounded by the wayside.

Edgar Huxtable was the son of a physician, born at Williton in Somerset, May 3rd 1810, and baptised and confirmed in the Church of England. Talent and its service were the properties of his family, for one of his brothers became Archdeacon of Sarum, a man who had read every book worth reading that had come out in the last thirty or forty years of his life, and was himself an author on scientific, agricultural, and theological subjects, a man who succeeded in living the main part of each

day in the conscious Presence. Another brother became Bishop of Mauritius. And the eldest, who died soon after taking his M.D. degree, was reputed the cleverest of the four brothers.

At Cambridge (St. John's) Edgar Huxtable's rank was high—Senior Optime, First Class Classical Tripos, Crosse Scholar, and Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar. But intellectual difficulties followed his intellectual success; he was visited by scruples concerning infant baptism, and he became principal of the Baptist College in Bristol. A few years after, as he told me, while reading one day with a fellow-Nonconformist, a silence fell between them, in which one looking up in surprise felt the eyes of his companion answering to his own, and the silence was broken by words like these: "If this be true, there is no home for us but the Church of England." So in 1846-7 he was ordained, twelve years after the examination for his degree, and in the following year he came to work by the side of saintly Canon Pinder, as vice-principal of Wells Theological College. The grace which we received from our principal was a spiritual influence that rooted itself in one's being; most lovingly he ruled us with a beauty of character that shone through his beauty of face. Very different were the lines that the vice-principal engraved on us—intellectual, masculine, keen in research, true to the truth one had found, with the courage of one's opinions.

In the lecture-room over the cloisters he wrote the Psalter and the Pauline Epistles into our minds for ever, and to some at least of his students these are still the main channels of inspiration. He had studied the making of sermons as a holy art, and into this he led us as far as we were able to follow him. At least he gave us to know that a sermon must cost its preacher a true price, and we must speak as men who had made things for the King.

But it was in our walks alone with him along the slopes of the Mendip that he contributed most to our life. There he led us up the ways he had trodden in the twelve years of his religious doubt, we felt we were with one who had gone through our difficulties, fought and conquered and spoiled our own spiritual enemies, and come out of the dead level of the plain, up through the mists of the lower hills out into the clear light and bracing air of the Mendip heights.

It was in those days that they made him Sub-Dean of Wells

Cathedral, and he published *The Baptism and Temptation of our Lord*, and a volume of sermons. After fifteen years of life in a theological college he retired to the vicarage of Weston Zoyland, and fifteen years later, in 1876, he retired into private life at Ilfracombe. There his life was hidden with Christ in God, but she who was both his daughter-in-law and sister-in-law describes it in a few significant words:—

“He was a true lover of the beautiful, both in nature and art, his memory for poetry was wonderful almost to the very end, and playfully there ran through the intense earnestness of his mind a keen sense of humour. Till the last few weeks he spent some hours a day in study, and he has left a considerable amount of manuscript behind him.”

And so the spirit of this man has returned to God Who gave it; he has reached the Presence House of the Lord towards Whom he daily walked, and he waits in peace for the sons whom he took by the hand long ago.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* writes as follows in the issue of that paper for August 11:—

“Huxtable’s profound Biblical scholarship, based on critical study of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, his subtle, minute, and vivid exposition of St Paul’s Epistles, illustrated by the best Patristic and German commentators, made his lectures of extreme value to the more thoughtful students. His deep and broad evangelicalism blended with Mr Pinder’s Anglo-Catholic teaching to lay a very solid basis of theological study. There are some few of the students of those days still remaining who will recall, not without amusement, his manner of lecturing—the quaint, dry gravity, and often humour, with which he interpreted “the Pauline mind;” “as if,” we said, “he had a private acquaintance with St Paul.”

Those who had patience to appreciate him enriched their notebooks with very valuable stores of exegesis, which in after-years have been copiously watered, to irrigate divers congregations. Others, to whom lectures were distasteful, learned to appreciate his kindly sympathy and calm judgment, the humour of his dry sayings, and his admirable reading of the comic characters in the college Shakespeare reading.

Prebendary Huxtable was also the author of *Hosea and Jonah* in the *Speaker’s Commentary* and *Galatians* in the *Pulpit Commentary*.

REV PREBENDARY JOSEPH MATTHEWS M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Matthews, Rector of Llandysilio, died at the Rectory on the 14th June last, aged 75. He was born at Basingstoke 21 January 1822. He was a student at King's College, London, coming from thence to St John's. He took his degree as twentieth Wrangler in 1846. His tutor was the late Bishop Colenso, and the late Prebendary Sadler was a fellow student, the friendship of the three being only terminated by death. For a short term Mr Matthews was mathematical master at Jedburgh School. He was ordained deacon in 1850, and priest in 1851, by the Bishop of Exeter. From 1850 to 1852 he was curate of St Mary's Tavy, Devon. In 1853 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science at St David's College, Lampeter. He was an intimate friend of Bishop Thirlwall, who in 1856 appointed him to the Prebend of Llangan in St David's Cathedral. In 1871 the Bishop of St David's presented him to the Rectory of Llandysilio. He was an excellent coach, and at different times received a number of pupils at Llandysilio, a number of whom have distinguished themselves in after life. He took a keen interest in the village school which he visited daily, and more than one of the scholars has attained a good position through the assistance in continuing their studies given them by their late rector. Mr Matthews was very fond of giving the children simple lessons on plant life, the study of botany being a favourite recreation with him.—*The Shrewsbury Advertiser*, 23 June 1897.

REV C. PARNELL M.A.

The death of the Rev Charles Parnell, which happened somewhat suddenly at Brighton early on Wednesday morning, July 28th, has brought sadness to many hearts all over the country, for in him rich and poor alike have lost a true, kind, and sincere friend. He graduated at St John's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and then proceeded to Wells Theological College until his ordination by Bishop Philpotts at Exeter in 1852. From 1852 to 1859 he was curate of St Stephen's, Devonport, and during that time a terrible outbreak of cholera occurred, and the black flag was seen hanging across the entrance to some of the streets as a warning; but he was unremitting

and unsparing of himself in his care for and ministrations of the sick and dying. In 1862 he went to Liverpool to take charge of the mission district of St James-the-Less, in the north-end of the city, at the corner of the Stanley and Scotland Roads. This had just been formed out of the large and unwieldy parish of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the vicar of which was at that time the Rev Cecil Wray.

He began his work there at the Feast of the Epiphany in that year, and from the onset met with much opposition from all sources—clerical as well as lay. Here again he had to minister to cholera patients as earnestly as he had done at Devonport, ably assisted by his then colleague, the Rev H. S. Bramah, and the Sisters of St Thomas the Martyr, Oseney, Oxford.

In 1869, St Margaret's, Prince's Road, at the south end of the city, was consecrated, and to this he moved, having been appointed the first incumbent by the late Robert Horsfall, who had built the church and parsonage adjoining. Before leaving St James-the-less, however, for St Margaret's, Mr Parnell placed a considerable sum of money, from his own private sources, in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and thus secured the temporary district being formed into a permanent parish with an endowment of £300 per annum.

At St Margaret's he had at the onset as colleagues the Rev J. W. Chadwick, shortly afterwards vicar of St Michael's, Wakefield, the Rev J. Bell Cox, the present Incumbent of St Margaret's, and the Rev G. H. Palmer. Here, again, he had to encounter much opposition and considerable misrepresentation. But all along he maintained the courage of his convictions, and when once he had made up his mind that a certain course was the one which ought to be adopted under the circumstances, nothing could move him from it. It was, in fact, this assurance in the righteousness of his cause, which gave him that calm and unruffled demeanour for which he was so noted.

In or about the year 1874 Dr Jacobson, then Bishop of Chester, felt, much to his regret, that he could not do otherwise than permit a prosecution for ritual, which had been promoted by an outsider under the Church Discipline Act, to proceed.

In the spring of 1876, after nearly seven years of anxious work and unsparing labour, Mr Parnell felt that the time had come for him to resign, and accordingly did so, having, however,

first ascertained that the prosecution which was proceeding was against him personally, and would not devolve on his successor at St Margaret's.

He had always maintained that his gift was the being in a position to start a work, and get it into a working order, and that this ought to be accomplished in seven years, and it is interesting to note that this is the time he served at St Stephen's, Devonport, St James-the-Less, Stanley Road, St Margaret's, Prince's Road, Liverpool.

From 1876 until 1889 he only took occasional duty, feeling, even in those days, at times some slight intimation of that affection of the heart which was eventually the cause of his sudden decease on July 29th last. It was, no doubt, brought on by the arduous, self-denying, and almost ceaseless strain of work in the early portion of his ministerial life.

In 1879 he purchased a small house in the London Road, Brighton, and became attached to the church of St Bartholomew, in that town, as one of the staff of clergy. Here again he was unremitting in his efforts to promote the spiritual and temporal good of others, and most liberal in his pecuniary assistance.

Though ever most interested in the present, he was, nevertheless, never forgetful of the past; and to the very last kept in close touch with those who had been his colleagues in his various spheres of work.

He was, indeed, as one of his old curates says, "the truest and dearest of friends, and the best of chiefs."—*The Church Times*, 6 August 1897.

GEORGE SWINDELLS M.A.

Mr George Swindells, who died on the 23rd of September aged 77. at his residence Pott Hall, Shrigley near Macclesfield, was the second son of the late Mr Martin Swindells, of Pott Hall, Shrigley. Mr George Swindells was born in Manchester and originally intended to adopt the bar as a profession, having been admitted a student of the Inner Temple 25 April 1843. He took his B.A. degree in 1844. The somewhat sudden death of his father altered his plans, as Mr Swindells senior on his deathbed expressed a wish that his son should carry on his business of cotton spinning. This he did so successfully that

at the time of his death his firm carried on two large mills and employed above five hundred operatives. Mr. Swindells took a leading part in the public life of his district, where his name was a household word among old and young for sympathy, kindly courtesy, and true goodness. He was elected a member of the first Local Board of Health for Bollington on 11 October 1862. He was subsequently elected chairman and continued in that post until March 1896 when he resigned owing to failing health. He was also for 20 years Chairman of the Bollington Conservative Association. He was a staunch Churchman and was for many years Churchwarden of Pott Shrigley Church, where he was also at one time teacher in the Sunday Schools and later Superintendent. He was buried at Pott Shrigley on September 28th, amidst every token of sympathy and regret.

REV FRANCIS JACOX B.A.

The Rev Francis Jacox died on the fifth of February last at his residence 27 Blenheim Road, St John's Wood, aged 70. He was the son of Mr Francis Littlewood Jacox, at one time engaged as a ribbon manufacturer at Coventry, who died in the year 1862. Mr Jacox took his degree at St John's in 1847 and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough in the same year and Priest in 1848. He was for a short time curate of Wellingborough but gave up his clerical duties for purely literary work. After the death of his father he lived a very retired life with his mother Mrs Mary Jacox and his sister Miss Mary Janet Jacox at 27 Blenheim Road. The former died in 1871, the latter in 1893. During part of the year Mr Jacox lived in a small cottage at Charlwood in Surrey. He was of somewhat eccentric habits, living almost altogether by himself and avoiding those who lived with him. Latterly his household consisted of but one old housekeeper who often did not see him for days, leaving his meals outside his study or bedroom door. Oddly enough although otherwise fond of country life he detested the song and sounds of birds. He kept a long pole in his bedroom with which he used to frighten away the starlings, which gathered about the eaves and gutters of his cottage, by protruding it through the open window as he lay in bed in the morning. The song of nightingales drove him to London while it lasted.

His whole life was given up to the compilation and writing of his books, of which the best known are *Shakespeare Diversions a Medley of Motley wear; From Dogberry to Hamlet, Shakespeare Diversions*, 2nd series. Among his other published works were *Secular Annotations on Scripture Texts*, two series; *Cues from all Quarters*; *Bible Music*; *Aspects of Authorship or Book Marks and Book Markers*; *Trails of Character and Notes of Incident in Bible Story*; *At Nightfall and Midnight*; *Scripture Proverbs, illustrated, annotated and applied*; *Side Lights on Scripture Texts*. Many of these have had a great sale, and their profits may have gone to swell Mr Jacox's private fortune, doubtless also increased by accumulations. He was always charitably inclined. During the years 1889 to 1892 he founded no less than eight perpetual pensions varying in value from twenty to thirty guineas a year, in connexion with "The Printers Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation." By his will he left practically his whole estate in charities. His personalty was of the value of £104,466. After a few small legacies, he left £1,000 to Charing Cross Hospital, £1,050 to the Middlesex Hospital, and £3,000 to St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to endow beds in these institutions to be called "Francis Jacox beds," and the residue he bequeathed to the Railway Benevolent Institution of 133 Seymour Street, Euston Square, for the purpose of founding as many perpetual pensions of £30 per annum as the residue would permit, in extension of those already founded by him in that Institution, to be called "Francis Jacox Annuities."

ALEXANDER WADE GILL.

Alexander Wade Gill was born at Castletown in the Isle of Man on March 17, 1879. He was the third son of His Honour Deemster Gill, and was educated at Pocklington under Rev C. F. Hutton, himself once a Johnian and the son of a former Manx vicar. Gill was entered at the College early in August, and in October he was elected to one of the vacant Dowman Exhibitions limited to Pocklington School. He passed the whole of the Previous Examination in October, and began reading for the Historical Tripos, attending Mr Heiland's lectures in College and others outside. His time of residence only lasted a few weeks and he was a man of delicate reserve, at all times slow to make advances, while a recent illness

prevented him from taking part in the athletics of the College. Thus at the time of his death he was not well-known to many men, though he possessed in his old schoolfellows a few fast friends.

Those of us who were brought into contact with him in connexion with his work, took the impression of a gentle nature, most helpful to friends and capable of infinite unselfishness. That he possessed good abilities was evident from the beginning, and notwithstanding a want of constitutional vigour the results of which were always manifest, if he had lived, he would not only have had much quiet influence, but would have done good work. The University as well as the College is the poorer for his death. Those who only saw him once would not discover that he was sensitive to the humour of things, and was a happy caricaturist of what struck his fancy, drawing in pen and ink with considerable spirit and much delicacy of detail. And this hiding of his talents must have been generally characteristic of him. The best of him was not for chance acquaintances, but to his friends his friendship was a thing of price.

Some two or three weeks before coming into residence he had an attack of pleurisy from which he appeared to have recovered, though he was still to be careful of himself. On the morning of Sunday, October 31, he fainted at the Early Celebration, and was advised to nurse himself for a day or two, but he appeared to have taken no harm, and no one thought that an illness was impending. On the following Sunday another attack of pleurisy declared itself and, although there was no cause for alarm, it was thought well to communicate with his friends. On the Monday he was so much worse that his father was telegraphed for, although after a consultation the doctors were disposed to think that there were good grounds for hope. On the Monday night he seemed much better, but about one o'clock on Tuesday morning there was a sudden change, and he passed away peacefully in sleep.

Those who were present at the memorial service on Wednesday afternoon will not easily—or indeed willingly—forget the scene. Almost the whole College came to pay the last honour to one whom they scarcely knew, but who was one of their own body and of their own generation, and who was therefore united to them by ties that were real and vital.

The presence of many who are not in Communion with the Church of England bore eloquent testimony to the power of a common loss, to heal our unhappy divisions. The College owes a great debt of gratitude to those who thus witnessed in the presence of death to the principle of Collegiate unity.

After the Service the body was borne in silence to the great gate, followed by the Choir and the whole congregation, and taken away to be buried in the Isle of Man. Among the flowers which covered the coffin were wreaths from the Manxmen in Cambridge, the old Pocklingtonians in Cambridge, and one bearing the inscription:—"From the fellow-undergraduates of Mr Gill's staircase."

J. R. T.

JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER.

We take the following from the *Revue Générale des Sciences pures et appliquées*, 15 September 1897, pp. 599-600.

Les travaux de Sylvester témoignent au plus haut degré d'un esprit original et inventif; ils ont particulièrement porté sur l'Algèbre et la Théorie des nombres. L'illustre mathématicien était peu au courant des travaux modernes sur l'Analyse et la Théorie des fonctions, et il n'eut jamais de goût pour l'érudition. Son imagination, extraordinairement puissante, était toujours en travail, et il lui était bien difficile de lire un ouvrage de mathématiques dans le seul but de savoir ce qu'il contenait. La bonne volonté ne lui manquait pas, cependant; je me rappelle que, dans un de ses voyages à Paris, il y a environ dix ans, il vint me demander si, en six semaines, il pourrait apprendre la Théorie des fonctions elliptiques. Sur ma réponse affirmative, il me pria de lui désigner un jeune géomètre qui voudrait bien, plusieurs fois par semaine, lui donner des leçons. Celles-ci commencèrent, mais, dès la seconde, les réciproquants et les matrices vinrent faire concurrence aux fonctions elliptiques; quelques leçons continuèrent, où le jeune professeur fut initié aux dernières recherches de Sylvester, et on en resta là.

Sylvester était un artiste et un enthousiaste. Quand il avait été frappé par la beauté d'une question, il en poursuivait sans relâche la solution, risquant quelquefois de perdre ainsi beaucoup de temps. Il manquait de cette sérénité dans les choix des sujets, qui empêche souvent les efforts prématurés et stériles.

Quel contraste entre le génie si pondéré et si sage de Cayley et l'imagination créatrice toujours inquiète de Sylvester !

Sylvester ne fut pas seulement un poète en mathématiques. Il tournait fort agréablement le vers en anglais comme en latin : il fit d'excellentes traductions d'Horace et de quelques poètes allemands, et on lui doit un petit livre sur les lois de la versification. C'est dans le sonnet qu'il aimait surtout à déployer son talent poétique. Dans son dernier voyage à Paris, à l'automne de 1895, il était particulièrement préoccupé de ses récentes poésies. Je me souviens d'un déjeuner chez un de nos confrères, où il récita un élégie en vers latin, qu'il venait de composer. Un d'entre nous ayant fait remarquer qu'on croyait entendre du Tibulle, Sylvester en fut ému jusqu'aux larmes.

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Le souvenir du géomètre illustre, de l'homme aimable et bon, au cœur chaud et enthousiaste, restera toujours cher à ceux qui ont eu l'honneur de l'approcher.

EMILE PICARD,
de l'Académie des Sciences.

GERALD FOTHERGILL COOKE B.A.

The death of one who but the other day was among us, young and highspirited, and universally popular comes as a shock to the whole of the little world in which he moved, and above all to those friends who saw in him finer qualities than met the common eye. Of none is this more true than of G. F. Cooke, a man whose sweetness and refinement of nature, loyalty of soul and blithe courage endeared him to others almost at a glance, yet who had in him stuff which even his friends hardly suspected, till they learnt after his death over how many sufferings and disappointments he had triumphed.

Gerald Fothergill Cooke was born in February 1874, the son of Colonel J. W. Cooke, now Assistant-Adjutant General at Devonport. At the age of nine he had a severe attack of rheumatic fever followed by pericarditis, which left the heart seriously affected. During the next four years and a half he was a constant sufferer, and the rheumatic and heart troubles were of frequent recurrence, so that his father had to carry him up and down stairs. It is needless to say that during this time he could not go to school. His father, then holding an

appointment at the War Office, was only able to give him three-quarters of an hour instruction a day, but such was his intense desire and ambition to learn, that with these disadvantages he acquired a good grounding in French, German, Latin and other subjects. With great care his health improved, and in 1887 he was able to go to a small school at St Leonard's, under medical orders not to indulge in cricket or football, or other games loved of boys. Having quickly risen to the top of his school he was transferred in May 1889 to King William's College, Isle of Man. Here, although he had hardly touched Greek before, he made rapid progress in Classics. At first, to his sorrow he was under the same restrictions in regard to games as before, but as his health continued to improve he eventually took part in them and became an adept in all. In June 1892 over-exertion and a chill brought about chest mischief, and he returned from school seriously ill. Being forbidden to return to school in the following term he worked by himself at home; his dauntless spirit taking him, however, up to Cambridge in October to try for a Scholarship at St John's. In January 1893 he was allowed by his doctors to return to King William's School, and in the following July he gained the Classical Exhibition there. In the following October he gained a Sizarship at St John's, delighted at being thus able to enter the University without being a burden to his father. He seemed now marvellously improved in health.

In his first term he won the Foster Sculls, and rowed in the College Trials. He was a pretty oar and loved the river. But again his hopes were dashed. His father, on hearing of the racing, had to tell him that any such strain might prove fatal, and to his infinite disappointment he gave it up. He had gone to College with the object of becoming a Schoolmaster, but thinking that unless he was an athlete he would never get anything beyond a place in a third-rate school, he proposed to his father that he should try for some post in the Civil Service. His father had to tell him that the medical examination would be a fatal obstacle, and again his physical disability paralysed his ambition. It was eventually arranged with many misgivings that he should be articled to a relative in the Solicitors' office of the L.N.W. Railway at Euston. Meantime, during his last year at Cambridge it had been clear to his family that his health was again failing, although he

would not himself admit it. Probably, but for this he would have taken a higher place than he did in the Classical Tripos of 1896. Certainly he was much disappointed over it. At the end of the following September he went up to London to begin his office duties, and at once gained the confidence and commendation of his superiors. He fell ill during the early winter, but struggled on with his work till a severe attack of influenza prostrated him in January. This brought back all the old mischief and other complications, and he returned home to Devonport in February, only to run gradually down till the end came on July 1st. As he lay on his sick bed, the windows of his room looking out over Plymouth Sound, his words were always in praise of the sweetness and comfort of his surroundings. His one aim now, as throughout his life, was to save his parents anxiety and distress. No word of complaint ever passed his lips.

These details will only confirm the feeling of all those who knew Gerald Cooke that he was a man of singularly sweet and beautiful nature. A soldier's son, with brothers who had been in the expedition to Chitral, he had in him all the spirit of his race.

The blood and courage that renowned them
Ran in his veins!

The only time I ever heard him refer to his physical weakness was when I once in utter ignorance of his life's history asked him why he had not also become a soldier. Then for the first time I had a glimpse of his life's disappointment. Only now, and now only inadequately, does one learn how nobly and how patiently they were borne. Few have combined so much power of endurance, so much gallant courage, and such sweetness of disposition. He dearly loved nature, and found delight in every beautiful scene; and he dearly loved animals. He had wonderful hands on a horse and a perfect seat, and he was devoted to his dog. All who knew him felt the attraction of a fine nature: if they now know more of his early life than his uncomplaining reticence ever revealed, they will only find in it deeper grounds for love and admiration.

G. C. M. S.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1897.

The list of 'Jubilee Honours' included the name of one member of the College. The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom has been granted to Sir Donald Alexander Smith (Hon LL.D. 1887), with the title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Glencoe in the County of Argyll, and of Mount Royal in the province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the Jubilee Commemoration Medal on Prof A. Macalister, Fellow of the College, and late President of the Anthropological Institute.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, of the names of the following members of the College for appointment to the rank of Queen's Connsel:—Thomas Gilbert Carver (B.A. 1871), formerly Scholar of the College; John Alderson Foote (B.A. 1872), formerly Scholar and MacMahon Law Student; and Henry Terrell. Mr Terrell was admitted to the College 7 November 1879, and his name was removed from the Boards 20 June 1882 without graduating.

Mr Alfred Autunes Kanthack (M.A. 1897) has been appointed Professor of Pathology in the room of the late Professor Roy. Professor Kanthack belongs to Liverpool. He was educated partly in Germany and partly at the Liverpool College under the Rev G. Butler. He pursued his medical studies at University College, Liverpool, and at the Royal Infirmary. From thence he proceeded in 1886 to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1889 went to Berlin where he studied under Professors Virchow and Robert Koch. In 1890 he returned to St Bartholomew's as assistant to the late Dr Matthews Duncan the great gynecologist. In the winter of that year he went to India on the Leprosy Commission as representative of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Report of that Commission has been published. Professor Kanthack had a distinguished career at the University of London, where he has taken with honours the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., Bachelor of Surgery, and Bachelor of Medicine. He was gold medallist and proceeded to the degree of M.D. in 1892. His introduction to Cambridge was in 1891, when he was elected to the John Lucas Walker Studentship of

the value of £250, open to all students for the purpose of conducting original research in pathology. After that year he was Medical Tutor at University College, Liverpool, and Lecturer on Pathology and Bacteriology. In 1893 he was invited to St Bartholomew's Hospital as Lecturer on Pathology and Bacteriology. There he took the direction of the whole of the pathological work both at the School and Hospital, and he practically founded the study of clinical pathology there. In 1897 he was appointed Deputy for the late Professor Roy and was admitted to the degree of M.A. A portrait of Professor Kanthack appears in *Black and White* for November 20.

Prof W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874), formerly Fellow of the College, has this Term commenced his duties as Professor of Geology at Oxford. We take the following account of his inaugural lecture from *The Oxford Magazine*: "An appreciative if not a large audience assembled to hear the Professor of Geology deliver his inaugural lecture, which dealt with a subject of great interest—'The Influence of Oxford on the Progress of Geology.' In this, as in other matters, whenever controversy has raged, Oxford has been in the forefront of discussion, whether on the right or on the wrong side. Professor Sollas began the historical survey of his science with an account of the controversy between Plot, the author of *The Natural History of Oxfordshire*, and the great Danish physician Steno, who was the real founder of Geology; and traced its subsequent progress through the careers of Kidd, Buckland, Phillips, Prestwich, and Green. The latter part of the lecture rehearsed Phillips' weighty opposition to the theory of Evolution. Here, as in the early controversy between Plot and Steno, Professor Sollas urged that the opposition of the Oxford champion to views which subsequently secured general acceptance, was not only absolutely sincere, but was timely and of real service in the development of the science. In a playful sketch of the evolution of the modern bicycle from 'hobby-horse' through 'bone-shaker' to 'safety,' with which the lecture closed, he allowed his hearers to see that to himself the Darwinian hypothesis by no means brings conviction. Having given us so masterly and attractive a survey of the influence of Oxford on Geology, Professor Sollas will now, we feel confident, illustrate in his own person how great may be the influence of Geology on Oxford."

Dr Edward Thomas Sweeting, Mus.Doc. Oxon., F.R.C.O., has been appointed Organist of the College in the room of the late Dr Garrett. Dr Sweeting was for six years (1876-82) a Scholar of the National Training School for (now the Royal College of) Music. Since 1882 he has been a Master at Rossall School. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford in 1893.

Sir William Leece Drinkwater (B.A. 1834), First Deemster of the Isle of Man, has retired after completing fifty years of judicial service. He has thus seen longer judicial service than any Judge in the United Kingdom. Sir W. L. Drinkwater was appointed Second Deemster in 1847 and First Deemster in 1855. In the latter year he also became *ex-officio* a member of the Manx Legislative Council or upper branch of the Manx Legislature. On Monday November 15 he was entertained at Douglas by the Manx Bar. Sir James Gell, the Attorney General, on behalf of the Bar presented him with an illuminated address, and while congratulating him upon the attainment of his Jubilee as Deemster, referred to the great services he had rendered to the community. Both branches of the Manx Legislature have also united in presenting him with an address in a silver casket.

The Société des Hospitaliers Sauveteurs Bretons in July last conferred its medal and diploma upon the Rev E. Peek (B.A. 1878), rector of Drewsteignton, Devon, and formerly British chaplain at Dinard, for saving the life of a young French lady when crossing from Dinard to St Malo. Major Henniker, Vice-Consul at St Malo, in communicating the fact to the Bishop of Exeter, says that Mr Peek dived off the steam ferry, with his clothing on, into deep water in the wash of a paddle steamer, and kept the young lady up for nearly half an hour.

At the Annual Election on November 8, the following were elected to Fellowships;

(1) William McDougall (B.A. 1894, M.A. 1897, M.B. and B.C. 1897); First Class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, June 1892; First Class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II, June 1894, for Physiology and Human Anatomy with Physiology; Walsingham Medallist, 1896 Mr McDougall submitted as Dissertations: *This structure of cross-striated muscle and the nature of its contraction*; *Further contributions towards a theory of muscular contraction*; *A contribution towards an improvement in psychological method.*

(2) Robert Knox McElderry (B.A. 1894); First Class, Division 2, Classical Tripos, Part I, June 1894; First Class, Classical Tripos, Part II, 1895, distinguished in History; Members Prize for Latin Essay 1895. The subject of Mr McElderry's Dissertation was: *An Examination of the organisation and history of the Provinces under Vespasian.*

(3) Thomas John I'Anson Bromwich (B.A. 1895); Senior Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos, Part I. June 1895; First Class, Division I, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, June 1896; honourably mentioned in the Awards of Smith's Prizes 1897. The titles of Mr Bromwich's Dissertations are: *A discussion of some problems in Elasticity with a view to an estimate of the effect of certain hypothetical disturbing causes on the velocity of propagation of waves of*

disturbance along the surface of the earth; A determination of the strains in an elastic circular cylinder when subjected to statical pressures on the flat ends.

The Council of the Royal Society for the year 1898 includes the following members of the College: Dr W. G. Adams (B.A. 1859), Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), Professor R. B. Clifton (B.A. 1859), Dr J. N. Langley, Fellow of Trinity (B.A. 1875), Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), and Professor W. F. R. Weldon (B.A. 1882).

At the annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on 25 October, the following elections were made: *Vice-President*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretaries*, Mr W. Bateson, Mr A. Harker; new members of the Council, Mr A. Harker and Prof Liveing.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society the following members of the College were elected to serve on the Council of the Society for the year 1897-8: *Treasurer*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretaries*, Mr R. Tucker, Mr A. E. H. Love; Prof Hudson and Mr G. B. Mathews.

On Saturday July 10 a stained glass window, erected in St Andrew's Church, Derby, as a memorial of the late Rev Robert Hey (B.A. 1869), for sixteen years Vicar of the parish, was unveiled and dedicated. A brass plate fixed under the window bears the following inscription: "To the glory of God. This window is dedicated to the memory of the Rev Robert Hey, M.A., the third Incumbent of this church: born August 13th, 1846, at rest December 30th, 1894. St Andrew's was in his heart, and he lived in the hearts of St Andrew's people. 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.' Rev. ii. 10."

The Rev Dr William Spicer Wood (B.A. 1840), who has been Vicar of Higham, near Rochester, since 1875, resigned that benefice in September last under the Incumbents' Resignation Acts. As soon as his resignation was announced, steps were taken by several prominent parishioners to give him a testimonial. Subscriptions flowed readily in. The testimonial took the form of a handsomely illuminated address, a massive salver with silver tea and coffee service, and a cheque to enable Dr Wood to purchase what he thought most suitable for his new house. The address was as follows: "Presented, with a silver tea and coffee service and a cheque, to the Rev William Spicer Wood D.D., Vicar of Higham, by his parishioners and friends, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of the conscientious discharge of his several duties during the twenty-two years of his ministrations, and in recognition of his many acts of kindness and liberal support of every object tending to the welfare of the parish." Then followed an alphabetical list of subscribers. The salver was engraved with the inscription: "Presented to the

Rev William Spicer Wood D.D., as a mark of esteem by his parishioners and friends. Higham, September 1897." The presentation was made to Dr Wood at a meeting held in the Higham Schools on the evening of September 27.

The Rev A. T. Wallis, who has been Assistant Missioner at the College Mission in Walworth since 1891, was married during the Long Vacation. His friends among the resident Fellows and Masters of Arts united in presenting him with a piece of furniture as a wedding gift. On this a plate has been fixed with the following inscription from the pen of Prof Mayor:

VIRO · FORTI · AC · STRENVO
ALFREDO · T · WALLIS
POST · SEXENNIVM · IN · MEDIO · VXBIS · STREPITV
CHRISTO · ATQVE · EGENIS · IMPENSVM
VXOKEM · DVCTVRO
D · D · D
AMICI · IOANNENSES
A · S · MDCCCLXXXVII

An interesting article on "The Foundation and Re-foundation of Pocklington Grammar School," by Mr Arthur F. Leach, formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and an Assistant Commissioner in the Endowed Schools Department of the Charity Commission, appears in Vol. V. of *The Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society*. In this considerable use is made of the documents relating to Pocklington School which have appeared in the *Eagle*. Of these Mr Leach states, "they are the most enlightening on the 17th Century Schools that have appeared."

Mr E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), Fellow of the College and University Demonstrator in Animal Morphology, has been appointed Professor of Zoology in the McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Mr Jethro Brown (B.A. 1890), formerly MacMahon student of the College, Lecturer at the University of Tasmania, Hobart, has been appointed to act as Professor of Law at the University of Sydney, New South Wales, during the absence in England of Professor Pitt Cobbett.

The list of Select Preachers before the University during the current academical year contains the following members of the College: 11 July 1897, Rev H. T. E. Barlow; 25 December 1897, The Master; 30 January 1898, Rev W. Covington, Prebendary of St Paul's.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during this Term by Mr Barlow, Junior Dean; The Master; Rev G. H. Whitaker, Hon Canon of Truro; Rev S. A. S. Ram, Curate of St Augustine's, Pendlebury, Manchester; and the Right Rev Bishop Speechley, formerly Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: at Stamford, Rev H. T. F. Barlow, Junior Dean, and, at Hatfield, Rev W. E. Pryke, Rector of Marwood.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1897-8 contains this year a total of 566 names. Of these 58 are members of the College.

From the Report of "The Local Lectures Syndicate" we learn that Mr H. S. Mundahl (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas Term of 1896 at Alnwick on *Elementary Political Economy*, and in the Lent Term of 1897 at Newcastle-on-Tyne on *The English Citizen*. Mr P Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Lent Term 1897 at Colchester on *The Earth and its Atmosphere*; and Mr J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) lectured in that Term at Exeter on *The Romantic Revival in English Literature*, and at Plymouth on *The Age of Milton*.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on the 30 June last: at Lincoln's Inn, Lionel Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), MacMahon Law Student; at the Inner Temple, A. J. Davis (B.A. 1895). The following were called on the 17 November: at the Inner Temple, Edgar George Storey (B.A. 1894), and Ardeshir Kaikhoshru Cama (B.A. 1895), MacMahon Law Student.

Mr L. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), has been appointed by the Masters of the Bench to be one of the four barristers constituting the Joint Board of Examiners, to conduct the Preliminary Examinations of Students at Lincoln's Inn.

Ds H. A. Merriman (LL.B. 1894), formerly one of our Editors, passed in June, in honours, the Final Examination for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court. The following passed the Final Examination held in November: Ds J. B. Killey (B.A. 1894), while Ds A Coore (B.A. 1894) and Mr E. C. P. Eddrupp (B.A. 1880) passed the Intermediate Examination in November.

Mr C. M. Webb (B.A. 1894), of the Burma Civil Service, has been transferred from Myaungmya to the charge of the Wakema subdivision of the Myaungmya district.

In our last number (*Eagle* Vol XIX, p. 610) we announced that the Rev George Smith, Rector of Hornead, had been presented by the College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest. Mr Smith subsequently withdrew his acceptance of the living, and the College presented the Rev H. W. Macklin (B.A. 1888), Curate of Somersham with Pidley. Mr Macklin was instituted Rector on September 8.

The College has presented the Rev J. G. Easton (B.A. 1876), Rector of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire, to the Rectory of Murston, Kent, vacant by the death of Mr Freeman. Mr Easton was instituted Rector on September 20.

The following portraits of distinguished Johnians have been added to the collection in the Combination-room :

(1) Dr GEORGE MURSELL GARRETT, platinotype photograph by R. H. Lord ; presented by Mrs Garrett.

(2) The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD SOMERVILLE. One of the sixteen peers for Scotland ; President of the Board of Agriculture and Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry. Painted by S. Woodforde ; engraved by James Ward, painter and engraver to H.R.H the Prince of Wales. London, published 15 March 1800 by A. C. Poggi, of New Bond Street ; presented by Mr Ernest Clarke.

(3) The Rev SAMUEL PARR LL.D. Painted by W. Artaud ; engraved by W. Say. Published by H. Macklin, 39 Fleet Street, London, 1 April 1804 ; presented by Mr Shipley, of Christ's College.

Mr T. A. Lawrenson (B.A. 1889), M.A. of London and formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Headmaster of the Runcorn Technical Institute.

Ds W. G. Borchardt (B.A. 1894), Master at Blair Lodge School, Stirlingshire, has been appointed an Assistant Mathematical and Science Master at Cheltenham College.

Ds N. Thatcher (B.A. 1894) has been appointed a Mathematical Master at Wolverhampton Grammar School.

Mr J. P. F. L. de Castro has been appointed Principal and Lecturer in Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Redruth Science and Art School.

Ds A. S. Hemmy (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.

Ds H. T. Holmes (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Science Master at Merchant Taylors School.

Ds J. H. Howitt (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Organising Science Lecturer to the School Board for London.

Ds J. S. Bryers (B.A. 1897), formerly one of our Editors, has been appointed English Master at Pocklington School. Mr Bryers has been appointed Editor of the *Pocklingtonian*.

Ds J. W. Dyson (B.A. 1897) has been appointed to a Mastership at Stubbington House, Farseham.

Ds H. B. Hamer (B.A. 1897) has been appointed to a Lectureship in English, French, and Latin at the Diocesan Training College at Culham, Abingdon.

Ds E. H. Wainwright (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Headmaster of Amersham Grammar School.

Dr James Kerr (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital.

Ds J. B. Maxwell (B.A. 1888) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed House Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

Mr A. G. Harvey (B.A. 1889) M.B., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., has been appointed a Public Vaccinator for the District of Patea, New Zealand.

Mr L. B. Burnett (B.A. 1892) M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., has been appointed a House Surgeon to the Royal South Hants Infirmary.

Ds F. Villy M.B. (B.A. 1892) has been appointed House Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Mr C. C. Lord (B.A. 1893), M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., has been appointed House Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

Mr W. McDougall (B.A. 1894) M.B. B.C. was in September last appointed House Physician at St Thomas' Hospital.

Ds A. B. MacLachlan (B.A. 1895) has obtained the 20th place in the Examination for the Home Civil Service, being second in Mathematics. He has been appointed to a First Class Clerkship in the department of the Local Government Board.

At the combined examination held last summer for the Home Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service, and Eastern Cadetships, four members of the College were successful, obtaining places in the Indian Civil Service, namely, Ds W. Gaskell (1st Class, Division III, Classical Tripos, Part I, 1895) of Loughborough School, obtains the 31st place; P. S. Patuck, of Bombay University, the 39th; Ds C. A. H. Townsend (2nd Class, Division I, Classical Tripos, Part I, 1896) of Shrewsbury School, the 67th place; and Ds E. G. Turner (7th Wrangler 1896, 3rd Class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1897), Central School, London, the 83rd place. One hundred candidates in all were successful; of these, twenty-nine were Cambridge men, St John's and Trinity getting four places each; Magdalene and Queens' three each; King's, Caius, Emmanuel, Trinity Hall and Pembroke two each; Corpus, Sidney, Jesus, Clare, and the Non-Collegiate students one each.

Messrs A. K. Cama and S. C. Mallik, who were 16th and 36th in the list of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service in 1896, obtain the 20th and 22nd places respectively in the Final Examination held in 1897.

Ds Ernest Bristow (Oriental Languages Tripos 1897), has been appointed Clerk to the British Legation at Tangier.

The following members of the College were in July last granted licences to practice physic by the Royal College of Physicians:—E. H. Coleman (B.A. 1894), St George's Hospital; C. C. Lord (B.A. 1893), Queen's and General Hospitals, Birmingham; J. B. Maxwell (B.A. 1888), University and London Hospital. The same gentlemen in August last were admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In October N. G. Bennett (B.A. 1891) received the licence of the College of Physicians to practice physic.

At Guy's Hospital, London, Ds J. A. Glover (B.A. 1897), and Ds H. J. Morgan (B.A. 1896) have been awarded certificates of Honour; and at St Thomas' Hospital Mr W. McDougall has gained the Granger Testimonial Prize of £ 15.

Ds J. F. Northcott (B.A. 1896) was awarded a gold medal for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Examination in Medicine of the University of London held in July last.

J. E. Boyt, Scholar of the College, and Ds T. Hay (B.A. 1895), have passed in the First Division of the Final Examination for the degree of B.Sc. in the University of London.

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council has made special grants to N. H. Winch and A. W. Poole, undergraduates of the College.

A. H. Kirby, undergraduate of the College, has been elected to the Palmer Scholarship by the Institution of Civil Engineers.

At the election of Steel Students held in June last, Ds P. Greeves was re-elected, and Ds R. F. Pearce (Classical Tripos 1897, Part I, Class I, Division II) was elected a student.

J. E. Boyt, Foundation Scholar of the College, has been elected to a Goldsmiths' Exhibition in Mathematics.

A. L. Cheeseman, undergraduate of the College, conducted during the long vacation some of the Sunday services at the Strand Mission Church, Poole, Dorset, built by Lord and Lady Wimborne. In September last he was presented with a dressing case and framed photograph of the church by the members of the congregation as a token of their love and respect and appreciation of the good work he had done amongst them.

A. W. Foster has been elected Secretary of the Nonconformist Union for next Lent term.

L. F. Gwatkin and S. S. Cook have been appointed members of the Committee of the C.U. Hare and Hounds for the Michaelmas term.

Gregory Day McCormick, formerly Sizar of the College, was second on the list of University candidates for admission into the Army at the Examination held in July last.

The following members of the College took part in the performance of the "Wasps" at the Theatre this term: G. T. M. Evans, leader of the chorus of Wasps; and J. J. P. Kent as a member of the chorus.

On Saturday, November 6, an election was held to fill four vacancies on the Editorial staff of the *Eagle*. The following were elected:—H. M. Adler, J. H. Beith, T. F. R. Macdonnell, and N. G. Powell. Mr Beith has been elected Secretary of the Editorial Committee.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday (June 13):

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Keeling, C. P.	(1896)	Durham	St Ignatius, Bishops Wearmouth
Harries, G. H.	(1893)	Lincoln	St James', Great Grimsby
McCormick, J. G.	(1897)	Norwich	Great Yarmouth.
Clarke, K.	(1896)	Rochester	St Bartholomew's, Sydenham
Robinson, C. D.	(1896)	Rochester	Lady Margaret, Walworth
Walker, F. W.	(1894)	Worcester	St Silas', Lozells

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Schroder, H. M.	(1895)	London
Aston, W. F.	(1895)	Durham
Ellis, C. C.	(1895)	Carlisle
Cubitt, S. H.	(1891)	Hereford
England, A. C.	(1894)	Lincoln
Thompson, A. J. K.	(1894)	Manchester
Nicklin, T.	(1890)	St David's
Hibbert-Ware, G.	(1894)	Truro

The following were ordained on Sunday, September 22:

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Muller, J. S.	(1895)	Rochester	St John's, Waterloo Road, London
Mullineux, M.		Rochester	Mottingham

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Benwell, E. J. H.	(1895)	Wakefield
Sherwen, W. S.	(1895)	Wakefield
Watkinson, G.	(1894)	Wakefield
Winlaw, G. P. K.	(1894)	Ripon
Pitkin, A. J.	(1892)	Bristol

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From.</i>	<i>To be.</i>
Baker, E. J.	(1870)	R. Northenden, Cheshire	R. Orsett, Essex
Kerry, G. P. B.	(1887)	C. St Catharine's, Ventnor	V. St Catharine's, Ventnor
Williamson, M. B.	(1886)	C. Rockbeare, Exeter	V. Bickington, Newton Abbot
Price, W. H.	(1880)	C. St Mary Magd., Oxford	V. Badsey and V. Wickhamford, Evesham
Mackie, E. C.	(1882)	C. Bolton Percy	V. Glaisdale, Whitby
Newton, H. J.	(1873)	C. Feckenham	R. Ipsley, Redditch
Cavis-Brown, J.	(1878)	R. St Martin's w. St Olave, Chichester	V. St John the Evangelist, Woolwich
Easton, J. G.	(1876)	R. Brinkley	R. Murston
Hanson, J. C.	(1877)	V. Thirsk	R. Kirkby Knowle, Thirsk
Eustace, A.	(1880)	C. Holy Trinity, Hulme, Manchester	R. St Ambrose, Chorlton-on-Medlock
Fisher, L.	(1885)	C. Harlton	V. St Mary's w. St Cyriacs, Swaff. Prior
Hawkins, F. H.	(1882)	C. Welshpool	V. Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire
Bayley, R. B.		C. St Paul's, Knights-bridge	V. Besbury, Ledbury
Warner, H. J.	(1884)	V. Brixton, Plymouth	V. Yealmpton, Plympton
Rainsford, M.	(1881)	C. St Matthew's, Brixton Hill	V. St James', Holloway
Reed, J.	(1872)	Chaplain H.M. Dock-yard, Sheerness	R. Bellingham, North-umberland
Macklin, H. W.	(1888)	C. of Somersham	R. Houghton Conquest, Beds.
Hulley, J. J.	(1890)	C. of Ormskirk	V. Skelmersdale, Ormskirk
Kirby, J. H. R.	(1873)	V. Patricxbourne w. Bridge	V. Mayfield
Davies, D. S.	(1886)	C. Weston by Welland	R. North Witham, Grantham
Hanson, J. C.	(1877)	V. Thirsk	R. Kirby Knowle with Bagby
Wood, John	(1864)	C. St Cuthbert's, Everton	V. Branstone, Burton-on-trent
Fitzherbert, A.	(1884)	C. Oswaldkirk	R. Scrayingham, Yorks.
Godwin, H.	(1888)	C. Kidsgrove, Staffs.	R. Norton-in-Hales, Salop
Greenup, A. W.	(1889)	C. Culford w. Ingham and Tilford	R. Alburgh
Steer, W. H. H.	(1885)	C. St Jude, South Kensington	V. St Philip's, Lambeth

The Rev James Johnson (B.A. 1863), Vicar of Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington, has been appointed Rural Dean of Whalley.

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, has been appointed Rural Dean of Chelsea.

The Rev D. Walker (B.A. 1885), Vicar of Grinton, has been appointed Rural Dean of Richmond West.

The Rev F. C. Woodhouse (B.A. 1850), Vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, and Rural Dean of Elham, has been appointed a Surrogate for the Diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev W. H. Bray (B.A. 1866), Chaplain of St John's, Calcutta, has been appointed Chaplain of Dinan, Côtes du Nord, France.

The Rev A. Bonney (B.A. 1868), Vicar of Buildwas, Ironbridge, has been appointed Assistant Diocesan Inspector for the Archdeaconry of Salop.

The Gresham Lectures on Divinity were delivered at the Gresham College by the Rev Prof H. E. J. Bevan on Nov. 16 to 19 inclusive. The subject of the course was the Religions of the East; and of the separate Lectures: (i) Religion and Religions, (ii) The Religions of India, (iii) Religion in China, (iv) Mahommed and Islam.

The Haberdashers' Company have appointed the Rev E. A. Stuart (B.A. 1876), Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater, to the Jones, or Golden, Lectureship.

The Rev R. A. McKee (B.A. 1871), Vicar of Farnfield, Southwell, has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Board of Education for the Archdeaconry of Nottingham.

The Rev F. C. Cursham (B.A. 1873), Vicar of Tithby w. Cropwell Butler, near Nottingham, has been appointed Local Secretary for the Additional Curates' Society for the Brighton Deanery; the Rev E. Manley (B.A. 1886), Curate of St Julian's, Norwich to be Local Secretary for the Norwich Deanery; and the Rev W. Northcott (B.A. 1877), Vicar of Atherstone, Local Secretary for the Atherstone Deanery.

The Rev C. W. Ford (B.A. 1890), who has been Curate-in-Charge of the parish of Wayhill, near Andover, has been appointed Chaplain of Dimbula, Ceylon.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made during the term:—Mr H. T. E. Barlow to be an additional pro-Proctor; Mr G. T. Bennett, Fellow of Emmanuel, to be an Examiner in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos 1898; Rev A. Caldecott to be a Governor of the Thetford School and Hospital; Mr G. F. Stout an Examiner for the Moral Science Tripos in 1898; Mr J. Gibson an Examiner for the Moral Science Tripos and Special Examination in Logic in 1898; Mr J. J. H. Teall and Mr J. E. Marr to be Examiners for the Natural Science Tripos and Special Examination in Geology in 1898; Mr R. W. Phillips to be an Examiner in the Natural Science Tripos and Special Examination in Botany in 1898; Mr A. C. Seward and Mr J. J. Lister to be Examiners in Elementary Biology for the First Examination for the degree of M.B. in 1898; Mr J. E. Marr to be an Examiner for the

Sedgwick Prize to be awarded in 1901; His Honour Judge Marten to be an Examiner for the York Prize to be competed for in 1899; Mr H. F. Baker to be a Governor of the Perse School; Professor A. Macalister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Chinese; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an Examiner in Part I of the Classical Tripos 1898; Dr J. E. Sandys to be an Examiner in Section A, Part II of the Classical Tripos 1898; Dr L. E. Shore to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Science Tripos in 1898; Professor Kanthack to be an Examiner in State Medicine.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*A sermon preached in the Chapel of Gray's Inn on Sunday, June 20 1897, at the Thanksgiving Service upon the completion of sixty years of Her Majesty's happy reign*, by the Rev J. H. Lupton D.D., Preacher of Gray's Inn (printed by request) (London, J. S. Saunders, 46 Hammersmith Road, S.W.); *Plain Living and High Thinking, selected Addresses and Sermons*, by Professor John E. B. Mayor (London, Vegetarian Jubilee Library; edited by Charles W. Forward, Vol III) (The Ideal Publishing Union, Limited); *The Epistle of St James*, the Greek Text with Introduction, Notes and Comments, by Professor Joseph B. Mayor, Litt.D. Dublin, Emeritus Professor of King's College, London, Honorary Fellow of St John's College, (London, Macmillan & Co.), 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged; *Elementary Geometrical Statics*, by W. J. Dobbs (Macmillan & Co.); *The Theory of Groups of a Finite Order*, by W. Burnside, Fellow of Pembroke College (University Press); *The Olynthiac Speeches of Demosthenes*, by T. R. Glover (University Press); *Stafford House Lectures*, by Rev H. E. J. Bevan and others (S.P.C.K.); *The Son of Man*, by Rev Harry Jones (S.P.C.K.); *Studies in Irish Epigraphy*, by R. A. S. Macalister (Nutt); *Private Papers of W. Wilberforce*, collected and edited by A. M. Wilberforce (Unwin); *Marriage Customs in many lands*, by Rev H. N. Hutchinson F.G.S. (Seeley & Co.); *The Life of William Pengelly of Torquay F.G.S.*, by his daughter Hester Pengelly. And a summary of his scientific works by Professor T. G. Bonney (Murray); *What is Sin? Sermons preached before the University of Oxford*, by Rev Joseph McCormick D.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Canon of York and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen (Nisbet); *The Old Testament Story*, by Rev W. H. Bennett, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at Hackney and New Colleges, London (Clarke & Son); *Life and collected works of the Rev Patrick Brontë*, by J. Horsfall Turner, printed by subscription; *The Father of the Brontës*, by W. W. Yates; *Theoretical Mechanics, an introductory treatise on the Principles of Dynamics*, by Mr A. E. H. Love (University Press); *Catalogue of the African Plants collected by Dr Friederich Welwitsch in 1853-61*; *Dicotyledons, Part I*, by Mr W. P. Hiern (Trustees of the British Museum); *Two papers on the Oscan word Anasaket*,

by Mr Lionel Horton-Smith (Nutt); *A full and authentic Report of the Tilak Case*, by K. G. Deshpande and another (The Education Society's Press, Byculla); *The Authoress of the Odyssey*, by S. Butler (Longmans); *John Donne, sometime Dean of St Paul's 1621-31*, by Dr A. Jessopp (Methuen); *The Old World and the New; Notes upon the historical narrative contained in the Acts of the Apostles*, by W. F. Moulton (London, C. H. Kelly); *Volcanoes*, by the Rev Dr T. G. Bonney (Bliss, Sands & Co.); *Geology*, by J. E. Marr, and *Fossil Plants*, by A. C. Seward (University Press); *Johnson's Lives of Prior and Congreve*, by F. Ryland (Bell); *North Country Ballads*, by "Henry Todd" (Horace Cox).

JOHNIANA.

I am glad to hear that there are logicians at St John's. It is a college at which more pains are taken to make the men write \odot for 'circle' in their writing out than to prevent their reasoning in a circle. There is no attention given to *writing in*. Nevertheless, St John's has preserved the shadow of a teacher of logic. When I published my syllabus last year, I sent a copy to every college in Cambridge, directed 'to the Tutor in Logic,' just to make them stare. I got an answer from St John's from Mr Mayor, who acknowledged the title.

[Aug. de Morgan to William Whewell, 20 January 1861, De Morgan's, *Life*, p. 306].

Master Nicholas de Greise (late Student in Cambridge) witnessed upon oath that in St John's Colledge, King's Colledge, Trinity Colledge and Peter House, there were Altars, Candlestickes, Tapers and Crucifixes newly set up: That in St John's and Peter House Chappells, there were pictures of the Holy Ghost in form of a Dove; that in Peterhouse there was likewise a carved Crosse at the end of euery seat, and on the Altar a pot, which they usually called, the incense pot.....Master Lazarus Seaman deposed, that he left the University of Cambridge about ten yeares since, and that in his time none of the forementioned Innovations were so much as known or used there, but of late time they have all beene introduced (*Laud's Trial*, by Prynne, 1646).

THE UNDERGRADUATE PETITION FOR SQUARE CAPS.

In 1769, the Undergraduates of the University of Cambridge having taken it into their heads that the round caps or bonnets, which they then wore, according to antient custom, was beneath their dignity: a spirit of liberty and licentiousness being too prevalent at that time among all ranks and degrees of people: it was judged proper to humour their fancy, and to alter the form of their round bonnets into square caps, such as were worn by the superior degrees in the University. The round caps were of the fashion of the bonnet worn by King Edward the Sixth in all his pictures and was the fashionable head attire of that age, and very becoming more especially for the younger sort. It was made of black cloth and lined with black silk or canvas and the rim with black velvet for the Pensioners, and Prunella or silk for the Sizar. Soon after the election of his grace the Duke of Grafton into the Chancellorship, who happened to be out of favour with the popular party for his desertion of Mr Wilkes, the idol of the mob, and of all those who wanted to throw aside all regularity and subordination, this fancy to lay aside the round cap took place. And as his grace's installation into his office was soon to be performed, as riots and ill behaviour of all sorts were much in fashion throughout the whole kingdom, it was thought proper to comply with this conceit for fear of consequences. Some of the chief representatives of the Undergraduates were Mr Meade of Emmanuel College,

grandson of the great physician Dr Richard Meade ; Mr Dimock of St John's College son of the Champion, and Mr Cleve of Rene't College, who was the penner of the Address, and the supposed author of an ingenious, though very severe Latin tract called *Somnium Academicæ*, published just at the election of the Chancellor, whose character is not spared in the performance. I remember when I was an Undergraduate, one of the chief pleasures they proposed to themselves on taking their Bachelor's Degree, was the pride of taking the square cap instead of the round one. So that this motive or spur to aim at a superior order will be lost and their Bachelorship not adorned with what was used to be thought one of its chief ornaments and privileges. A circumstance not to be thought light of. Accordingly the young scholars set about to accomplish their design, and prevailed with their brethren in every College that wore the bonnet to sign their Petition, which was perfected 12 June 1769 and sent by a part of them up to London and presented to the Chancellor, who however did not see them, but referred them to the Heads of Colleges for their approbation, with whom, he told them, he would concur. The Address is as follows :

*To his Grace Augustus Henry Duke of
Grafton Chancellor elect of the University of
Cambridge.*

May it please your Grace

We, your Grace's most dutiful and devoted servants, Undergraduates of the University of Cambridge, desirous to express our satisfaction at your Grace's late election into the Chancellorship, beg leave to present our Congratulations on that happy event. Ready to embrace every opportunity of advancing the Interests and Credit of the University, we, at the same time presume to offer this Address for your Grace's influence and intercession, that we may appear at the ensuing Installation in a Habit more graceful than what is generally worn, and equally suitable to the character of Academics. We do not solicit our noble Chancellor with a view of making any material or unprecedented alteration in the established usages of this place, but only in conformity to the custom of many Colleges to substitute square caps for round ; and by that means to remove partial and inconvenient distinction. Should this change in our habit meet with your Grace's approbation, we flatter ourselves the respectable and learned Masters of several Colleges will readily concur with our wishes, and your intercession.

*St John's.
Clare Hall.
Pembroke Hall.
Bene't.
Caius.
Catherine Hall.*

*Jesus.
Christ's.
Magdalene.
Emmanuel.
Sidney.*

12 June 1769.

The Address of Thanks.

We, the Undergraduates, whom your Grace's condescension has laid under lasting obligations to you, beg leave to approach you with these thanks, which our gratitude could not but inspire. Favours of whatever nature will always leave deep impressions on feeling minds, but when they are enhanced by a superior manner of conferring them, their remembrance must prove indelible. We flatter ourselves there will be no need to assure your Grace, and the learned Masters of the University, that no endeavours will be wanting on our part to repay the indulgence granted us in a manner the most agreeable to our character as students. We cannot conclude without wishing your Grace a long continuance of all your honours with every possible addition to your Fame and Happiness.

Signed only by the representatives.

Accordingly by the Installation all the round caps were thrown aside and no taylor could be got at Cambridge for any other work than making square caps against that solemnity. A very pretty epigram was made on the occasion which appeared in the *Cambridge Chronicle*.

I am told on good authority, Mr Tyson of the same College, that from the general exercises of Mr Cleve in the College, it is not to be presumed that he could be the writer of so good a piece as the *Somnium*. Mr Dimmock is the son of a Physician at Lincoln.

A good motto for the Address if it had been usual to have used one would have been *Mutat quadrata rotundis*, 1 Epist. 1 Lib. Horace. Though these were changed from Round to Square. Though Mr Pope has set it to rights again in his translation of it: "Turn round to square, and square to round." Which is done when a Master of Arts takes a Doctor of Laws degree.

[MSS. Cole, Vol. XLI. p. 397; *Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS.* 5842].

[The *Daily News*, during the past summer, printed a series of "Sea Side Studies." In its issue for August 23 appeared a study of Hastings, from which we take the following anecdotes of a member of St John's. The Rev Webster Whistler was admitted to the College 27 June 1765. He took the B.A. degree in 1769 and the M.A. in 1803. He was instituted Rector of New Timber, Sussex, 12 August 1774, and Rector of All Saint's, Hastings 3 May 1803; holding both livings by dispensation until his death on March 2 1832 at Hastings, at the age of 84].

"Then, somehow or another, he fell to talking about "eccentric old Parson Whistler—him as was Rector of All Saint's in my father's time."

"One day he came into the shop and said to me: 'Boy, that's a fine walnut gun-stock. I've got some good walnut, too. Come in and see it when you are passing.' Well, next day I went, and sure enough he had got some beautiful walnut an inch thick. 'These planks will make you wonderful nice furniture, sir,' I said. 'Furniture!' he cried, 'they're not for furniture; they're to make my coffin with.'"

"Truly an eccentric old gentleman," I observed.

"Yes. Oh, and another day he went up to the belfry, and there he found a bricklayer chap whitewashing the walls. He was a member of the local band, was this bricklayer, and he was whistling away a dance tune as hard as he could go, so that he didn't hear the parson coming up. 'Is that a proper tune for a place of worship?' shouted old Whistler; and the young chap was took aback and sort of shame-faced. 'Beg your pardon, sir,' he said, 'but I forgot where I was'; and then, to show he was sorry, he started whistling the 'Old Hundredth.' Now, you see, being a member of the band, his hand kept time with the music, and so the 'Old Hundredth' made the whitewash brush go wonderful slow. 'Oh, get back to your dance tune,' the old parson shouted, 'or the job'll never be done.'"

Still another anecdote about the Rev Mr Whistler.

"All of a flurry he comes into our shop one day, and says, 'Well, I've done a most extraordinary thing this morning.' 'What's that?' we asked. 'Why,' said he, 'I've tied a woman to a rock.' 'And what made you do that?' we asked, thinking he was clean gone. 'Because she wanted me to,' he answered back. Well, sir, what do you think we afterwards found had happened?"

I gave it up.

"Why, he married a young woman to a man named Rock."

[William Cole in his manuscript collections for an *Athenae Cantabrigienses* (British Museum Addl. MSS. 5876) has preserved the following account of the proceedings in the Senate when John Horne, afterwards John Horne Tooke, proceeded to the degree of M.A. Horne entered St John's from Eton 12 January 1754. In 1771 he was in the thick of his controversy with Wilkes. Cole gives the article a place under the heading "Montfort, The Right Hon Thomas, Lord."]

As there is not room under the article Horne for the following letter and as Lord Montfort's name frequently occurs in it and as I have a desire to perpetuate some particulars of the squabble though much represented in

Horne's favour, I give it a place here, though I know for certain that his Lordship came from Horseth and went away the same morning, I calling upon him at his lodging before dinner, when he was returned to his own house, so that the article of provisions is all decoration.

W. C.

London Chronicle, July 9 1771. Extract of a letter from Cambridge dated Wednesday July 3.

Our curiosity had been excited by reports for some time past that Mr Horne was coming to take a Master's degree amongst us. After many disappointments we were assured on Saturday evening that he was actually arrived. A party was formed to oppose him, but after a very diligent search into his whole conduct, they could find no pretence but the extract of a letter published by Mr Wilkes in the Newspapers and said to have been written by Mr Horne at Montpelier in the year 1765. Lord M——t put himself at the head of this party, and was joined by Mr Goddard of Clare Hall, Mr Hubbard of Emmanuel College, and Mr Paley of Christ's College. Great efforts had been made by these religious friends of Lord Sandwich from the time that Mr Horne's coming was first talked of; and Lord M——t left orders that an express should be instantly despatched to him on Mr Horne's arrival. However the Degree was on Monday morning unanimously consented to by the College of St John's, to which Mr Horne belongs. He was then presented to the University by his own College and the Degree was likewise unanimously consented to by the Caput. On Monday afternoon he was as usual presented to the Senate. Lord M——t, who had been sent for express, here made his objection, in which he was joined by Mr Goddard, Mr Hubbard and Mr Paley. One person dissenting in the Caput (or Supreme Council of the University) effectually stops a degree, but in the Senate if any one dissents it must be put to the vote.

The Senate is comprised of two houses the *Regents* and *non Regents* or *Black Hoods* and *White Hoods*, and a majority of each house must be had in order to obtain a degree. Among the *Black Hoods* the votes were: for Mr Horne 21, against him 9. In the *White Hoods*, there were: for Mr Horne 39, against him 11. After which Mr Horne was admitted by the Vice Chancellor to the degree of Master of Arts and on Tuesday was created. The Vice Chancellor and all the Heads of Houses (except Dr Goddard of Clare Hall) were for Mr Horne as were likewise the two Proctors, the two Moderators, the two Scrutators and all the Professors of the University, except Dr Colignon, Professor of Anatomy. As this contest was known before hand it drew together great numbers of people, and the Theatre was extremely full, both on Monday and Tuesday, not only of Gownsmen but of the neighbouring ladies and gentlemen. Lord M——t, had promised to bring the newspaper containing the obnoxious extract, to read it before the Senate, and to interrogate Mr Horne on the subject; but his heart failed him at the moment of execution, and no other person chose to undertake the office. Mr Hubbard indeed, held it out in his hand, and was pretty well hissed for so doing. Mr Paley was a very Demosthenes on the occasion and was as eloquent as action could make him. "Pious fury lent the Pastor gall; and what fell short in proof, o'erflowed in Rage." His late was harder than Mr Hubbard's; for they only laughed at Mr Paley. No person ventured formally to address the Vice Chancellor or Senate, but the gentlemen above mentioned were very earnest and loud with their arguments in public conversation. They were answered that the letter in question was written six years ago, and in another country; that it contained merely a lamentation on the abject state of the clergy, without the smallest degree of hostility, ill-nature or infidelity; that besides, there was no proof that Mr Horne wrote it; that Mr Horne would be much obliged to his adversaries if they would make it appear that the newspapers were good authority, because, whatever effect they might have on his degree, they would certainly quarter him on the Bishop of Durham by the same authority. That this was the first time

a candidate for an academic degree was ever examined out of a newspaper; that Mr Horne had resided constantly for near five years in the University, with remarkable regularity without the smallest censure or complaint against him of any kind; that he had taken his Bachelor's degree 13 years since amongst them with honour; that an University had nothing to do with Party; that if these gentlemen did not scruple to be mean and illiberal, they should yet take care not to be unjust; that their injustice if it took effect would be harmless towards Mr Horne, and only serve to expose themselves; for that not having a Statutable reason for refusing the degree, the Laws of the Land would compel them to confer it.

When the votes were declared to be 60 to 20 in favour of Mr Horne, there was a very loud clap both in the Senate and in the Gallery, at which Mr Hubbard was much offended and exclaimed "Was there ever such indecency as this? Was there ever before such behaviour in this Place?" A gentleman replied to him "Not often I confess, but I do remember that the same thing did happen here once before; I mean Harry when Lord Sandwich was rejected." You will perceive my dear Father by this transaction that there are more *gentlemen* and fewer *monks*, within our cloisters than you imagined. Only 20 Friars could be found in the whole University to follow at the heels of Lord M——t, though in order to allure them the pious peer brought with him publicly, *two sacks of provisions for the convent*.

I am dear and honoured sir

Your dutiful son.

P.S. Yesterday evening George Onslow Esq. Member for the County of Surrey appeared in the University with his gown on, but the business was all over before he arrived, so that Mr Horne could receive no disadvantage from his enmity.

Cole adds the note: "The two sacks of provisions no doubt allude to a young woman and her sister that were with his Lordship at the Music &c. My Lord I think also voted against Lord Sandwich."

W. C.

Cole also preserves in his collections the following extract from *The Cambridge Chronicle* for 12 August 1771, and also relating to Horne Tooke.

Epitaph recommended as a new style of monumental writing intended for the Vicar of Brentford:

Passenger
 Stop, read, smile, admire
 Here lie the remains of Parson Turncoat
 Who was neither slave nor freeman, nor
 Courtier, nor Citizen, nor Countryman,
 nor Whig, nor Tory, nor Churchman,
 nor Dissenter,
 but all.
 Who has argued neither for love, nor money,
 nor Liberty, nor bondage, nor friendship,
 nor hatred, nor honour,
 nor infamy,
 but all
 Who lived neither respected, nor despised,
 nor feared, nor courted, nor rewarded,
 nor unrewarded, nor dignified, nor
 Undignified,
 but all
 Who died neither of want nor plenty, nor
 avarice, nor ambition, nor of passion,
 nor axe, nor halter, nor dog nor
 disease,
 but
 all together.

Of all the kind and fatherly acts of which I remember so many, none at the time touched me more than the affectionate solicitude for my welfare shown by my father* in taking me to Cambridge and starting me there. It must have been to him a sacrifice of much personal comfort. It came at a time when every hour of his hard-earned leisure grew more and more precious as *Cras Animarum* (the first day of Michaelmas Term) drew nigh. The journey was a long one, and involved no small outlay, for we travelled post with four horses in the heavy chariot, and had to sleep on the road, and he was to return alone to Middleton.† But I feel sure that he felt that his company on that journey, and the sympathy shown by his companionship, even for a few hours at that critical period of my life, might do more towards impressing upon me the importance of the occasion than any amount of lecturing or advising, either before the start or during the college career. And he was right. Often and often when I was becoming more idle and extravagant or reckless than before, the thought of that journey, and of the carriage as it went out of sight, while I gazed upon it a mile or two out of Cambridge, on the Road, with the good father in it, who had left me with his blessing, came into my mind, and enabled me "to pull myself together" and make a fresh start for very shame of disappointing the generous hopes that I felt he must have indulged in, when he thought me worth the sacrifice of such a journey. The journey itself was one never to forget. From beginning to end my attention was never allowed to flag, while anecdote after anecdote of his own early days at St John's enlivened by quotations from favourite passages in Homer, Virgil, Horace, Dante, and Lucretius, showed the marvellous retentiveness of his memory, and the beauty of his elocution. We slept at the old coaching inn at Alconbury Hill one night, and the next morning, October —, [1838] arrived at Cambridge pretty early, and in a very few hours I was set up with lodgings in Jesus Lane, and all the necessities of a Trinity freshman's first term. Moreover my father took me to St John's, his own college, and showed me his old rooms, which I have since pointed out to my own sons and to Johnians, who will be able to identify them in 1900 (*i.e.* one hundred years after they were last occupied by my father),‡ and introduced me to Dr Tatham, the master of St John's, his friend and contemporary, from whom I received many marks of kindness during my career.

[*Autobiographical Notes of George Denman 1819-1847*, London, Printed at the Chiswick Press for Private Circulation, 1897, pp. 40, 41. The Hon George Denman was educated at Repton School, was a private pupil of Bateson in 1840, and George Kennedy in 1841, and Senior Classic in 1842. He also rowed in the University Boat in 1841 and 1842. He was raised to the Bench in 1872 and made a Privy Councillor on resigning the office of Judge. He died in 1896.]

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS June 1897.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
10 Blandford (<i>br</i>)	41 Cross (<i>br</i>)	64 Dyson { (<i>br</i>)
12 Parker, P. à M.	45 Frater (<i>br</i>)	65 Sarwar {
14 Tobin (<i>br</i>)	50 Mallik	68 Roberts, H. F. (<i>br</i>)
16 Diver (<i>br</i>)	52 Robb (<i>br</i>)	72 Sneath
31 Locke (<i>br</i>)		73 Whitaker, R. J.
		86 Clements, W. T.
		90 Kent

* Thomas Denman of St John's appointed Lord Chief justice of the King's Bench in 1832.

† Stoney Middleton in the north of Derbyshire.

‡ Second Court, G 3, now occupied by Professor Mayor.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

*First Class.**Div. 1.* Ds Houston*Div. 2.* Ds Edwardes

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

*First Class.**Div. 2.* Adler
Pearce*Second Class.**Div. 1.* Campbell
Clarke, W. Fairlie
Div. 2. Evans, G. T. M.
Rootham
Div. 3. Hamer
Jacob
Thaine*Third Class.**Div. 2.* Grosjean
Div. 3. Airy
Benson
Pilkington

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Third Class.

Whitaker, G. S.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

*First Class.*Holmes, H. T.
Jehu
Ward, R. F. C.
West, G. S.*Second Class.*Attlee
Gillespie
Glover
Ingram, A. C.
Matthews, J. C.
Sanger
Wilkinson*Third Class.*Hayes
Murray
Perkins
Turner

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

*First Class.*Browning, K. C. (*Chemistry*)
Harman (*Human Anatomy with Physiology*)*Second Class.*

Tyler

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

*Third Class.*Williams, M. A.
Sharples

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

*First Class.*de Villiers
Thatcher, A.*Second Class.**Third Class.*

Maxwell

CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL FOR ENGLISH LAW.

de Villiers

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

Second Class.

Bryers

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

*First Class.**Div. 1.* Winch*Div. 3.* Harding

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

*First Class.*Chapple
Cook*Second Class.*

Fullagar

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

First Class.

La Trobe

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1897.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

3rd Year (Dec. 1896).

First Class.

Blandford
Tobin
Locke
Diver
Parker, P. à Morley
Cross

Second Year.

First Class.

Hudson, R. W. H. T.
Watkin
Boyt }
Corbett }
Bell }
Pal }
Franklin }
Patuck }

First Year.

First Class.

Paranjpye
Eckhardt
Rudd }
Bloom }
Browning, G. A. }
Wills }
Chadwick }
Beechey }
Allen, A. R. }
Linney }

CLASSICS.

Third Year.

First Class.

Adler
Pearce
Clarke, W. F.

Second Year.

First Class.

Hart }
Todd }
Haslam }
Lupton }
Wace }

First Year.

First Class.

Kerry
Moxon
Tudor Owen

MORAL SCIENCES.

Second Year.

First Class.

Winch
Harding

LAW.

First Year.

First Class.

Winfield

THEOLOGY.

Second Year.

First Class.

Walter

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Second Year.

First Class.

Cook, B. M.
Hudson, E. F.
Rob
Yapp

First Year.

First Class.

Goyder
Howard

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Third Year.

First Class.

Pass

HERSCHEL PRIZE.

(for Astronomy).

Sneath

HUGHES' EXHIBITION.

(for Ecclesiastical History).

Walter

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

Third Year.

Not awarded

Second Year.

Bryers }
Sarvar }

First Year.

McDonnell

SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Jinarājādāsa

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE PRIZE.

Mallik

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Third Year.

ns Browning, K. C. }
l de Villiers }
ns Harman }

HEBREW PRIZES.

Third Year.

Iles

Pass

Second Year.

Hennessy

First Year.

Burgess

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.

(for research in Botany).

Dr V. H. Blackman

HOCKIN PRIZE.

(for Physics).

Rudge

NEWCOME PRIZE.

(for Moral Philosophy).

Harding

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.

c Adler

m Blandford

Second Year.

c Hart

ns Hudson, E. F.

m Hudson, R. W. H. T.

c Todd

mor. s. Winch

First Year.

ns Howard

m Paranjpye

l Winfield

READING PRIZES.

1 Hayter

2 Hennessy }

Walter }

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

c Adler

m Blandford

m Boyt

m Ds Bromwich

ns Browning, K. C.

mech Chapple

m Cook, S. S.

c Cox

m Cross

l de Villiers

m Diver

m Eckhardt

m Ds Edwardes

I.C.S. Gaskell

c Haslam

ns Harman

c Hart

ns Ds Hemmy

ns Ds Holmes

m Ds Houston

m Hudson, R. W. H. T.

mech Ds La Trobe

c Lupton

m Ds Maclaurin

m Parker, P. & M.

m Patuck

c Pearce

ns Robertson

m Tobin

c Todd

c Tudor Owen

c Wace

ns West

ns White

m Wills

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED..

ns Cook, B. M.

m Corbett

m Franklin

mor. s. Harding

ns Howard

ns Hudson, E. F.

ns Jehu

m Locke

m Pal

m Paranjpye

or. l. Pass

l Thatcher

ns Ward, R. F. C.

m Watkin

mor. s. Winch

ns Yapp

PROPER SIZARS ELECTED.

Browning, G. A.

Chadwick

Hennessy

Winfield

EXHIBITIONERS.

m Allen, A. R.

m Bell

c Clarke, W. F.

ns Goyder

c Kerry

m Linney

c Moxon

ns Rob, J. W.

th Walter

l Winfield

m mathematics ; c classics ; ns natural science ; l law ; mech mechanical science ; mor. s. moral science ; or. l. oriental languages ; I.C.S. Indian Civil Service.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES 1897.

(For the Subjects see Vol XIX p. 612).

First Year : P. L. Babington.

Second Year : F. W. Burrell.

Third Year : H. L. Pass.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS, 2 October, 1897.

<i>Exhibition.</i>		<i>School.</i>
<i>Spalding and Symonds :</i>	E. F. Carliell	(Bury St Edmund's).
<i>Johnson :</i>	A. E. Norman	(Oakham).
<i>Newcome :</i>	W. Lockton	(Grantham).
<i>Vidal :</i>	O. V. Payne	(Exeter).
<i>Somerset :</i>	T. A. Moxon	(Manchester).
<i>Marquis of Exeter :</i>	T. Clements	(Stamford).

SIZARS ELECTED.

C. R. Beechey.	C. Marval.
H. F. E. Edwardes.	J. H. Poole.
H. W. Faulkner.	W. E. Robinson.
F. Fletcher.	W. M. Royds.
A. J. Harding.	G. Thwaites.
G. Hazebrigg.	J. H. Towle.
B. Ingram.	C. C. Wiles.
C. Kingdon.	F. J. Wyeth.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, Elected 8 Nov. 1897.

(Commencing residence October 1898).

Foundation Scholarships of £80.

L. D. Wakely, St Olaves School (Science).

G. W. Williams, Pocklington School (Science).

Foundation Scholarships of £70.

R. P. Gregory, University College, Bristol (Science).

R. T. Race, Leys School, Cambridge (Mathematics).

Foundation Scholarships of £50.

S. M. Douglas, Dulwich College (Classics).

H. A. Browning, Dulwich College (Science).

Minor Scholarships of £50.

J. H. Franklin, Wellingborough School (Mathematics).

P. J. G. Rose, Liverpool Institute (Mathematics).

J. C. Crocker, Llandoverly College (Science).

G. H. K. Macalister, Charterhouse (Science).

Somerset Exhibitions of £50.

F. W. Armstrong, Queen's College, Belfast (Classics).

W. Stradling, Devon County School (Mathematics).

Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition of £66 13s. 4d.

A. R. Kidner, Dulwich College (Mathematics) } Equal.
L. S. Laver, Nottingham High School (Classics) }

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox. *1st Captain*—H. E. H. Oakeley.
2nd Captain—J. H. Beith. *Hon. Secretary*—E. Davidson. *Hon. Treasurer*—N. G. Powell. *1st Lent Captain*—C. W. Tudor Owen. *2nd Lent Captain*—C. G. Potter. *Additional Captain*—G. A. Kempthorne.

The Club was not represented in the Light Fours this Term. A boat was in practice till the Saturday before the race; but, owing to late changes in the order, was unable to get together in time, and consequently did not enter. The four was constituted as follows:—C. W. Tudor Owen (*bow*), E. Davidson (2), J. H. Beith (3), H. E. H. Oakeley (*stroke and steerer*).

The *Pearson and Wright Sculls* were won very easily by H. E. H. Oakeley, who passed his solitary opponent at Grassy and won in the excellent time of 8'29. In the first round of the *Colquhoun Sculls* he was beaten by R. B. Etherington Smith, of Trinity, who eventually beat C. J. D. Goldie in the final by about 50 yards. The time (8'5) was a record. There were nine entries.

H. E. H. Oakeley rowed bow, and E. Davidson stroke, in the winning Eight in the University Trials.

The College Trials were rowed off on November 27. In the Junior Division the "Soccer Eight," assisted by their weight against a strong head wind, easily beat their other two opponents, of which the first was passed at Grassy. In the Senior Race F. F. Leighton's Eight, rowing with great pluck at third station, won by a few yards from P. B. Haigh's eight. The latter, who had only been promoted the day before, rowed capitally, and actually passed the first-station boat, which, handicapped by a bad start and some mishaps in the Post Reach, eventually rowed last in the procession. The following were the winning eights:

Senior—Thwaites, Towle, Browning, Field, Roscamp, Walker, Robinson, Leighton (*stroke*), Vigers (*cox*).

Junior—Mossop, Franklin, Bevan, Bethell, Jeans, Hardwick Smith, Edwards, Baker (*stroke*), Jinarajadasa (*cox*).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1896-1897.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
By Balance	5	15	9	Logan (Rent and repairs)	135	4	1
„ Grant from Amalgamated Athletic Club..	400	0	0	Munsey (Prizes)	29	19	0
„ Entrance Fees, Fines, &c.	20	17	0	C.U.B.C. (Assessment & Entrance Fees)	73	14	0
„ Sale of 'Eight'	10	0	0	Metcalfe (Horse hire)...	37	7	6
				Washing (Foister)	14	2	0
				Ayling (Oars)	46	0	0
				Water Rate	8	15	11
				Gas Rate	1	15	7
				Swaddle (Light 'Four')..	30	0	0
				Callaby (Care of Horses) ..	1	18	6
				Gathercole (Polishing) ..	1	10	0
				Royston (Painting names)	3	12	6
				Carriage of Light Four ..	6	16	6
				Cheque Book	0	4	0
				Petty cash payments	33	4	2
				Balance, 21 Oct. 1897..	12	9	0
	£436	12	9		£436	12	9

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—A. R. Ingram. Hon. Sec.—F. N. Skene.

Matches won 3. Lost 8. Drawn 1.

Date.	Club.	Result.	Points.
Oct. 18th	Trinity	Lost, 4 goals 2 tries to nil	26-0
" 20th	King's	Lost, 4 goals 3 tries to nil	29-0
" 22nd	Jesus	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to nil	8-0
" 25th	Caius	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to 1 try	8-3
" 27th	Trinity Hall	Lost, 2 goals 2 tries to nil	16-0
" 29th	Christ's	Lost, 2 goals 1 try to nil	13-0
Nov. 12th	King's	Won, 1 goal 1 try to 1 try	6-3
" 19th	Caius	Won, 2 goals 3 tries to 2 tries	19-6
" 22nd	Trinity	Lost, 1 goal 2 tries to nil	11-0
" 24th	Penbroke	Drawn, no score	0-0
" 25th	Christ's	Lost, 2 goals 1 try to nil	13-0
" 29th	Emmanuel		
Dec. 1st	R.N.S.	Won, 2 goals 1 try to nil	13-0
" 6th	Clare	To be played	

We have had a better season than last year, although at the beginning our prospects seemed anything but rosy.

Our forwards, though light and not always all playing together, have done some useful work. Their improvement has been most encouraging. Our halves are good. The three-quarters have had hard lines in not playing more often together. The passing is good, but we lack scoring power.

The Second XV., having recovered from a crushing defeat by King's II., have played well, winning four matches by a good margin of points. With only twelve men we managed to give Christ's II. a good game, only losing by 6 points to 5.

We congratulate P. G. Jacob on his fine play this season.

A. R. Ingram (Three-quarter, Captain)—Our chief try-getter. A very good kick; should tackle harder.

F. N. Skene (Three-quarter)—A most energetic Secretary. Passes well, and makes good openings: a good place-kick.

H. M. Wilkinson (Forward)—Plays a good honest game in the scrum. Slow in the loose; good tackler.

J. H. Beith (Forward)—Has only played in the last three matches. Saves well, and has stopped some ugly rushes.

O. L. Scarborough (Forward)—Has improved vastly on last year's play. Very good in the loose; tackles hard.

W. P. G. McCormick (Three-quarter)—Excellent defensive player, but too slow for attack. Kicks well.

A. C. Boyde (Half)—Gets the ball away well, and is smart. Poor kick. Should not run round the scrum so often.

C. G. Potter (Forward)—Works well in the scrum; good out of touch.

O. V. Payne (Half)—Little, but good. Very plucky in defence, and good at attack.

N. G. Powell (Forward)—Should learn more of the game before he is really good. Honest work; very fast.

J. S. White (Forward)—Unfortunately only played a few times. Knows the game well.

J. E. Pellow—Runs strongly and fast. Has not had much opportunity of distinguishing himself.

G. E. Iles (Forward)—Very clumsy; has plenty of dash.

A. W. Eastwood (Full-back)—Kicks well; bad tackler.

M. Forster (Forward)—Very light; works hard, and is a good tackler.

We were very glad to welcome Rev C. D. Robinson and G. D. McCormick, who gave us their assistance against Caius and Pembroke.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—W. A. Rix. *Secretary*—C. P. S. Franklin.

Matches played 19. Won 8. Lost 10. Drawn 1.

On the whole the Football this Term has been better than for some few years, though wet weather does not seem to agree with the team. In the Cup we beat Christ's in the 2nd round 3—1, but contrary to expectations went down to the Hall in 3rd round by 3—1.

Colours have been given to F. D. Cautley, A. E. Bevan, A. C. Ingram, H. Hardwick-Smith, N. W. A. Edwards, K. S. R. Hayter.

As usual the second XI. has been very strong, only losing one match, nominally against Christ's 2nd XI., 64 goals have been scored against 27, 16 matches have been played, 14 won, 1 lost, 1 drawn

C. Kingdon played in the Freshmen's match.

List of Matches.

Oct. 16....v. Trinity Harrovians.....	Won.....	6—0
" 18....v. Magdalene	Won.....	6—1
" 19....v. Queens'	Lost	2—3
" 21....v. Trinity Etonians	Won.....	1—0
" 23....v. Caius	Lost	1—4
" 28....v. Pembroke	Lost	1—9
" 30....v. Emmanuel	Lost	1—3
Nov. 1....v. Clare	Lost	1—3
" 3....v. Christ's (Cup Tie).....	Won.....	3—1
" 4....v. West Wrattling	Won.....	2—1
" 6....v. Caius	Lost	2—4
" 11....v. Trinity Harrovians.....	Won.....	9—2
" 13....v. Clare	Lost	1—3
" 16....v. Jesus	Drawn	1—1
" 18....v. Trinity Hall (Cup Tie)	Lost	1—3
" 23....v. Clare	Won.....	5—1
" 25....v. Pembroke	Lost	0—4
" 26....v. Trinity Hall	Won.....	5—3
Dec. 2....v. Trinity Rest	Lost	1—4

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Friday 5 November 1897, in the Reading-room, Mr Bateson being in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Mr R. F. Scott, in the absence of Mr Barlow, presented the balance-sheet hereto appended.

The grants of each Club were then read out, and after a few words from the Chairman the following junior officers were elected: *Hon. Sec.* Mr W. P. G. M'Cormick, *Junior Member* Mr N. W. A. Edwards.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1896-1897.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance	166	5 4	To Lady Margaret Boat Club	400	0 0
„ Subscription	734	10 0	„ Cricket Club	95	0 0
„ Corporation Dividends ..	7	8 6	„ Football Club	40	6 1
„ Balance of Tennis Club ..	2	8 6	„ Athletic Club	32	0 0
„ „ of Athletic Club ..	5	9 0	„ Lawn Tennis Club ..	50	10 4
			„ Lacrosse Club	14	18 6
			„ Printing	3	1 6
			„ Collector's Fee	14	13 10
			„ Deposit at Messrs Foster's Bank	100	0 0
			Balance, Oct. 28 1897 ..	165	11 1
	£916	1 4		£916	1 4

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

H. T. E. BARLOW, *Treasurer.*

Long Vacation Account 1897.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance	1	2 7	Clarke (care of Padlock) ..	12	17 0
„ Subscription	55	17 0	Warren & Son (Refreshments)	2	3 1
„ Balance of Tennis Club ..	0	3 0	Deane (Cricket)	31	3 10
			Deane (Tennis Balls) ..	6	18 0
			Balance in Bank, Nov. 30..	4	0 8
	£57	2 7		£57	2 7

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

H. T. E. BARLOW, *Treasurer.*

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a Meeting held on October 15th, the following officers were elected:—

President—S. C. Moseley. *Hon. Sec.*—F. N. Skene. *Committee*—F. E. Murray, F. E. Edwards, W. A. Rix, A. R. Ingram, F. W. Dees, A. L. Cheeseman, W. P. G. McCormick, J. S. White. H. E. H. Oakeley (Capt. L.M.B.C.) *ex officio.*

The Sports were held on Tuesday, November 30th and Thursday, December 2nd. J. S. White ran very well in the Mile, winning anyhow in 4 min. 46 secs. The Sprints on the first day were spoilt by a very stiff 'head' wind. The Long Jump was poor. The Stranger's Race (Quarter Mile) brought 7 entries. G. H. Colt, Sidney, won; R. T. St. Clair Smith, Trinity Hall, was second; A. H. H. Thomas, St. Catharine's, ran well for third place.

On the second day the wind had considerably abated and faster times were recorded. J. S. White, from scratch, ran the Half Mile in 2 min. 11-5 sec., and had hard lines in not catching F. N. Skene (55 yards). A. R. Ingram showed his true form in the Quarter Mile Handicap, winning in 54 sec.

F. W. Dees showed good form in the High Jump, and with more practice should be very good.

It is to be hoped that next year more men will join Fenner's and train. The Hammer and Weight were very bad—we hope to be able to record better results next year.

100 Yards Race.—E. Weatherhead 1; N. G. Powell 2. Won by a yard. Time 10 4-5th sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—O. V. Payne (7 yds.) 1; W. P. G. McCormick (8 yds.) 2. Won by 2 yds. Time 12 2-5th sec.

Putting the Weight.—G. E. Iles won, but no one beat the limit. Distance 29 ft. 4 in.

Freshmen's Race (200 Yards).—C. Kingdon 1; O. V. Payne 2. Won by 3 yards. Time 24 2-5th sec. Six ran.

Boating Men's Handicap (Half Mile).—J. Sterndale Bennett (10 yds.) 1; F. N. Skene (10 yds.) 2. Won by 25 yds. Time 2 min. 14 2-5th sec.

Long Jump.—H. F. E. Edwardes 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Won by quarter of an inch. Distance 17 ft. 1½ in.

Quarter Mile Race.—C. Kingdon 1; E. Weatherhead 2. Six ran. Time 59 1-5th sec. Run against a very strong wind.

One Mile Race.—J. S. White 1; S. C. Moseley 2. Won by 120 yds. Time 4 min. 46 sec. White ran very well indeed, leading the whole way, and won as he liked.

Half Mile Handicap.—F. N. Skene (55 yds.) 1; J. S. White, scratch, 2. Won by 2 yds. Time 2 min. 1-5th sec.

High Jump.—F. W. Dees 1; A. Chapple 2. Height 5 ft. 4½ in. The second man only cleared 4 ft. 6½ in.

300 Yards Handicap.—O. V. Payne (18 yds.) 1; A. R. Ingram (10 yds.) 2. Won by 5 yds. Time 33 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—F. N. Skene 1; W. P. G. McCormick 2. Won on the post. Time 20 3-5th sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. S. White 1. Distance 56 ft. 8 in. No one reached the limit.

Quarter Mile Handicap.—A. R. Ingram 1; J. S. White 2. Won by 7 yds. The winner sprinted well at the finish. Time 54 sec.

Three Miles Handicap.—S. C. Moseley (220 yds.) 1; C. G. Potter (300 yds.) 2; C. W. Tudor Owen, 3. Won by 200 yds. Time 15 min. 59 sec. Five ran.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards).—W. Webb (15 yds.) 1; T. Finding (10 yds.) 2. Time 22 2-5 sec. Nineteen ran.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr D. MacAlister. *Captain*—R. H. Yapp. *Secretary*—H. N. Burgess. *Committee*—A. S. Lupton, E. F. Carliell, J. L. Moore.

The team, though hardly settled yet, promises to be a good one, and should make a hard fight for the Inter-Collegiate Cup next Term. At present, however, it lacks combination, and the attacks show a tendency to a little too much selfishness. Several of the team have greatly improved since last year, while, amongst the freshmen, G. F. S. Atkinson gives distinct promise of developing into a good player.

The following have played for the University first team:—G. F. S. Atkinson, B. M. Cook, and R. H. Yapp; while E. F. D. Bloom, A. W. Harvey, A. S. Lupton, and W. P. D. Pemberton have played for the second team.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation, 1897.

Matches played 12. Won 7. Lost 4.

Team :—A. R. Ingram, L. H. K. Bushe Fox, A. C. Chapple, A. C. Ingram, F. E. Murray, T. Gillespie.

G. E. Iles, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, H. N. Matthews, M. Forster, R. N. Thane also played.

MATCHES.

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Jesus	St John's.....	Lost 4—5
Pembroke	"	Won 5—4
Trinity	"	Won 5—4
Christ's	Christ's	Won 7—0
Town	St John's..	Won 6—3
Emmanuel	Emmanuel	Won 7—2
Sidney	St John's.....	Won 9—0
Trinity	Trinity	Lost 1—8
Jesus	Jesus.....	Lost 4—5
Corpus	St John's.....	Dn. 3—1
Christ's	"	Won 8—1
Pembroke.....	Pembroke	Lost 4—5

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Secretary*—W. P. G. McCormick. *Hon. Treasurer*—A. R. Ingram.

At a meeting of the Club held on November 30, W. P. G. McCormick was elected Secretary and A. R. Ingram, Treasurer. The following new members were elected: E. Bristow, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, E. Davidson, N. W. Edwards, K. S. Hayter, J. E. Pellow, F. N. Skene.

CHESS CLUB.

Hon. Secretary—J. R. Corbett.

In the Michaelmas Term of 1897 the Chess Club have played four matches.

On November 20 we played the Conservative Club, 10 boards,

the result being 3 wins, 4 draws, and 3 losses. The match was therefore drawn.

On November 22 we played Corpus Christi College, with two teams of 6 boards each. Each team won 3 games and lost 3, so that the match resulted in a draw.

On November 27 Mr Gunston played nine members of the Chess Club simultaneously and won every game.

On November 29 we commenced our match with Caius for the Inter-Collegiate Board Competition. After three hours' play not a single game was finished. The match was resumed on November 30, and we were beaten by 4 games to 1.

A tournament on even terms is in progress. The ten entries were divided into two heats of five, the two best in each heat to be in the final. In one heat Watkin and Chadwick have won 3 games each. The other heat is still unfinished.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—N. W. A. Edwards. *Librarian*—H. E. H. Oakeley. *Committee*—M. Hornibrook, K. S. R. Hayter, W. Greatorex, W. A. Rix, W. L. Murphy, H. W. Faulkner.

The October Term has been chiefly notable with the Musical Society for the advent of our new conductor, Dr Sweeting; he has already evinced a most active interest in the Society, having been present at all three concerts, and having performed at two of them. We extend a cordial welcome to him, and trust that under his able guidance the Society may become still more successful.

Three Smoking Concerts have been held this Term. The first two were great successes from every point of view, but the last, owing to the near approach of the Specials and other examinations, was but sparsely attended.

In the first R. G. K. Lempfert (Emmanuel) scored a great success with his violin solos, for the second of which he was doubly recalled. We were fortunate again in procuring the services of H. W. Brodie (Clare), who sang with even greater success than ever, patiently responding to repeated calls for encores.

The second was, perhaps, the most successful Concert of the Term. Dr Sweeting appeared for the first time as a performer, and was received with hearty applause. R. W. Cohen (Emmanuel) was well received in two 'cello solos, and H. F. Severn (Selwyn) gave us two most amusing sketches and comic songs. O. May made his *débüt* in a pianoforte solo at this Concert.

All the performers at the third Concert were members of the College; Dr Sweeting and W. Greatorex gave two pianoforte duets, the second of which was especially appreciated. G. Elliot Smith made his *débüt* with two songs. J. H. Beith related to a delighted audience his strange experiences of "Goufin."

The best thanks of the Society are due to Mr Scott, Mr Lister, and Mr Baker for so kindly undertaking the onerous duties of president at these smokers, and also to J. J. P. Kent and W. Greatorex, who have lent their invaluable help at each concert.

There seems to be a decided lack of talent amongst the Freshmen this year. This is greatly to be regretted, as the success of the Society largely depends on the Freshmen from year to year. It is to be hoped that some hitherto latent talent will show up, but at present it seems to be sadly lacking. We hope to commence the rehearsals for the May Concert early next Term, and the Secretary would be glad to hear of any Freshmen who would perform in any way.

The full programmes of the concerts are appended :

On Monday, October 25—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO..“Rondo in B flat”.....*Hummel*
W. GREATOREX.
- 2 SONG.....“Nancy Lee”.....*Stephen Adams*
C. E. PEACOCK.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO....“Le Menetrier Mazurka”.....*H. Wieniawski*
(Op. 19, No. 2)
R. K. LEMPFERT (Emmanuel).
- 4 SONG.....“Phyllis is my only Joy”.....*Hobbs*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 5 CORNET SOLO.....“Echo”.....*Lord Henry Somerset*
G. C. POTTER.
- 6 COMIC SONG
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).

PART II.

- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO..“Allegro Grazioso”.....*Sterndale Bennett*
W. GREATOREX.
- 8 SONG.....“Come to Me”.....*Wadham*
K. S. R. HAYTER.
- 9 SONG.....“Droop not, Young Lover”.....*Handel*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 10 VIOLIN SOLO.....“Romance en Sol”.....*Guido Papini*
(Op. 63, No. 1)
R. K. LEMPFERT (Emmanuel).
- 11 SONG.....“Once Again”.....*Sullivan*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 12 COMIC SONG
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).
Chairman—MR SCOTT.

On Monday, November 8—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO..“Recollections from Tanhauser”...*Wagner*
O. MAY.
- 2 SONG.....“Chanson de Fortunio”.....*Tosti*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 3 SONG.....“The Leather Bottlé”.....
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 4 'CELLO SOLO.....“Serenade”.....*Gounod*
R. W. COHEN (Emmanuel).
- 5 COMIC SONG
H. W. SEVERN (Selwyn).

PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE SOLO...“Voglein”.....*Grieg*
DR SWEETING.
- 7 SONG.....“The Song of Hybrias the Cretan”.....*J. W. Elliott*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 8 SONG.....“Who is Sylvia”.....*Schubert*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 9 'CELLO SOLO.....*Schnauht*
R. W. COHEN (Emmanuel).
- 10 SONG.....“There lived a King”.....*Sullivan*
J. H. BEITH.
- 11 COMIC SONG
H. W. SEVERN (Selwyn).
Chairman—MR LISTER.

On Monday, November 29—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET..“Tarantella”.....*Raff*
DR SWEETING AND W. GREATOREX.
- 2 SONG.....“The Bedouin's Love Song”.....*Pinsuti*
G. ELLIOT SMITH.
- 3 'CELLO SOLO
M. HORNIBROOK.
- 4 SONG.....“The Devout Lover”.....*Maud Valerie White*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 5 SONG.....“Goufin”.....*W. A. R.*
J. H. BEITH.

PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE DUET.. "Two Hungarian Dances"*Brahms*
DR SWEETING AND W. GREATORREX.
- 7 SONG..... "The Jovial Monk" (La Poupée)
K. S. R. HAYTER.
- 8 CORNET SOLO (with Violin Obligato) "Fiddle and I"
G. C. POTTER AND H. E. H. OAKELEY.
- 9 SONG..... "Yeoman's Wedding Song"*Poniatowski*
G. ELLIOT SMITH.
- 10 SONG..... "I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby"*F. Clay*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 11 SONG..... "The Bell Rock"*Roeckel*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.

Chairman—MR BAKER.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—T. F. R. MacDonell. *Vice-President*—H. L. Pass.
Treasurer—W. H. Winch. *Secretary*—J. H. A. Hart. *Committee*—
P. L. Babington, E. H. Vigers.

The debates were :—

Oct. 16—"That this House disapproves of the policy of the present Government, and condemns its conduct of affairs at home and abroad." Proposed by A. W. Foster, opposed by T. A. Moxon. Result: For 6, against 17.

Oct. 23—"That this House considers the Federal Union of the South African States desirable in the interests of South Africa." Proposed by M. Alexander, opposed by A. F. Russell. For 11, against 4.

Oct. 30—"That the influence of literature upon character is insignificant." Proposed by P. L. Babington, opposed by W. H. Winch. For 5, against 12.

Nov. 6—"That this House condemns the present policy of Trades Unions." Proposed by E. H. Vigers, opposed by D. Linney. For 12, against 4.

Nov. 13—"That the British Administration of India is the best form of government for that country." Proposed by W. Browne, opposed by J. Baptista. For 9, against 10.

Nov. 20—"That this House approves of realism in the novel of to-day." Proposed by H. M. Adler, opposed by H. L. Pass. For 9, against 5.

Nov. 27—"That democracy in the United States has proved an utter failure." Proposed by R. A. Chadwick, opposed by N. C. Home (Trin. Hall). For 7, against 6.

Dec. 4—"That corporal punishment in schools should be abolished." Proposed by T. F. R. MacDonell, opposed by G. G. B. Wace.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—J. H. Hennessy. *Hon Treasurer*.—J. H. A. Hart. *Hon. Secretary*.—E. H. Vigers. *Committee*—J. D. Coe, W. L. Walter.

The following has been the programme for this Term :—

Oct. 15. In the rooms of J. H. A. Hart, a paper on "The formation of a National Church in England" was read by the Rev Professor Gwatkin.

Oct. 22. In the rooms of T. A. Moxon, a paper on "The Intermediate State" was read by the Rev F. Watson D.D.

Oct. 29. In the rooms of J. D. Coe, a paper on "St Basil" was read by the Rev the Junior Dean.

Nov. 5. In the rooms of H. P. N. Nunn, a paper on "Reforming movements in the Roman Catholic Church" was read by the Rev Professor Mayor.

Nov. 12. On this date the Society met in the Lodge by the kind invitation of the Master, who read a paper on the "Logia."

Nov. 19. In the rooms of R. M. Woolley, a paper on the "Public uses of the Athanasian Creed" was read by the Rev the Senior Dean.

Nov. 26. In the rooms of E. H. Vigers, a paper on the "Geography of Palestine" was read by the Rev H. P. Stokes LL.D.

Dec. 3. In the rooms of J. E. Cheese, a paper on "Melancthon" was read by W. L. Walter, and the terminal election of officers took place.

An experiment has been carried out during this Term in having a meeting every week from beginning to end. It was feared that with more meetings the average attendance would diminish, but this has not been the case. Despite a larger number of meetings than have ever been held in any one Term, the average attendance has only once been exceeded in the history of the Society. There is only one vacancy.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Treasurer of the College Mission has much pleasure in reporting that good progress has been made in the way of paying off the debt on the Bishop Fisher's Hostel. A legacy from the Rev C. Parnell (B.A. St John's Coll. 1851), of Brighton, and formerly of St Margaret's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, was devoted to this purpose. An anonymous friend gave £100, Mr J. Bailey, M.P. for Walworth, £50, William Hoare, Esq, of

Staplehurst, £25, Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., W. D. Fane, Esq., Rev A. C. Hanland, Rev J. Browne, £10 each. There have also been numerous smaller donations. The general result is to reduce the debt from £400 to £50.

A large number of members of the College and other friends of the Mission assembled at the Mission on October 11, under the presidency of the Master, to celebrate the harvest thanksgiving and to open formally Bishop Fisher's Hostel. The people of the district filled the Church. The sermon was preached by the Master.

We regret to say that the Rev P. Green was disabled most of the summer by lameness. The operation he underwent was successful, but he has hardly, we fear, recovered his full strength yet.

Two presents were given to Rev A. J. Wallis on the occasion of his marriage in August by senior and junior members of the College. Mr Wallis is now curate-in-charge of St Nicholas, Deptford.

C. D. Robinson was ordained deacon on Trinity Sunday by the Bishop of Rochester, and has ever since been working at the Mission.

The Terminal meeting was held in the large lecture room on Monday, November 15. The Master took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Dr Watson, Mr Robinson, and Mr Phillips. There was a fairly good attendance.

SATURDAY NIGHT MEETINGS.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Committee:

Rev F. Watson D.D.	J. D. Coe.
Rev J. T. Ward M.A.	J. E. Cheese.
Rev H. T. E. Barlow M.A.	C. Elsee.
W. Fairlie Clarke B.A.	T. H. Hennessy.
G. T. M. Evans B.A.	S. C. Moseley.
P. Greeves B.A.	J. W. Rob.

Objects:—i. Preparation for Holy Communion; ii. Intercession for the College Mission; iii. Intercession for Foreign Missions; and kindred objects. The following meetings have been held during the present term:

Oct. 16th	Mr R. B. Dowling, Vicar of St Mark's, Noel Park.
" 23rd	Dr Watson.
" 30th	Mr S. S. Allnutt, of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi.
Nov. 6th	Mr A. M. Knight, Fellow and Dean of Gonville and Caius College.
" 13th	Mr S. A. S. Ram, Curate of St Augustine's, Pendlebury.
" 20th	Dr Chase, Principal of the Clergy Training School.
" 27th	Bishop Speechly.
Dec. 4th	Mr Ward.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

It is proposed to hold this dinner on some day towards the end of April, probably on the 20th or 21st. A circular, giving full details, will be sent out early next year to all Johnians whose addresses the Secretaries have on their books. The Secretaries will be greatly obliged if any reader of the *Eagle* who has not received circulars in former years, but wishes to receive notice of the dinner in future, will kindly send his name and address to R. H. Forster, Members Mansions, 36, Victoria Street, London, S.W.; or to Ernest Prescott, 76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1898.*Lent Term* (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up Wednesday.... Jan. 12.
 Lectures begin Friday Jan. 14.
 College Examinations about March 7—12.
 [Term kept Saturday March 12.]

Easter Term (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up Friday April 22.
 Lectures begin Monday April 25.
 College Examinations about June 6—11.
 [Term kept Saturday June 11.]

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination Friday Sept. 30.
 All years come up Monday Oct. 10.
 Lectures begin Wednesday.... Oct. 12.
 College Examinations about Dec. 5—8.
 [Term kept Thursday..... Dec. 8.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 12, April 22,
 August 3, and Sept. 30.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1897.

Donations.

DONORS.

*Barnett (Arthur T.). The Shadow of Heaven : Sermons. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 11.17.36 ..	} The Author.
Lewis (T. C.). A Protest against the modern Development of unmusical Tone. 8vo. Lond. 1897. <i>Library Table</i>	
Singh Bahadur (Maharaja Pratap Narayan). Raskusumakar; or, a Book on Rhetoric. 8vo. Allahabad, 1894. 8.26.78	} The Author.
Euripides. Ion. Now first translated into English by H. B. L. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 8.11.81	
— Hippolitos. Now first translated into English by H. B. L. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 8.11.80	} Anonymous.
Lewis (H. Carvill). Papers and Notes on the Genesis and Matrix of the Diamond. Edited from his unpublished MSS. by Professor I. G. Bonney.* 8vo. Lond. 1897. 3.26.38	
Bárcena (Alonso). Arte de la Lengua Toba con Vocabularios. Editados y comentados con un Discurso preliminar por S. A. Lafone Quevedo.* 4to. La Plata, 1893	} The Editor.
Geddes (Tomas E.). La Resurrección de Jesu- Cristo, Nuestro Señor. 8vo. Valparaiso, 1896	
Barlowe (Sir Wm.). Dialogue on the Lutheran Factions. First published in 1531, and again in 1553. With an Introduction by J. R. Lunn.* 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.18.13	} The Editor.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Classified Digest of the Records, 1701-1892. 5th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 11.9.50	
*Baker (H. F.). Abel's Theorem and the allied Theory, including the Theory of the Theta Functions. 8vo. Camb. 1897. 3.41	} The Author.
*Rapson (E. J.). Two Notes on Indian Nu- mismatics. Reprinted from "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," April, 1897..	
— On the Attribution of certain Silver Coins of Sassanian Fabric. Reprinted from "Numismatic Chronicle," Vol xvi, 1896 ..	} The Author.
Dymond (Jonathan). Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the private and politi- cal Rights and Obligations of Mankind. 8th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 1.28.48..	
	} Mrs H. P. B. Clark.

DONORS.

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|---|---------------|
| Cayley (Arthur). Collected Mathematical Papers. Vol. XII. 4to. Camb. 1897. | } Mr Webb. |
| 3.40.12 | |
| *Bowling (E. W.). The Seatonian Prize Poems for 1881, 1886, 1887. 8vo. Camb. 1881-88. (With several other extracts from the <i>Eagle</i>). | } The Author. |
| | |

Additions.

- Annual Register for 1896. 5.18.
- Burnet (Gilbert). History of my Own Time. A new Edition based on that of M. J. Routh, D.D. Part I. The Reign of Charles II. Edited by Osmond Airy. Vol. I. 8vo. Oxford, 1897. 5.34.12.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Proceedings. 21 Oct. 1895 to 27 May 1896. No. 38. 8vo. Camb. 1897.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. XV. Joannis Philoponi in Aristotelis de Anima Libros Commentaria. Edidit M. Hayduck. 8vo. Berolini, 1897. 7.13.
- Vol. XIV. Pars ii. Joannis Philoponi in Aristotelis Libros de Generatione et Corruptione Commentaria. Edidit H. Vitelli. 8vo. Berolini, 1897. 7.13.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Graeciae Septentrionalis. Vol. III. Fasc. i. fol. Berolini, 1897. E8.9.
- Defoe (Daniel). The Compleat English Gentleman. Edited for the first time by Karl D. Bülbring. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.27.40.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. The Temple of Deir el Bahari. By Edouard Naville. Part ii. fol. Lond. 1897. *Library Table*.
- Fuller (Rev Moiris). The Life, Times, and Writings of Thomas Fuller, D.D. 2nd Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 11.28.33.34.
- Historical MSS. Commission. The MSS. of Charles Haliday, Esq. of Dublin. Acts of the Privy Council in Ireland, 1556-1571. 8vo. Lond. 1897.
- The MSS. of the Duke of Portland. Vol. IV. 8vo. Lond. 1897.
- Philo Alexandrinus. Opera quae supersunt. Vol. II. Edidit Paulus Wendland. 8vo. Berolini, 1897.
- Pierotti (E.). Customs and Traditions of Palestine. Translated by T. G. Bonney.* 8vo. Camb. 1864. 9.17.54.
- Polybius. Histories. Translated from the Text of F. Hultsch. By Evelyn S. Shuckburgh. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 8.14.89.90.
- Royal Historical Society. The Domesday of Inclosures, 1517-1518. Edited with Notes and Tables by I. S. Leadam. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 5.17.
- Scottish Record Publications. The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Edited by G. P. McNeill. Vol. XVI. 1529-36. 8vo. Edin. 1897. 5.32.27.
- The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, A.D. 1634-51. Edited by J. M. Thomson. 8vo. Edin. 1897. 5.33.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Michaelmas 1897.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Bell (Alex. M.). The Science of Speech. Sm. 4to. Washington, D.C. 1897.....	Volta Bureau, Washington.
Southey (C. H.). Isolda and other Poems. 8vo. Kendal, 1897. <i>Library Table</i>	
Comines, the History of. Englished by Thomas Danett, anno 1596. With an Introduction by Charles Whibley. 2 vols. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1897. 8.12.97.98.....	Mr Pendlebury.
Independent Day-Numbers for the year 1897, as used at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. 8vo. Lond. 1897.....	Astronomer Royal, Cape of Good Hope.
Bell (Alex. G.). The mystic Oral School. An Argument in its Favor. 8vo. Washington, D.C. 1897.....	The Author.
Ecclesiae Londino-Batavae Archivum. Tom. III. 2 Partes. Epistolae et Tractatus cum Reformationis tum Ecclesiae Londino-Batavae Historiam illustrantes. Edidit J. H. Hessels. 4to. Cantab. 1897. 9.15.14.15.....	Dr Sandys.
Bibliotheca Philologica Classica 1893-96. 8vo. Lond. 1893-96. 7.8.41.....	
Diodorus. The Historical Library of Diodorus the Sicilian. Made English by G. Booth. 2nd Edition. fol. Lond. 1721. D.8.30..	Mr Heitland.
[Shakespeare (Wm.)] Edward the Third. Edited with a Preface, Notes and Glossary by G. C. Moore Smith.* 12mo. Lond. 1897. 4.40.31.....	The Editor.

Additions.

- C. (W.) Clavis Calendaria; or, the Liturgy-Calendar of the Church of England explained. 12mo. Lond. 1700. Q.10.56.
- Cambridge University Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1896 to Easter Term 1897. Vol. XXVI. 4to. Camb. 1897.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XXXII. S. Ambrosii Opera. Pars ii. Ex recens. Caroli Schenkl. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1897.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. LI. (Scoffin—Sheares). 8vo. Lond. 1897. 7.4.51.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. (Doom—Dziggetal). fol. Oxford, 1897. *Library Table*.
- English Dialect Dictionary. Edited by Joseph Wright. Part iii. (Blare—Caddle). 4to. Oxford, 1897. *Library Table*.
- Early English Text Society. Lydgate (John). The Assembly of Gods; or, the Accord of Reason and Sensuality in the Fear of Death. Edited by O. L. Triggs. (Extra Series, No. 69). 8vo. Lond. 1896.
- The Digby Plays. With an incomplete 'Morality' of Wisdom, who is Christ. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. (Extra Series, No. 70). 8vo. Lond. 1896.

- Egypt Exploration Fund. ΑΟΓΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ. Sayings of our Lord from an early Greek Papyrus. Discovered and edited with Translation and Commentary by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 8vo. Lond. 1897.
- *Henley (John). The Appeal of the Oratory to the first Ages of Christianity. Part I. New Impression. 8vo. Lond. 1727. O.11.72.
- Poincaré (H.). Les Méthodes nouvelles de la Mécanique Céleste. Tome III. Fasc. i. 8vo Paris, 1897.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters. Vol. III. A.D. 1342-62. Edited by W. H. Bliss and C. Johnson. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 5.40.
- Stubbs (W.). Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum: an Attempt to exhibit the Course of Episcopal Succession in England from the Records and Chronicles of the Church. 2nd Edition. 4to. Oxford, 1897. 5.25.42.
- Venn (John). Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College, 1349—1897. Vol I. 1349-1713. Roy. 8vo. Camb. 1897. 5.25.71.
- Zonaras (Joannes). Epitomae Historiarum Libri XVIII. Ex recens. Mauricii Pinderi. Tome III. (Corp. Scrip. Hist. Byzantinae). 8vo. Bonnæ, 1897.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1897-98.

(*) Denotes the Members of the Committee. (†) Late Members of the Committee.

Small Capitals denote Subscribers for five years; the Term in which the Subscription ends is given in brackets.

†The Reverend CHARLES TAYLOR, D.D., *Master* (Easter 1897).

The Reverend PETER HAMNETT MASON, M.A., *President* (Easter 1901).

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Lent Term,

1898.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 21.)

THE 'Rentals' or classified Accounts of the College form an imposing array of volumes. The series is practically complete since 1540, and there are one or two volumes containing accounts for earlier years. At first sight it might appear as if the most interesting details could be gleaned from them. The estates of the College are arranged in each annual statement by Counties. The name of the tenant and the rent of each holding are entered year by year. In some cases a slight description of the property is added. We might be led to hope that if we extracted the items with regard to any selected estate, that we could form a list of tenants and from the rents learn how the value of land in the district had varied in the course of centuries. But this hope has to be abandoned on examination. The rents remain practically unaltered for long series of years, the tenants in many cases seem immortal. This is explained in the curious memorandum by Dr William Samuel Powell (Master of the College from 1765 to 1775) on the College Accounts, which is printed in what follows.

A brief explanation of the method of letting the College estates will help to make this memorandum clearer. The College property was as a rule let on leases at small rents for terms of 21 to 40 years, the tenant maintaining all buildings and executing all repairs. It seems likely that in most cases the lessee was not the actual occupier, but a substantial man in the district, frequently a landowner himself. Probably he sublet the College property to the actual farmer and made a profit on the transaction as middlemen are wont to do. These leases were renewable at intervals, generally every 14 years, on surrender of the old lease and payment of a money fine down, amounting to between two and three times the rackrent or full letting value of the land. The rents reserved were the same in successive leases, and the College at first shared in the increased prosperity of the kingdom by the rise in the fines, which as we have seen depended on the actual value of the land.

But by an Act of Parliament, known as Sir Thomas Smith's Act, passed in the 18th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1575-6), one-third part of the fixed rent had to be paid in wheat and malt. In the words of the Act "that is to say in good wheat after 6s. 8d. the quarter or under and good malt after 5s. the quarter or under."

The effect of this enactment may be illustrated by the first lease of College property which came under the Act. An estate known as Danthorpe in Holderness had been let at the annual rent of £3 6s. 8d. After the passing of the Act the tenant had to pay £2 4s. 2d. in money (two thirds of the old rent) and in addition three quarters of wheat and four bushels of malt. Three quarters of wheat at 6s. 8d. make up £1 and four bushels of malt at 5s. the quarter makes 2s. 6d., a total of £1 2s. 6d., which with the money rent makes up the old rent of £3 6s. 8d. But the tenant now paid the money rent plus the cash value of the wheat and malt according to the best price of those commodities in Cambridge on

the market day preceding Quarter day. Bursars were said to have arranged that very choice samples should be forthcoming on these critical occasions. Thus, as the price of wheat and malt rose so did the rent payable from the farms increase. The Act stipulated that this variable one-third or 'corn money' should be expended by the College "to the use of the relief of the commons and diet of the College." Commons meant the allowance for meals for all who participated in the College revenues, whether Master, Fellow, Scholar or Sizar. As prices improved we learn from Dr. Powell's Memorandum, the increase of these corn rents was more than sufficient for the Commons. And to use the surplus a weekly money payment to the Master, Fellows and Scholars, with the name of "Praeter," was introduced. The amount of this allowance seems to have been from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a week for a Fellow. The rents received in this way were entered in the 'Rental' of the College.

The other item of revenue from the estates, the amount received by way of fines on the renewal of leases was dealt with in another way. The late Prof. Thorold Rogers told the present writer that he knew of but few instances at Oxford or Cambridge where any statement as to the expenditure of the fine money had been preserved. With us at St. John's the Record has only been kept since II James I (1613). The fines were not entered and accounted for in the Rentals or general accounts of the College, but are entered in a book by themselves. At first each Bursar gives but one statement accounting for the fine money received and expended during his term of office. A balance sheet, in fact, shewing what he must pay over to his successor, the actual current account being kept in those private books or loose sheets of which Dr Powell speaks.

In the earlier years of which a record exists this fine money was administered by the Master and Seniors who voted sums of money, by the name of 'vales,' to Fellows of the College who were leaving it, for the

entertainment of Royal and other distinguished visitors to Cambridge, or in gifts in aid of Fellows and Scholars in time of sickness.

But in January 1628 the practice was introduced of dividing the fine money of the previous year in a Dividend to the Master and Fellows. The Junior Fellows receiving a 'Dividend,' the eight Senior Fellows a Dividend and a half, and the Master three Dividends. In the first year £671 3s. 4d. was thus distributed. The first occasion on which the actual amount of 'Dividend' is mentioned is in the year 1756, when it appears that the 'Dividend' of the year was £40 and the total amount distributed was £2370. The first Dividend therefore was probably about £10.

Dr. Powell's Memorandum is preserved in two little note books. It ends abruptly and has a few blanks. It is not improbable that it is a fair, but incomplete copy from some 'loose sheets.' His criticisms resulted in a complete remodelling of the form of the College Accounts. In the year 1770 and for subsequent years the accounts shew the rents due, those actually received and those in arrear. The fine money is entered with the other revenues. The accounts are added up, so that from that date onwards we know the income and expenditure of the College for each year. About that time the total College income was £6000 a year, and the College was investing its savings in India Annuities and South Sea Annuities. In July 1765 the College for the first time started a banking account with Sir Francis Gosling and Company, London, an account which is open still.

The names of several Bursars are mentioned by Dr Powell and it may be useful to give the periods during which they held office.

Dr John Fogg was Bursar from 1738 to 1747: he became Rector of Spofforth, Yorks, and a Prebendary of York and Ripon. Dr John Green was Bursar from 1747 to 1749: he was presented by the College to the

Rectory of Barrow, Suffolk, and was afterwards Bishop of Lincoln. Dr John Taylor was Bursar from 1749 to 1758: he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Staplehurst, Kent, in 1759. Joseph Cardale was Bursar from 1759 onwards: he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire in 1767.

Dr Powell is somewhat severe in his strictures on the College officers whose accounts he passed under review. No doubt he knew his men and had reasons for his remarks. But it is possible to account for some of the faults of the accounts, at least in the beginning, in another way. To the present writer it seems at least probable that in the earlier days of College history the Rentals were not regarded as, or intended to be, a complete financial statement of the income and expenditure of the College, but as a record that the payments directed to be made by the College Statutes had been duly made. This accounts for their extreme length in some instances and remarkable brevity in others. The Fellows of the College were by Statute paid 13s. 4d. annually under the three heads of Corn, Livery and Stipend, and the whole list of Fellows is entered three times with the amount of 13s. 4d. credited to each, although as Dr. Powell says it would have been as clear to have used three lines. This accounts for the Auditor being in such a hurry to enter rents up that he copied them whether received or not. It explains why the accounts were never added up. If there was an overplus that was no concern of the Auditor, its expenditure lay outside the Statutes, which said nothing about such things, and with the Master and Seniors.

Reasons for altering the form of the accounts of the College, drawn up in the year 1769 by Dr Powell, the Master, and preserved here, because they may help to make the old accounts less obscure.

It seems very convenient, indeed, almost necessary, to

change the form in which the accounts of the College are kept for the following reasons:—

1. These accounts are much longer than use requires, and therefore laborious to the Bursar and Auditor who transcribe them and tedious to the Master and Seniors who read them.

2. Notwithstanding their length, they trust much to the memory, and are immethodical, intricate and obscure.

3. Notwithstanding their length, they are very defective; omitting considerable sums, or the particulars which compose them, and breaking off without forming any conclusion.

4. They are incorrect; constantly incorrect in small matters, and liable to be so in greater.

5. Such parts as are correct, yet carry in them the appearance of error or fraud.

6. Several parts of the accounts being kept only in the Bursar's private books or on loose papers are liable to be lost.

Some of the facts, on which each of these reasons is founded, and some of the damages which the College has suffered from the want of a better method shall be briefly mentioned.

I. 1. That part of the general account which is designed to contain the rents payable in money, expresses the situation of each estate with some little description of it, the names of the tenants, even of those who pay only quit-rents of a penny or two yearly, the times when these payments are due, and other particulars. But the labour of preparing this account, which extends through nineteen long pages, and is transcribed twice in every year, is so great that the Auditors finding it difficult to be performed during the Audit, have long had a custom of writing this part of the rental, before the rents are paid or the accounts can be made up. They have copied it constantly from the account of the preceding year and usually without any attention to the changes that have happened in the circumstances of the estates or the names of the tenants. The descriptions therefore of the several leaseholds being for the most part the same, which were given two hundred years ago, are now become useless or deceitful. An estate near the College still continues to be described as a stone-house with a garden and stable; though not one stone of the original house is left, and instead of the garden there is a street of nine or ten houses, which have stood so long that they seem to be ready to fall down. And the names of the tenants in the manors have been copied without alteration

from year to year till most of their families are extinct or dispersed, their names forgotten in the parishes, the lands which they possessed wholly unknown, and the quit-rents issuing out of them irrecoverably lost. This negligence could never have been suffered to continue so many years, if the Master and Seniors had not been as averse to the trouble of examining such long accounts, as the Auditors were to that of correcting them.

2. Another long and useless part of the rental is that in which the quantities of corn payable yearly to the College seem to be particularly expressed. The 44th and two following pages are filled with the lists of the corn-rents. But these lists are copied every year from those of the preceding year without examination or correction. There are in them many mistakes both of the names of the tenants and of the quantities of corn they pay; of which mistakes some have continued....years, others have lately crept in. The total sums at the bottom of the long lists do not correspond with the sums which seem to compose them. Whether they correspond with the sums, which ought to be set above them has not of late years been known to any of those who should have examined the accounts. But these mistakes have injured nobody. The three pages we are considering are entirely insignificant. Whether they be right or wrong, they affect no payment or balance between the tenants and the Bursar, or the Bursar and the College. All the accounts of the corn-rents are really settled in quite a different form.

3. In stating the expenses of the College, many parts ought to be much shortened. The 27th and 28th pages contain every year exactly the same small sums. In the 29th and 34th every article is always alike; only the number of them is varied by the number of vacant fellowships. These four pages would be represented as clearly in four lines.

II. But though these accounts seem to be drawn out so minutely, yet there are many things necessary for the right understanding of even the principal parts of them, which are trusted to the memory, and are left to be delivered down by tradition only; or if they can be discovered without such assistance it must be by a laborious search into the private books and loose papers of the Bursar and the leases to the tenants.

1. Thus in the 19 pages of the rental before mentioned, the rents of about 140 leasehold estates have been continually,

and are still, set down every year just as they stood before the 18th of Q. Elizabeth; though soon after that year one-third part of the old rents issuing out of near a hundred of these estates, was turned into corn according to the direction of an act of Parliament. No notice is taken in the account of these changes. There is no mark to distinguish the 100 estates, where the payments in money have been diminished, from the 40 where they remain the same. The Bursar here makes himself debtor to the College for the whole old rents of them all; and repays himself what has been abated from those rents in other parts of his account. But it might puzzle a man not conversant in this intricate method to find where this recompence is made. Nor indeed would the books, were we to search carefully through them all, discover to us the whole of it. But the greatest part of it is to be found, though very obscurely and intricately expressed, in the last page of the rental. There the Bursar accounts for the wheat and malt payable to the College, and deducting from the present price of these grains the price allowed for them by Queen Elizabeth's act, he thus receives again what was cut off from the old rents, when the corn was added, or what he had in the former part of the book put down too much. This would set the matter right, were the corn here accounted for, the whole that has been reserved by our leases in compliance with the act of the 18th of Elizabeth, and were all the old rents continued in the rental without alteration. But neither the one nor the other is true. The Bursar receives annually 18 quarters of wheat included in this account; from the price of which he deducts six pounds, to repay himself so much more of what was overcharged among the ancient rents, and then he distributes the remainder of the value of this corn to Master and Fellows. This is done constantly and properly. But neither the deduction nor distribution itself appears in any of our books. And among scarce 100 Estates, of which the rents here remained unchanged in the rental, though they were all really changed by the introduction of corn-rents, and several of them have been changed more than once, there are two (Thorington and Wingfield) of which the old rents continue undiminished, and yet additions since made to them are inserted, and one (Rawreth) which after several changes appears in the rental, as all ought to have appeared, at its present real value. But this one true line only serves to occasion another.

perplexity. For the Bursar pays to the Bread-Bursar the corn which was formerly paid from this estate and as he does not receive it and has accounted for the whole rent, he charges it among the expenses of the College. Thus is the first error corrected in different places and by different methods. But the chief correction itself still wants to be corrected. For though the price of the wheat and malt is in the last page of the rental nicely reckoned to half a farthing or less, yet the quantity for which the Bursar makes himself debtor is more by 40 or 50 quarters than he receives, the same thing having happened to several other estates as to Rawreth, namely that their corn-rents have been turned back again into money rents of greater value. But in respect to these a different form of accounting has been introduced, if indeed it can be called any form of accounting at all. The Bursar takes out of the present rents, first the old rents, to repay himself what he has put into the rental, next the difference between the present price of the corn which used to be paid, and its original price, to repay himself what he has accounted for to the bread bursar, and lastly he adds the remainder to the dividend, either annually or after two or three years as he thinks convenient. But this whole calculation, which requires attention to many particulars, and those such as must be searched for in various places, is not entered in any book, but formed on a loose paper, and the result entered by the Bursar, with the other sums which constitute the Dividend.

It may not be difficult to conjecture what circumstances first gave rise to these intricate methods. When Q. Elizabeth's act for corn-rents passed, the revenues of the College compared with the number of its members, were very strait. And the necessary purposes, for which they had been applied, probably required the whole. The College therefore thinking it impossible or unreasonable to spare any part of these revenues for the improvement of the diet, resolved more agreeably, it may seem, to the design, than to the words of the act, that the whole old rents should be reserved for the former uses, and the increase only be bestowed on commons. And to secure this point they might order the Bursar to make no alteration in the Rental, though the rent should be altered in new leases, but to repay himself the difference out of the Corn-money before any part of it should be allotted to the improvement of the diet. But

in about 25 years this increase from corn was found to be more than could be properly bestowed on the commons, and the praeter or weekly dividend was then introduced to take off the overplus. After that this disposition of the corn rents had been long used, it was found in some instances that the estates could be let to much greater advantage if no fines were taken, and if the occupiers of them were the immediate tenants to the College, and their rents were reduced to certain payments in money like the rents of the other estates in the neighbourhood. But then this change would lessen the Praeter. And there would now be the same sollicitude to preserve the whole of the corn-rents as there had previously been to preserve the old rents entire. And a similar method was taken to effect this purpose. The Bursar continued to account for the whole quantity of corn which had been formerly paid from these estates, though he did not now receive the whole, and he took the price of the corn he did not receive out of the advanced rents, before he added them to the annual dividend. So that the general plan of accounts for the rents of these estates seems to have been of this kind, in the first part of the rental to retain the old rents, as they stood before the 18th of Q. Elizabeth, at the end of it to account for the increase made by changing money rents into corn, and in another book called the dividend book, to set down without any particular account the surpluses, or gains, changing again the corn-rents into money. And this method is the more obscure, because in the first account there is no reference to the second, nor in the second to the third; and because these rents are mixed in the first account with many other rents, to which the second and third have no relation; and lastly because this method has not been pursued uniformly. Neither is every one of the old rents retained in the first account nor all the corn entered in the second, nor every surplus, where corn has been changed for money, added to the dividend in the third, as plainly appears from what has been already said.

2. Another perplexity equally strange, and more dangerous to the interest of the College is found in the same part of the account. The Auditors, as has been said, have had a system of preparing the rental long before the Audit and they not only prepared it by writing the descriptions of the estates and the rents due from them, but being willing to get their work forward, and presuming perhaps at first that these small rents

would be paid before the Audit, they have long made it a rule to set them all down as paid. If you look back into the rentals you find every one of the mixt rents, consisting of money and corn to have been regularly paid every year. Not a single exception I believe occurs in 100 years. The Bursars have constantly acknowledged the receipt of them, and made themselves debtors to the College for the whole amount. But when the Arrears were really grown large and the Bursars were sometimes called upon to produce the money in their hands, then instead of cash, they produced a list of these arrears amounting usually to 600, 800 or 1000 pounds. And those Arrears are a growing sum. For whenever a tenant dies or goes away insolvent his debt which had been accounted for to the College by the Bursar, must be put into this list, must be allowed to him by his successor in the office and to him by the next in succession, and so on perpetually. The form of the accounts is such, that should any Bursar leave out any of these desperate debts, he would pay them himself. And in two instances it has happened that a rent has been continued in the rental and the receipt of it acknowledged every year by the Bursar for about 100 years after it has entirely ceased to be paid. One of these rents stands under the name of Bennet College, and that Society is made debtor in the list before mentioned to the Bursar for the arrears for 100 years. In truth the Bursar and his predecessors have accounted for the rent of these 100 years. But they have never demanded it of that College. It is for a small piece of land at Trumpington which was given to Bennet College in exchange for part of our garden. And each College has now been in possession of the other's land about a 100 years, without the payment or demand of rent on either side. The other instance is the rent of a very small piece of ground at Bottisham, of which the last lease was made in 1670. Who has been in possession of it from that time is wholly unknown. But it is probable that no rent has been paid, since the arrears amount to £5. 12s., though the annual rent was only 4 pence and half a peck of wheat. Several other rents have been long in arrear and many more are unpaid at the end of every Audit. The whole sum seldom amounts to less than £700 or £800. Yet no account of them is kept in any book of the College. The Bursar makes out his list from some private book of his own, and produces it on a loose sheet of

paper. And were a Bursar asked by what evidence he could show that any particular rent, the receipt of which he or one of his predecessors had acknowledged in the public books of the College, had not really been paid, he could only refer, if the arrears had grown in his own time, to his private book, if before he was in office to the list delivered to him by his immediate predecessor. And the exactness of this list in the particular article you are examining must depend upon the care and fidelity with which it has been copied by every Bursar from the list of his predecessors for 20, 50 or 100 years, that is, from the time when that arrear commenced. For though it may appear from a book kept in the chest, or from the rolls there, that for many years past the Bursars have been allowed yearly a large draw-back as arrears, yet no kind of evidence was ever laid before the Master and Seniors that there were such arrears. Nor did they usually look into the list. It seemed of little importance to the College whether it was right or not. For if the Bursar was rechosen into the office, then the list which he gave in today as part of his balance, would become tomorrow a part of his charge. And if another succeeded him, the two Bursars were left to settle it with each other. With how little care this has usually been done, appeared when Mr. Cardale quitted his office. For upon an examination of his list it was found that he claimed an allowance of arrears of rents from three estates, which rents were not due till Christmas, one day after the time to which his accounts extended, and had not been accounted for by him in the rental. Mr. Cardale immediately acknowledged his mistake and promised to allow it to his successor. But soon after he found the list delivered to him by his predecessor Dr Taylor who had claimed and received from him the like allowance. Dr Taylor, being informed of this business, he likewise acknowledged it to be an error, but sent to the College the paper he had received from his predecessor Dr Green, now Bishop of Lincoln, who appeared to have made the same erroneous claim. The Bishop of Lincoln said, that he did not know where to find the account of what he allowed to Dr Fogg, but that he presumed he had followed the method of his Predecessors and that he thought it hard to be called upon to review these accounts after so many years. And the College finding that the enquiry would extend so far backward and give trouble to so many persons,

consented to repay to Mr Cardale, what he had paid too much to Dr Taylor, and thus with a loss of fifteen pounds (the three rents amounted to no more), to drop the search into past mistakes and to set the matter right for the future. But this, as we shall see hereafter, is one of the least of those damages which the College has suffered from the obscurity of the accounts.

3. The observations hitherto made upon this head have been confined to those rents of which part is or has been paid in corn. But where no corn was ever reserved, if the rents were either increased or decreased, the practice is equally various. In some instances of each sort (Barnwell, Marham, Ridgewell, Blunham) the old rents are continued, and the difference is adjusted either in another book or another part of the same book. In other cases (Shelford, Leafield, Gransden, Pagham, Maydwells in Coton, Southminster, Thetford) the true rents, whether greater or less than the old rents, appear regularly in the rental. Two of the former instances are so remarkable, that they deserve to be particularly considered. We find by the rental (Page 10) that Moss, Burleigh and Drage pay for the farm at Barnwell twenty-five pounds yearly. Now in truth they pay for it seventy-two pounds. And it has not been let for less than seventy within the last forty years. Where then are we to find the remainder of this rent? The whole appears in a separate book, whence, after the deduction of taxes and repairs and of the £25 before mentioned, it is brought by two transfers into the rental (p. 23) and placed among *recepta forinseca*, as transferred from Baron Pell's Mortgage to repay to the College what was advanced for building after the fire at Barnwell. This Pell in 1714 hired the estate of the College at Barnwell for 20 years at £25 rent without a fine. In 1719 the College lent him £150 on a mortgage of this lease of their own estate and £850 on a mortgage of his freehold contiguous to it. In 1728, they took possession of both estates; and a fire having destroyed the principal house, it was rebuilt in 1732 at a large expense. The lease to Pell expired in 1734; his heir released the equity of redemption in the freehold in 1746, and the money expended in building was all repaid in 1754. And yet the two estates have continued to be let together, and the profits of both to be placed to the account of the Mortgage; the rents of these estates and the payments out of them have continued to be kept

separate from all our other rents and payments; the balance has been transferred every year as from a mortgage, and the separate account represents this transfer as being made to repay a sum, which has been all repaid many years ago.

The other remarkable instance of perplexity is in the quit rents of Ridgewell. They appear in the rental to be twenty pounds. How much they really are I know not. But the tenant who collects them, always pays to the Bursar twenty-one pounds. Under *recepta forinseca* we find six pounds received for Hayward's rents, and in the first article of the Bursar's discharge, called *reditus resolutus*, he is allowed five pounds under the same title of Hayward's rents. Now these, it seems, are the Ridgewell quit-rents. And the Bursar having charged himself with two sums of £20 and £6, and discharged himself again of £5, has really accounted for £21. The rentals between the years and 1730 seem to shew that some difficulty in collecting so much of these rents as exceeds the sum paid out of them to the King gave occasion to this strange method of accounting for them. It was but a trifling occasion, and whatever it was, it has long since entirely ceased.

4. *Recepta forinseca* has been mentioned as one kind of the accounts, a title which I do not understand. It seems formerly to have contained chiefly payments to the College from the members of it. Now mixt with such payments are placed under it the rents of some estates, the interest of all our money, transfers from other accounts, corrections of mistakes and other accidental receipts. And all these matters together produce an article too miscellaneous to be admitted as one in any regular account.

5. The Bursar's discharge of himself or the account of the payments he has made for the College is indeed less intricate, but not much more methodical than that of the receipts. The first head is called *reditus resolutus*, the last but one are *taxationes*. Under either of these heads, as it happens, are put promiscuously quit rents, rents of leasehold estates, taxes and repairs; but we have not under both the whole of any one sort. Some are brought to account as *expensae necessariae*, some may be found in other books, and some appear as in no book, but are discharged out of the rents of the estates, and the balance only entered. Again, of the stipends paid to the officers of the College; part comes under the proper title and part under

expensae necessariae. Nor is this division made by any uniform rule. Among the sums allowed for the Commons of the Scholars, one appears to be the corn-rent of Rawreth. But though the whole rent be annually entered under that head, yet in truth only one-third part of it is or ever was applied to that purpose. The other two-thirds go to the Commons or Praeter of the fellows. And the misrepresentation of the rental is corrected by a proper division in the Bread-bursar's account. Many other such inaccuracies, which it is necessary to correct in some other part of the account, may be found among the payments, but it would be a waste of time to note them all.

6. These observations have been confined to the accounts of the Senior Bursar, because his accounts are by far the most important and most extensive of any belonging to the College. But these of the Junior Bursar and Steward are equally imperfect and obscure. However the proofs of these faults shall be deferred till we come to remark in them such as are still greater.

III. The rental, as has been observed, is considered as the general account of the College, and from this character as well as from its length we might well expect that no considerable part either of the revenues or the expenses would be omitted. But it will not be found to answer such an expectation. Almost half the revenues, and a large portion of the expenses never appear in it.

1. Besides the Platt estate, the produce of which is ordered to be kept separate, there are annual rents of more than a thousand pounds not inserted in the general list. Some few of them are amongst the *recepta forinseca*; the rest in other books called by the Bursars the account of the By-foundations. The pretense for separating these estates from the rest has been that they were appropriated to particular uses. But this was a mere pretense. Some of the estates were purchased by the College with money which had been saved, and might have been divided or applied to any purpose the Society had chosen. Others were in part appropriated, but were more than sufficient for the uses to which they were limited. But of all some portion was to be allotted to the general revenues of the Society. And many estates are inserted in the general account, the uses of which are as strictly determined, as any which are kept separate. The true cause of making the division was that the

Master and Seniors might not easily perceive how fast the cash of the College was increasing, nor the Bursar be liable to be called upon for the balance of all his accounts at once.

2. The fines for renewal of leases make one of the largest articles in the revenues of the College. Of them no notice appears in the rental nor in any other part of the accounts, except only where they are mixt with other sums to help to compose a dividend. But this seems to be too careless a way of bringing them to account, especially as the fines are not always paid in the same year in which the College agrees to accept them; nor have been always applied to the dividend in the same year in which they have been paid.

3. Among the expenses of the College, it is curious to observe that the old stipend of the fellows, a small and fixt sum, is constantly brought to account, and audited carefully every quarter, but the dividend, the largest sum the College ever pays, which has been frequently varied, and is determined anew for every single year, is never audited at all, no list is brought of the persons who are to receive it, and of the share due to each, nor any account of it made out, unless on a loose paper for the convenience of the Bursar, whilst he is paying it. And that in like manner the old allowance for commons of two shillings a week to the Master and to each fellow is put into the rental in a distinct article for every week, and brought in exact form into the quarterly and yearly accounts; but the much larger sum which is necessary and really expended for their Commons, is left entirely to the management of the Butler, who finding that his computation of this article was never examined, has for many years past constantly inserted in it charges which could not have been allowed, had they been known, and has besides in almost every week made errors in his Arithmetic to his own advantage.

4. But the greatest defect in our accounts is that they bring us to no conclusion. In the great rental no balance ever appears. Nor can one be formed from it even for a single year without collecting more than 100 totals from more than 20 pages, and carefully distinguishing them from other totals expressed in a similar manner. The sums are supposed to be entered on the parchment rolls kept in the chest, not indeed distinctly as they stand in the books for each quarter, but for the four quarters collected together; but these entries are not ever examined, nor the

rolls of any use. The result of the whole account for the year being cast up on a loose paper, is entered in a book kept in the same place, and from thence is the balance between the College and the Bursar determined. In the accounts of these estates which have been called the by-foundations there is not the same defect. The balance of each account is frequently seen in the books, and the sum of all the balances is carried into the chest book. But I am persuaded, that it would be impossible for any man, having all the books laid before him, to find how this sum has been formed out of the several balances, without assistance from the memory or notes of the persons who formed it. We frequently find in these accounts, that on such a day the whole money received from that estate was paid into the College by Dr Green or Dr Taylor the Bursar. The sums thus paid into the chest amount to many thousand pounds. Nor does it anywhere appear when or by whom they were taken out again. But they certainly are not remaining there. And the succeeding Bursars, though upon the face of the accounts they appeared to be discharged, have yet continued to acknowledge themselves answerable for them all, except so much as has been applied to the dividends, or placed in the public funds for the use of the College. This division of the revenues of the College began about the year 1715, and for 40 years after the produce of the estates thus separated was not laid before the Master and Seniors to be audited oftener than once in the time of each Bursar, when he was about to quit his office. Before the end of those 40 years, the sum saved from these estates and that which constantly remained in hand from the general account were so considerable that the Bursars were able to place 5 or 6000 pounds or more in the public funds for their own emolument. And the Seniors understood so little of the accounts, that when they suspected the Bursar of making interest of the money belonging to the College and had all the books before them, they could not even form a conjecture how much that money might be. But upon the vacancy of the office by Dr Fogg's preferment, a contest for it arising between Dr Green and Mr (afterwards Dr) Taylor, and the event of the election being likely to depend upon Dr Fogg's vote, who still continued a Senior Fellow, he bargained with his friend Dr Green to allow him, if he should be his successor, to keep the money, which he had placed in the

funds, for another year. This bargain getting wind raised a strong suspicion that the sum was considerable, and Mr Taylor, who was disappointed of the office, to lessen his competitor's triumph, soon after moved for and obtained an order that no Bursar should hereafter place any of the College money at interest, and that £3000 (supposed to be all which the Bursar could conveniently spare) should presently be transferred to the use of the College. But when Mr Taylor two years after succeeded to the office, he did not at all regard the order made upon his own motion, he placed in the funds all the money he could collect, he always pressed for the acceptance of any offers from the tenants, which could bring in present cash;... years past before he was called upon to produce his balance; and when this happened, he alleged that stocks were lower than when he purchased, and begged further time for payment. He was allowed to transfer his stocks to the College at the price they should bear on any day he should choose, when the day came, within a year. He was allowed also to take other advantages in fixing the price. And when he pleaded poverty, and alleged that he had lost almost 600 pounds by the fall of the stocks, the Master and Seniors, instead of demanding the larger sum, which he had received for interest, gave him back almost half of what he called his loss; and in this single instance, besides the many disadvantageous bargains which were made with the tenants in order to bring in money, the College suffered more than 1000 pounds merely by the want of a conclusion in the accounts, which should have shewn clearly what money was remaining in the Bursar's hand.

IV. It has been observed, that many articles in the accounts, which appear at first view to be errors, are set right in some other places. They have therefore been considered as making the accounts obscure and perplexed, but not as making them unfair. There are, however, some real errors, not great ones, but constantly repeated every year.

1. The chief of them which I have observed are not between the College and the Bursar, but between him and the tenants. One estate is constantly charged with four bushels of malt more than is due from it; another with a bushel of wheat, and a third with half a bushel, which last loss falls upon the College, the estate being now let for money only, and all these trifles drop into the Bursar's pocket; to another tenant 8 guineas

were charged instead of four for Brawn so many years, that when the Gentleman discovered it, the Bursar considered it an injury. And in the payments for Capons and Acquittances there have been several small charges, which having once crept into the accounts by accident or for any supposed reason are not often corrected again. For the profits of the Bursarship consisting chiefly of these perquisites, and these not issuing out of each estate according to any general rule, the Bursar is easily induced to believe that what he finds done by his predecessor and not objected to by the tenant for three or four years past, must be right.

2. It has been customary for the College to give bread to the poor twice a year. And these two doles are put into the bake-house bursar's account, when it appears that the bread given away is valued at £6 4s. *od.*, but that it is made of wheat bought for the College, and that the baker is allowed for making it, as he is for the bread consumed at home. One would think that no further account of this little business would be wanted. Yet we meet with it three times in every year among the Senior Bursar's accounts; twice under *recepta forinseca*, where £3 2s. each time is deducted from the money paid to the College for degrees, and once in the last page, where the money to be paid to the bakehouse bursar for the *praeter* seems to be brought together into one sum. But though this sum of £6 4s. be here added to the rest, yet on examining the bread-bursar's account, it appears that he never receives it. When this was first taken notice of ten years ago, it puzzled the bursar and the auditor, who had long been used to the accounts. And at last the solution which they found of the difficulty, was, that as the Bursar in this article charged £6 4s. to the College which he never pays, so in another he pays £6, which he never charges and the error upon the whole is only 4 shillings a year.

3. The chief mischief of these small errors is, that they lessen the confidence which we ought to have in our accounts, and make us suspect that there may be other errors of more importance. And the intricacy and obscurity of the accounts cannot but increase this suspicion. For though I have bestowed constant attention to this business, whenever it has come before me, for the 3 last years of Mr Cardale's bursarship, and have occasionally looked back into some of the greater articles, while they were under his or his predecessor's management and

am persuaded that in the parts which I have examined there are no material mistakes; yet this persuasion is far weaker and more uncertain, than that which would arise from the perusal of a plain, methodical account. And it is well known that a Bursar, after he had been in office several years once found from the cash in his drawer at the end of the year, that there must be a mistake of many hundred pounds in the balance as computed by himself and the Auditor, which mistake neither of them was able to search out, nor would the Seniors probably have observed it, had they not been put upon a stricter search by the Bursar's discovery.

4. The accounts of the bread bursar afford some room to suspect, that some strange mistake has formerly happened in them to the disadvantage of the College. The principal sums which go through his hands are those which compose the praeter or weekly dividend of the Fellows and Scholars. These sums are either paid him by the Senior Bursar and the Steward, or left in his hands from the profits of the bread in the preceding year. When he has settled his accounts with the Bursar and Steward, and received the whole of their payments to him (which he always does before the end of the annual audit) he then separates the parts of the money in his hands, which belongs to the Fellows from those which belong to the Scholars; having collected them into two sums, he divides each sum into fifty-two equal parts, that he may pay one part in every week of the ensuing year. After this the account between him and the College is entered on a roll, where he acknowledges the receipt of the two sums which he is to distribute. But though he charges himself with these sums, and discharges himself only of the sums which were put into his hands to be distributed in the preceding year, and of the price of the corn remaining in hand, which is usually a small quantity; yet it plainly appears that there is not left nearly so much money belonging as to his office, as he is bound to pay in the following year. The deficiency being lately examined was found to be £345 16s. 7d. And upon looking back into the rolls and the books kept in the Chest, though no direct notice is taken in them of this deficiency, it appeared to have continued exactly the same from the year 1745. In that year the Master and Seniors ordered the Senior Bursar to pay to the bread-bursar £10 10s. 2½d. which they, not at all comprehending the account, supposed

to be the whole debt upon the office; whereas in truth the deficiency was then £356 6s. 9½d., and had been so from the year 1738, and this payment only reduced it to £345 16s. 7d. The rolls before the year 1738 are not in the Chest. But those for 1718 and for several of the preceding years happen to be preserved, and show that the deficiency was then £170 2s. 4¾d., and exactly the same every year as we go back to 1710. The book in the Chest seems to show that nothing was taken from the bread-bursar's stock between the years 1718 and 1738, but that in the year 1732 it was increased by the payment of a supposed debt of £111 6s. 8d. But how it has come to pass that notwithstanding these payments, the deficiency increased from £170 2s. 2¾d. to £356 6s. 9½d. does not plainly appear. After a tedious search through the bread-bursar's book and forming out of it the several rolls which seem to be lost, I found at last in the year 1726... (a blank in MS.), but we should be the more cautious how we charge this deficiency to fraud or mistake, because

V. Many parts of the accounts carry with them a very awkward appearance, and yet on a close examination are found to be correct.

1. The bread-bursar himself furnishes us with a remarkable instance of this nature. He pays to the Steward every month for the commons of the Fellows; and at the end of the year he charges this expense in one gross sum of three, four, or five hundred pounds. But if we take the pains to compare this sum with all the monthly payments which should make it up, we shall find that it exceeds them by eleven pounds. For this sum the bread-bursar always adds to his payment without giving any hint of it, and keeps for his own use. But this strange method of paying himself seems to have been introduced only to save the trouble of writing two or three words, or perhaps to be a trap to those who should pretend to examine and find faults in the accounts. For the stipend of eleven pounds has been allowed to the bread-bursar for an hundred years and more, and was charged by him openly for more than half that time before he began to cover it.

2. The junior bursar has also certain regular errors in his accounts by which he gains a great part of his profits. He buys charcoal for the College, but he charges for it at a greater price than he gives, and delivers less measure than he receives. It is

certain that the difference of the measures, if not the difference of the prices was originally a fraud. For the Bursar 20 or 30 years ago had no fixed rule for it, but made more or less advantage according to his inclinations or management. But for some years past

The following documents, transcribed for me by Mr J. H. Hessels, all come from the box in the Treasury which contained documents relating to the Lady Margaret. The first is addressed to her.

I have not been able to discover anything relating to Thomas Kyme, to whom the indulgences are granted.

The first indulgence is printed in black letter, date and all, a blank being left for the name of the person to whom it was to be granted. The name of Thomas Kyme is filled in in manuscript and the document is signed.

The second indulgence is engrossed in a good hand, the name of Pope Innocent and a few other words being in red ink. Here, too, there has been a blank for the name of the person to whom the indulgence should be granted and the name of Thomas Kyme filled in in a cursive hand quite different from the handwriting of the rest of the document.

No doubt they are specimens of indulgences prepared in considerable numbers to await buyers.

Excellentissime Principisse domine Margarete Comitisse Richemunde et Derbye Ac matri illustrissimi principis Henrici Regis Anglie Septimi Deo et beato francisco deuote, Humilis orator vester frater Donaldus gylberti. Reuerendi in Christo patris fratris Franciscj sagarra super omnes fratres eiusdem ordinis cismontanarum partium de obseruantia nuncupatos generalis vicarij. quoad fratres eiusdem familie in regno anglie commorantes Commissarius Salutem in domino ac bonis perfrui sempiternis. Sincerus vestre excellentie et deuotionis affectus quem ad nostrum ordinem geritis exigentia digna requirit. vt quia in temporalibus non possumus vicem vestre deuotissime caritati rependere. In spiritualibus tamen quantum nobis auctore deo

suppetit provt in nostris apud deum peroptamus desiderijs vestris beneficijs gratitudinis debito compensemus. Quapropter deuotissimam nobis excellentiam vestram, de beneplacito et speciali gratia praefati Reuerendi patris ad nostram confraternitatem nedum fratrum in regno anglie existentium, sed et totius familie cismontane recipio, in vita pariter et in morte plenam vobis et specialem participationem omnium carismatum et operum meritoriorum videlicet missarum, orationum, diuinorum officiorum, suffragiorum, praedicationum, confessionum, ieiuniorum vigiliarum, ceterorumque bonorum spiritualium tenore praesentium gratiose conferendo. que per fratres eidem Reuerendo patri subditos sorores sancte clare, necnon fratres et sorores de penitentia fieri dederit auctor omnium bonorum dei filius, vt multiplici suffragiorum adiuta presidio, et hic augmentum gratie, et in futuro mereamini eterne vite praemia possidere. Volens vt dum prefate vestre excellentie obitus, quem deus in longum ad bonorum operum lucrosa exercitia protrahere dignetur nostris denunciabitur fratribus, pro vobis fiant orationes, quod admodum pro praecipuis benefactoribus in nostro ordine est hactenus laudabiliter fieri consuetum. In cuius concessionis testimonium sigillum quo inpraesentiarum vtor cum manu mea duxi praesentibus appendendum. Datum in nostro Conuentu grenewychensi Regni Anglie Roffensis dyocesis Anno domini M^o.CCCC^o.XCVIJ. Mensis Maij die decima.

Underneath is written: Frater Donaldus Reuerendi patris vicarij Generalis Commissarius Manu propria.

Endorsed: A letter of fraternyte of all the Religions of Freres Mynors. VV.

And in a later hand: To Lady Margaret &c. Maij 10^o A^o.D. 1497.

The Seal has disappeared.

Robertus Castellensis Clericus Wulteranus Apostolice sedis prothonotarius, ac sanctissimi domini nostri Pape Commissarius. Tibi *Thome Kyme* Auctoritate apostolica nobis in hac parte nuper concessa tenore praesentium: vt confessorem idoneum secularem vel regularem eligere possis qui confessione tua diligenter audita, ab omnibus et singulis tuis peccatis criminibus excessibus et delictis. Etiam si talia forent propter que sedes predicta sit quouis modo merito consulenda. Semel

in vita et semel in mortis articulo auctoritate apostolica absol-
uere. Tibique plenariam omnium peccatorum tuorum de
quibus corde contritus et ore confessus fueris, te in sinceritate
fidei vnitate sancte Romane ecclesie, ac obedientia et deuotione
prefati sanctissimi domini nostri et successorum suorum canonice
intransantium persistente. Semel in vita et in mortis articulo
quotiens de illo dubitabitur: etiam si tunc non subsequatur.
Ita quod nihilominus absolutus remaneas. Dummodo ex regiis
rebellibus aut nouos tumultus in regno excitantibus non sis,
concedere et impartiri. teque in casibus sedi apostolice non
reseruatis totiens quotiens opus fuerit auctoritate apostolica
absoluere. Necnon vota quecunque per te pro tempore emissas
Jherosolimitana, Visitationis liminum, Apostolorum Petri et
Pauli, ac Religionis votis duntaxat exceptis. Etiam peregrina-
tionis sancti Jacobi in compostella, ac continentie et castitatis
vota in alia pietatis opera commutare valeat, prout secundum
deum anime tue saluti viderit expedire, concedendi plenam et
liberam auctoritate prefata facultatem et potestatem damus et
elargimur. In quorum fidem et testimonium presentes literas fieri,
ac Sigilli nostri quo ad hec vtimur iussimus appensione communiri.
Datum Londonii in domo nostre solite residentie. Secundo die
mensis Februarii, Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXXXIX.

Signed : Idem Ro. Castellensis.

VNiuersis et singulis presentes litteras inspecturis Nos
aldermannus et Camerarij Gilde siue confraternitatis in honorem
beate Marie virginis in ecclesia sancti Botholphi de Boston
Lincolnij diocesis institutae Salutem in omnium saluatore ad
uestre vniuersitatis noticiam deduci volumus per presentes quod
sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus dominus Innocentius
diuina prouidencia papa illo nomine octauus ad hoc gracie
inductus per bullam apostolicam animarum vestrarum saluti
multipliciter vtilem et necessariam. Vniuersis et singulis con-
fratribus predictis confraternitatis vtriusque sexus presentibus
et futuris quam deuote concessit suum indultum in effectu sub
hijis verbis. Vt aliquem idoneum presbiterum secularem vel
religiosum in vestrum possitis et quilibet vestrum possit eligere
confessorem qui vita vobis comite in casibus sedi apostolice
reseruatis semel in vita et in mortis articulo In alijs vero
quociens fuerit oportunum confessionibus vestris diligenter
auditis pro commissis vobis debitam absolucionem impendat

et iniungat penitentiam salutarem. Quodque idem vel alter confessor idoneus quem duxeritis eligendum omnium peccatorum de quibus corde contriti et ore confessi fueritis semel in vita et semel in mortis articulo plenariam remissionem vobis in sinceritate fidei unitate sancte Romane ecclesie ac obediencia et deuocione nostra vel successorum nostrorum Romanorum pontificum canonice intrancium persistentibus auctoritate apostolica concedere valeat. Et insuper vt liceat vobis habere altare portatile cum debita reuerencia et honore super quo in locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis possitis et quilibet vestrum possit per proprium vel alium sacerdotem missam et alia diuina officia sine iuris alieni preiudicio in vestra et cuiuslibet vestrum presencia facere celebrari deuocione vestre tenore presentium indulgemus. Et hec facta sunt sub dato Rome apud sanctum petrum anno incarnationis dominice Millesimo CCCC^o octogesimo nono Kalendas octobris pontificatus sui anno tercio.

Nos aldermannus et camerarij predictiquibus hec faciendi commissa est plena et consueta potestas illius vigore dilectum nobis in Christo *Thomam Kyme generosum* Inter nostrorum confratrum numerum eligimus et admittimus et indulti supradicti acstrarum aliarum indulgenciarum necnon septem sacerdotum imperpetuum amortizatorum duodecim clericorum et xiiij^{im} pauperum quotidie deo ibidem obsequencium oracionum et deuocionum omniumque aliorum suffragiorum et bonorum operum spiritualium nostrorum semper fore participes volumus et innotescimus per presentes. In quorum testimonium sigillum commune dicte gilde presentibus est appensum. Data apud Boston secundo die Mensis aprilis Anno domini Millesimo CCCC^o Nonagesimo nono.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



THE HABITANT.

EVERY now and then we turn a fresh page in our book-life and find a new world and new people—real live people we had not known before, but are henceforward to live with—Private Mulvaney, for example, or a dearer friend still, Miss Mattie Jenkins. We forget the creator in his creation, and in a twinkling the new friend he has given us is a life-long acquaintance.

In his book recently published, Dr Drummond, of Montreal, has introduced to us a new friend, the Habitant. He has done his work admirably. M. Louis Fréchette, the poet of Lower Canada, in an appreciative introduction, applies to the author the name he himself received from Longfellow, "The path-finder of a new land of song," and not unjustly. Dr Drummond has drawn the French Canadian to the life. He has made the daring attempt to let the Habitant speak for himself as well as he can in English—a risky experiment. Charming as much of *Hans Breitmann* is, there is a rampageous flamboyant unreality in many of Leland's conceptions. Hans is a comic character, a grotesque, but 'Poleon and Damase are real people. The author, says M. Fréchette, "a resté vrai, sans tomber dans la vulgarité, et piquant sans verser dans le grotesque."

Who is the Habitant? Briefly, the French peasant of Lower Canada. A few words of introduction may be forgiven before we let him speak for himself.

When England says farewell to her colonist son, she does it usually with dry eyes. He can sink or swim as he pleases. If he does reach another shore and does succeed in making himself felt, she is proud of him, and then will consent to help him along, but not till then. The New Englanders were in the main left to themselves for nearly half a century, and by that time were a community to be reckoned with, strong enough to impress themselves and their spirit on their governors, as the correspondence of Dongan with Denonville shews. But other nations do things differently. Louis XIV was intent on having a colony in Canada, and it was fostered, coddled, bonus'd, and buttressed till the only thing that made it a success was its absorption by the English, who left the colonists to look after themselves, which they did with conspicuous success and thrived wonderfully. But Louis left no stone unturned. He exported colonists by the score, with soldiers to protect them, governors to direct them, and priests galore to bring them up in the way they should go. But they were not satisfied; they wanted wives. Whereupon the provident King sent a cargo or two of wives from the orphanages of Paris, who were readily snapped up, but hardly "gave satisfaction," for Paris, with all its greatness, was scarcely an agricultural centre, and the girls knew nothing of farming. For the future the good King did better, and sent maidens from Normandy and Brittany, a hundred or two at a time with a matron to look after each cargo. In New France, meanwhile, the government provided for the damsel's reception. Celibacy was penalized, and the bachelor was bound over under pain of a fine to be a married man within a fortnight of the arrival of the next consignment of brides. The clergy seconded the efforts of the civil powers and were all for large families. The poor little children were numerous and neglected at first, ill clad and ill housed. But with British rule, the French peasant settled down to more solid comfort.

He had no longer such strong inducements to take to the woods and escape paternal government, though up to the middle of this century the West swarmed with French Canadians turned Indian and mated with squaws.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries of the French outside the towns, into which they throng to become operatives. Many thousands go to the States to fill the factories of New England, till there are there some half million French Canadians, many still strongly French, many denationalized with translated names. The priests follow them up, but are not so able amid American influences to retain their hold on their flocks as among the Catholic traditions of Canada.

In Dr Drummond's poems we have as lively a picture of the French Canada of to-day as we have of the Old Régime in the fascinating histories of Parkman. We have the peasant as he is, simply good-hearted, affectionate, and shrewd.

rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva.

We surprise him wooing, we watch him working, we listen to him aged and garrulous. The curé, the notary, the doctor, the farmer, and the lumberman meet us at every turn, and we have a capital sketch of the clever young man who "goes on Les États Unis."

The picture of "Le Vieux Temps" and "Ole Tam" are idyllic. The old man dreams of old times ;

"O dem was pleasure day for sure, dem day of long ago,
W'en I was play wit' all de boy, an' all de girl also."

(In passing one may remark the Habitant is like our friend "who loved the exact truth to vindicate," and his corrections of his estimates of numbers and his conscientious supplemental statements are most pleasing,

"De win' she blow lak hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more,")

Yes, in the days of long ago he was happy in his father's home in "a nice, nice familiee, Dat's ten garçon an' fourteen girl, was mak' it twenty t'ree." The large families are still a characteristic of Lower Canada; in fact the Government bonus them, and the father of twelve children receives a grant of 160 acres of land free. The result is that the French spread and the English are being crowded out of Quebec Province, while certain townships of Eastern Ontario are getting uncomfortably French. For this bonus we are indebted to the late M. Mercier, but it was not always so.

"De English peep dat only got wan familiee small size
Mus' be feel glad dat tam dere is no honder acre prize
For fader of twelve chil'ren—dey know dat mus' be so,
De Canayens would boss Kebeck—mebbe Ontario."

But this is another story, our peasant says, and goes on to say they were "never lonesome on dat house," and tells of a merry-making when he was twenty-one, with Bonhomme Latour to make music with his fiddle, and "ole Curé Ladonceur" to give the sanction of the church and prevent excessive flirtation. Then follow stories of the 18th century days "w'en Iroquois sauvage she's keel de Canayens an' steal deir hair," and they set off for their homes with a warning from the Curé "prenez garde pour les sauvages." The natural consequence follows, and Elmire—

"Ma girl—she's fader beeg farmer—leev 'noder side St Flore,
Got five-six honder acre—mebbe a leetle more—
Nice sugar-bush—une belle maison—de bes' I never see—"

is betrothed ere she gets home. Perhaps there were other reasons precipitating the match than the fear of Iroquois, and at any rate all reluctance on the lady's part vanishes on the suggestion that

"Polique Gautier your frien' on St Césaire
Tax her marry me nex' wick—she tak' me—I don't care."

I fear more marriages are foreshadowed than are ever registered in French Canada as elsewhere. Paul

Joulin "de mos' riche man on Ste Angelique" proves too great a catch for Mamzelle Julie, though we are told "she's love only jus' wan man," and alas! "w'en Jérémie come off de wood nex' spring" it turns out he had experienced a similar change in favour of "'noder girl on Ste Dorothee."

We have some interesting pictures of lumbering life, away in the woods, where for months through the winter, timber is hewn and made ready to be rafted down the rivers into the St Lawrence, and to Trois Rivières and Quebec, thence to find its way to the Tyne and the Clyde.

"Yourse'f an' res' of de boy, Johnnie, by light of de coal oil lamp,
 An' you're singin' an' tolin' story, sittin' aroun' de camp,
 We hear de win' on de chimley, an' we know it was beeg,
 beeg storm,
 But ole box stove she is roarin', an' camp's feelin' nice an' warm.

"An' Louis Charette asleep, Johnnie, wit' hees back up agen de wall,
 Makin' soche noise wit' hees nose, dat you t'ink it was moose on de fall."*

Johnnie meanwhile is reading in his bunk a letter received three months before with some cabalistic signs * * *, the meaning of which the narrator conjectures, probably correctly. Yet for all this three months

"It's fonny you can't do widout it ev'ry tam you was goin' to bed,
 W'y readin' dat letter so often, you must have it all on de head."

But in deference to a request from the floor Johnnie puts Philomene into his pocket and comes down to sing, and the song is followed by the fiddle, and the fiddle by "leetle small danser."

* Old English for "Autumn."

But it is not only the Frenchman who goes lumbering. Mr Arthur Stringer has drawn us the Englishman in the shanty. And if 'Poleon has to explain to M'sieu' Smit', who comes hunting with his "chien boule dog" and his "bat' tubbe," that it is useless for him to "spik heem de crowd on de Parisien"; or, in other words that the Habitant's accent is not of Paris; I must apologise to the academic reader for offending his cultivated ear with an unfamiliar twang, yet my apology is that in a strange land you hail a fellow-stranger as a man and a brother even if he does drop an occasional H, or even (and I have known a case) because he does it. Here then is the English view of the lumbering life:

"Out 'ere it's chop the whole day long,
With the icicles round your mouth,
And your 'ands a-freezin onto your axe
And the red sun low in the South.

"Till the grey light says it's supper time,
And we chops our last log through,
And go marching 'ome with the Frenchies first
A-singin' their parlez-voo.

"And then as you look across the hills
At the shanties' curlin' smoke,
You think of grub, an' you somehow feels
As work is good for a bloke.

"And you drinks the air like a shandy-gaff
For it's booze that's better'n wine;
And makes you eat like a tramcar 'orse,
And sleep like a bloomin' swine.

"And you lay at nights, and 'ear the wind
A-driftin' up the snow,
While a 'Alf-breed grunts in the bunk above
And a Frenchie snores below."

So far, so good; and the conclusion of the whole matter?

"Your world out 'ere is free and big,
 And you air may be champagne,
 But I want the stink of a Lunnon fog
 In this 'ere nose again."

Not so Telesphore, for when winter goes and with
 it the snow (the subject of a beautiful poem from which
 I interpolate a verse

"No wan day you sing lak robin,* but you got no tam for
 singin'
 So busy it was keepin' you get breakfas' on de snow,
 But de small note you was geev us, w'en it join de sleigh bell
 ringin'
 Mak' de true Canadian music, mon cher petit oiseau.");

then comes the rafting

"Dis is jus' de tam I wish me, I could spik de good English—
 me—
 For tole you of de pleasurement we get upon de spring,
 W'en de win' she's all a-sleepin', an' de raf' she go a sweepin'
 Down de reever on some morning, w'ile de rossignol is
 sing."

"An' down on de reever de wil' duck is quackin'
 Along by de shore leetle san' piper ronne
 De bullfrog he's gr-rompin' an' doré is jompin'
 Dey all got deir own way for mak' it de fonne."

And then with his winter's wages Telesphore goes
 home to see the "nice leetle Canadienne" he left
 behind him—if she is not "marriée." For

"Ma frien' dat's a fack, I know you will say,
 W'en you come on dis contree again,
 Dere's no girl can touch w'at we see ev'ry day
 De nice leetle Canadienne."

And what of the Frenchman who goes "on Les
 Etats Unis"? Sometimes he does not come back, and

* The Canadian robin is a red-breasted thrush, a duller, if a more
 imposing, bird than our own, and its song is not remarkable.

sometimes he does, either an American or still a poor Habitant to wander no more. Witness "How Bateese came home." He saw no use in "mak' foolish on de farm" with no chances and no fun and no money, so he would go to the States and make a fortune, and come back with a Yankee wife and go into parliament and build a fine house "more finer dan de Presbytere." The French village, I should say, is of whitewashed frame cottages, with a grand Church of stone and a Presbytery only less grand beside the Church. Sir Grey Carleton bought French acquiescence in English rule by conceding the old French civil code, under which the priest can borrow money to build Church or Presbytery without consulting his parishioners, but with their farms as security. Naturally as one sails up the river the big churches strike the eye at every point. But Bateese' house is to eclipse the priest's. Fifteen years later the train comes in at Rivière du Loup

"An' beeg swell feller jump off car, dat's boss by nigger man"; or in plainer terms off the Pullman. He is dressed "on de première classe," has a fine gold chain, nice portmanteau, overcoat and beaver hat, and a red tie. No, it is not Jean Baptiste Trudeau—it was, but he is John B. Waterhole and has forgotten his French. Even at the "Hotel du Canadaw" he cannot drink "w'isky blanc" or smoke "tabac Canayen," preferring cigars costing as much as five cents. At last his father has to come and take him home.

"De ole man say Bateese spik French, w'en he is place on bed—

An' say bad word—but w'en he wake—forget it on hees head."

John B. returns to the States and the bad times come. One day from a freight train descends a poor man—Bateese.

"He know me very well dis tam, an' say 'Bon jour, mon vieux I hope you know Bateese Trudeau was educate wit' you.'"

This time he is glad enough of "w'sky blanc" and "eat mos' ev'ryt'ing he see." He is done with the States and his father takes him to the store for clothes.

"Wall ! w'en de ole man an' Bateese come off de Magasin
Bateese was los' hees Yankee clothes—he's dress lak Canayen,
Wit' bottes sauvages—ceinture fléché—an' coat wit' capuchon
An' spik Français au naturel, de sam' as habitant."

Dr Drummond has written an exquisite piece on the emigrant Canadian and the bell of St Michael, and the memories it wakes of summer breezes on the lake at home, of hay-making, of the river with the sand-piper's nest and the trout, and of—Elodie, if she has not married Joe Barbeau.

"It's very strange about dat bell, go ding dong all de w'ile
For w'en I'm small garçon at school, can't hear it half a mile ;
But seems more farder I get off from Church of St Michel,
De more I see de ole village and louder soun' de bell.

"O ! all de monee dat I mak' w'en I be travel roun'
Can't kip me long away from home on dis beeg Yankee town,
I t'ink I'll settle down again on Parish St Michel
An' leev an' die more satisfy so long I hear dat bell."

So I suppose Wordsworth, and all of us who have lived in the First Court, remember the clock that struck twelve twice as we were dropping off to sleep, and would hear it again with pleasure.

Space forbids my rehearsing the tale of him who bought a tramcar horse and nearly won a match with him, till a mischievous boy rang a bell and the brute stopped, and how the animal did the same on hearing a train bell on one of those open level crossings which are a peril of Canadian life. Nor can I tell how Antoine went to hear Madame Albani—*née* Lajeunesse—of Chambly, and his pride in the Chambly girl who "start off so quiet an low an' sing lak de bird on de morning, de poor leetle small oiseau," and his affectionate hope that when she has done all her travelling "she'll come home, lak de blue bird, an' again be de Chambly girl."

Lac St Pierre is a big shallow sheet of water on the St Lawrence between Three Rivers and Montreal, a lake very liable to surprise the sailor with squall and storm, and dangerous enough for the smaller crafts. With the story of the *Julie Plante* there wrecked, I close my sketch.

“On wan dark night on Lac St Pierre,
De win’ she blow, blow, blow,
An’ de crew of de wood scow “Julie Plante”
Got scar’t an’ run below.
For de win’ she blow lak hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more,
An’ de scow bus up on Lac St Pierre
Wan arpent from de shore.

De captinne walk on de fronte deck,
An’ walk de hin’ deck too—
He call de crew from up de hole,
He call de cook also.
De cook she’s name was Rosie,
She come from Montreal,
Was chambre maid on lumber barge,
On de Grande Lachine Canal.

De win’ she blow from nor’— eas’— wes’—
De sout’ win’ she blow too,
W’en Rosie cry “Mon cher captinne,
Mon cher, w’at I shall do?”
Den de Captinne t’row de big ankerre
But still de scow she dreef,
De crew he can’t pass on de shore,
Becos’ he los’ hees skeef.

De night was dark lak one black cat,
De wave run high an’ fast’,
W’en de captinne tak de Rosie girl
An’ tie her to de mas’.
Den he also tak de life preserve,
An’ jump off on de lak’,
An’ say, “Good-bye, ma Rosie dear,
I go drown for your sak’.”

Next morning very early
'Bout ha'f-pas' two—t'ree—four—
De captinne—scow—an' de poor Rosie
Was corpses on de shore,
For de win' she blow lak hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St Pierre,
Wan arpent from de shore.

Moral.

Now all good wood scow sailor man
Tak warning by dat storm,
An' go an' marry some nice French girl
An' leev on wan beeg farm.
De win' can blow lak hurricane,
An' s'pose she blow some more,
You can't get drown on Lac St Pierre
So long you stay on shore.

T. R. G.



THE AMATEUR ANTIQUARY.

III.

"Pilgrimage

O'er old unwandered waste ways of the world."—*Browning*,

WE have already duly deposited our Northumbrian Romans in their graves; but it would be contrary to the best modern precedents, if we allowed them to rest there undisturbed.

The funeral of every noteworthy person is followed by a luxuriant harvest of anecdotes in the daily press: and it may not therefore be wholly out of place, if in some such fashion we attempt to honour the memory of that intricate tangle of things and persons, which once formed the life and society of this corner of Roman Britain.

True, the written records, which we have already noticed, contain no anecdotes, except such as are only to be read between the lines: but, in such cases as we have mentioned, the brief anecdote is only a prelude to the full column of personal reminiscences. At present, no doubt, we have no personal reminiscences to relate; but the difficulty may easily be removed. The imagination is a kind of ethereal organiser of mental cheap trips; in cheapness and rapidity of travel it outstares Gaze, and (to use a vulgar expression) "dishes" Cook. Let us put ourselves in charge of our imaginations, make a little tour back to the middle years of the second century, and gather those personal reminiscences of the Roman rule, which at present we lack.

The necessary charm or spell is by common consent

taken as said; and *presto!* we are Roman travellers, riding out of Roman Cambridge (if there be such a place) cloaked and booted, armed with twenty letters of recommendation, and attended by guides, slaves, and packhorses, which carry our spare togas and all the equipment necessary for a long journey.

Off we ride then towards Godmanchester—our imagination alas! has been somewhat careless in the preparation of the guide-book, and has failed to ascertain the Roman name of every place—and so northward by Ermine Street, till we come to Lindum. We have specially urgent orders to all the Imperial posting-houses; we are, or imagine ourselves, good judges of horseflesh, and never fail to select the best mounts at every stage; and we make rapid progress accordingly—so rapid, in fact, that here is the Humber already; for we have chosen this route rather than the road which runs farther to the east, by Danum and Legiolium: at least, we discussed, and nearly quarrelled over the question at Lindum, till the spin of a denarius soothed our tempers, and sent us to the Humber.

The road ends in a broad quay, beside which the great ferry-barge is lying, gently rubbing her fenders against the stonework. Presently, amid much clamour and some small amount of vituperation (fork-bearing rascal! don't pitch those things about as though they were sacks of corn!) our baggage is brought on board: we ourselves follow it, and pace the deck boldly or nervously, according to the humour of our stomachs, as the unwieldy vessel sidles across with her nose pointed half up-stream into the rush of the ebb-tide. Similar confusion attends our disembarkation; but there is a posting-house here by the wharf, to which we may retire, whilst fresh horses are being saddled for us: the wine is rough but drinkable; and we are not bound to believe the talkative old slave who brings it, when he tells us the place of its origin, and the very name of the ship that brought it from beyond seas.

Presently our horses are ready, and we press rapidly on to Eburacum, a large and flourishing city, where we should have liked a day's rest and sight-seeing. But it appears that the Sixth Legion, the Victorious, Pious, and Faithful, has bought the place, and has no intention of letting less favoured persons forget the fact: having been five times jostled into the gutter, as we stroll out to inspect the town, we return to our inn, and spend the evening in discussing Army Reform.

But we are impatient to see the newer wonders of the north, and must not waste time over too minute a description of the journey. The great north road grows monotonous after a time; and for two days we amuse ourselves with keeping count of the columnar milestones, and wondering whether and where there is any end to them: we bustle the stage-masters at Isurium, Cataractonium, and Vinovia; and at last, during the second afternoon after our arrival at Eburacum, we leave Vindomora behind us, and eagerly set our horses to climb the long hill, by which the road rises out of the valley of the Derwent. If only cloud-compelling Zeus keep the air clear, we shall from the summit get a glimpse of the marvel which we have come so far to see.

Slowly—too slowly for our impatience—the long slope is breasted, and at last we stop at the further brow of the ridge, to breathe our horses and feast our eyes. Down below us is a rough moorland glen, which runs northward, till through its narrow mouth we can see a patch of the wood which fills this part of Tynedale. Beyond this rises the northern flank of the great hollow, sweeping irregularly upward to the sky line, and diversified with straggling belts of trees and scattered plots of cultivated land; and here and there upon the sky line itself we see a thin streak of greyish brown, which changes to a dun yellow, as the afternoon sun falls upon it, and now and then a glint of brightness, as of sunlight striking upon burnished metal. For some

minutes we pause, and strain our eyes in wondering eagerness ; for we are taking our first view of the Great Wall.

But the day is wearing, and we must push on—across the glen below, up over another stretch of rolling moorland, and then down the steep descent, which brings us into Tynedale itself. Here the valley is narrow ; wooded hills and great earthy cliffs limit our range of view ; but soon the road rises once more, and from the head of an easy slope we see the prospect widen out. Down yonder, in front of us, are broad, flat, alluvial lands, yellow with the stubble of lately gathered harvest ; then comes a streak of blue river, and then Corstopitum—an irregular patch of red, brown, and grey, perched on a gentle rise which overlooks the stream.

Soon the road swerves to the right, and slants down to the level of the haughs ; and a few hundred yards bring us to the bridge, which forms the last link in the chain of our day's travel. The water is swirling and gurgling against the massive stone piers and abutments, and, as we ride across by the great timber roadway, we feel half inclined to loiter and admire the view ; for the sun is hanging close above the western heights, and the river, as it steals down towards us, is like a stream of dancing gold. But the keen autumn air has made us too hungry to linger over reflections, actual or sentimental : let us press on up the last short ascent, and enter the town which is to harbour us for the night.

Corstopitum is a curious, irregular little place. The cramped fortress, which Julius Agricola planted here on the ruins of some old Otadene stronghold, has already been swallowed up by the thriving town, to which peace and commerce have given birth. There is no troop in garrison now ; but some two thousand rough, pleasure-loving soldiers are quartered within a few miles of the place, and Corstopitum lives on them. Even at this late hour the forum is ringing with the clamour of bargainners ; for during the afternoon various parties

have come hither on leave from Cilurnum, Hunnum, and Vindobala; and every man of them is bent on enjoyment. Garrison life in these Wall-fortresses is a monotonous form of existence; and many a rough soldier knows no other charm to beguile its dullness, than the memory or expectation of these 'noctes Corstopitanæ.'

But let us take a peep at the scene in the forum, if we dare risk our ear-drums in such a pandemonium. The little square is packed with the stalls of provision-dealers and wine-sellers; each tradesman is volubly extolling his own wares, and giving full, particular, and libellous accounts of the stock, person, character, and genealogy of his nearest rival. Here a spruce Asturian trooper is wildly threatening vengeance against an unwashed Otadene, who is trying, with the aid of many grimaces, to pass off sparrows for larks: here a petty officer of the Ala Sabiniana is explaining, in a mixture of barbarous Latin and good but highly flavoured Norican, that the market-woman's sausages are no true product of the genuine pig; and the good lady is indignantly, but not altogether truthfully, recounting the names and titles of the various distinguished persons, who have eaten of the accused dainties, and afterwards sent for more: and here a heavy-witted Frisian private, three parts drunk already, stands, like the ass between two bundles of hay, lost in hopeless indecision between two capacious jars of wine, which the smiling and subservient Greek merchant is smoothly assuring him contain prime Massic and choice Caecuban respectively.

"Believe him not, good sir," cries his subtle countryman from the next stall. "By Dionysus, he made both of them himself, here in Corstopitum."

Meanwhile the taverns, which appear to be numberless, are doing a roaring trade; and the two or three temples, which the town contains, are trying their utmost to outbid the taverns. The more sedate deities of

official Rome find little favour at Corstopitum : orgy-loving gods from Syria and Egypt have ousted them, and the temples are ablaze with lights and ringing with the clash of cymbals and rattle of the sistrum. But the places are too thickly crowded to allow us to make further investigations in comfort ; and finally, seeing that the process of painting Corstopitum red is about to begin, we are driven back to the one building which will escape this general redecoration—the official posting-house, where we are to pass the night.

Morning comes once more, and after much worry and certain explosions of temper we resume our journey. Corstopitum wears an air of depression, and we are up too early to suit the habits of a town which usually goes to bed in the not-very-small hours of the morning. However, threats and promises induce the sleepy posting-house attendants to bestir themselves at last ; and soon Corstopitum has fallen asleep again, and we ourselves are riding northward up the long hill, which leads us towards the Wall.

At last the straggling woods, through which the steeper part of the road passes, are left behind : a small camp lies close to the wayside on our right ; but we do not stop to examine it. Straight in front of us is something better worth looking at—the Wall itself. Dignified as we are, we set our horses to a canter, and challenge each other to try who shall reach it first : an exciting but frivolous amusement, which nearly brings us into trouble. There are sentries posted at the gap, where the road pierces the great earthworks, which run parallel to the Wall, upon the southern side ; and such is the eagerness of our competition that we can hardly rein in our steeds, when the guardians of the pass shout lustily to us to stop (for none may go northward of the Wall without a proper authorization), and angrily enquire whether we imagine that we are in a maledicted circus.

But the clatter of our approach has roused the officer

who has charge of the gate—a Centurion of the Ala Sabiniana: we produce the credentials, with which the Imperial Legate has kindly furnished us, and the sight of that signature works wonders. A few small coins furtively slipped into the sentries' hands procure us a salute which a pro-consul might envy; and the officer courteously offers to introduce us to the wonders of the Wall.

First, however, he bids us take notice of the earthworks, which lie some thirty or forty yards to the south of the Wall itself. On the inner side is a huge mound, topped by a bristling fence of sharp-pointed white stakes; then comes a deep ditch, and, beyond that, two lower mounds, each of them studded with similar stakes of smaller size, set close enough to hamper an attack, but not so close as to afford cover.

"Ah!" we remark, "an awkward place to assault."

"So awkward," our conductor replies, "that no one has ever cared to make the attempt. The mere sight of our teeth has served to keep the south side quiet; and now it is fast settling down to clothes and respectability."

We glance knowingly at each other, as we think of the respectability of Corstopitum; but we make no other comment.

"Yes," the centurion continues, "with the Wall and these earthworks we can keep those northern firebrands isolated. Thirty years ago, I am told, they were always fomenting rebellion in the province; but they find it hard to do so now."

"But does no adventurous barbarian," we ask, "ever succeed in getting through?"

"Sometimes they do manage to cross," he replies, "but seldom without being seen. We have two lines of sentries; and even if one be wily enough to elude both, the nearest tavern seems to have an irresistible attraction for him; and he usually gets drunk and betrays his errand."

But we are impatient to examine the Wall, and thither our guide leads us accordingly. For some time we gaze in silence at the huge mass of masonry, with heads thrown back and necks in danger of much stiffness to-morrow; for even the paved walk, where the sentry paces, is twenty feet above the road, and the coping of the parapet rises four feet higher still. Eastward and westward the great work stretches, till on either hand it passes out of view over the farthest visible hill. There are some two-and-a-quarter million cubic feet of masonry in sight, and a quarter-of-a-million square grey-brown facing stones. Ah! (we cannot help sighing) if only one had a denarius for each of them! We might even be content to accept that number of humble sesterces.

But the long range of stonework is not one bare, monotonous face: the gateway, through which the road passes on its way to Bremenium, breaks the continuity, and varies the aspect of the Wall. The double-arched passage is flanked by strong towers on the northern side; on the south are two lower buildings, which contain guard-chambers, and beside these are sheds, where the horses of the picket, that guards the gate, are stabled. One of the ponderous oak doors is thrown open for our benefit, and with our guide we pass across the wooden bridge over the deep outer fosse, and ride a little way the to north. The northern view of the Wall is grimmer and more impressive: except for its regularity, one might imagine it to be a long line of sandstone cliffs—a rock-bound coast, ready to combat any sea of northern rebellion that tries to encroach upon the fertile soil of a Roman province.

The ground just without the barrier at this point is a wide, even space, gently sloping away from the Wall.

“Excellent for cavalry,” our guide explains: “we have nothing but cavalry at Hunnum—always cavalry where a main road goes through the Wall. If there should be a disturbance anywhere along the road

yonder, we can be on the spot in no time, so to speak. These fellows don't like cavalry either," he adds with a chuckle. "They have given us no trouble these three years—ever since they tried to break through down in the hollow yonder."

He points out a dip to the east of us, beyond which the ground rises again to the fortress of Hunnum; and naturally we ask for particulars.

"Oh, very simple," he replies. "Gate here, you see,—gate at Hunnum yonder; three squadrons from each gate, and the enemy between. Quite a holiday, I'm sure: I only wish they would have another try."

But we have no more time to spare for this part of the Wall; there is much for us to see and examine further to the west, and it is almost ten o'clock already. Still, it is lucky we have loitered here so long; for as we return through the gate, whom do we encounter but the Prefect of Hunnum himself? Marius Longus is a spare, hawk-eyed, hook-nosed old officer, whose somewhat touchy temper is ruffled, when he finds that his subordinate has been playing the cicerone, instead of kicking his heels against the guard-room wall. But the Imperial Legate's tablet soon sets the matter right. Longus is growing old, and desires an easier post; has frequent touches of gout too, and hankers after the milder climate of his native Aquae. Ergo, the Legate's friends are the object of his utmost solicitude: they must really come to his villa on the sunny slope yonder, below Hunnum, and have a drop of wine: "Falernian, I assure you, gentlemen; vintage of the year 828 urbis conditae: my own father laid it down; worth tasting, so help me Lyaeus"; and so forth.

Unfortunately lack of time compels us to decline the invitation; but the good prefect is a man of resource. He scribbles a line on his tablets, calls a trusty and not too bibulous sub-officer, and despatches him post-haste to Hunnum. The Legate's friends shall not go thirsty: the amphora shall follow them.

"Meanwhile, gentlemen," says our new friend, "if you care to accompany me, I am making my daily inspection of that portion of the Wall, of which I have charge."

The rascal! He only makes it twice a week: but if Mercury move us to tell the Legate that he inspects every day, why, his Propraetorship shall say, "Over-worked, poor man! Shift him south."

We are graciously pleased to assist in making the daily (or this-daily) inspection, and ride westward with our prefect along the military road, which runs between the Wall and the earthworks. Our guide is eager to exhibit the efficiency of the troops under his command (they know exactly upon what days Longus will make his inspection), proudly shows us the spick-and-span watch turrets, little forts some twelve feet square, two of them between every pair of mile-castles; shows us the mile-castles themselves, small fortresses measuring about twenty yards by sixteen, which nestle against the south side of the Wall, each containing accommodation for a single company, and each furnished with a gateway, which pierces the Wall, so that, if the occasion serve, the garrison may anticipate an assault, or follow up a flying foe.

At the second of these mile-castles we dismount, and take our ease for a while. That amphora has overtaken us at last; and though our friend is voluble in expressing his fears that it has been shaken *in transitu*, by this time we are really thirsty and not over critical. The capacity of the vessel, it may be, causes us some alarm at the first, but in a few moments our fears on that score are set at rest. Longus has forgotten his gout; and here comes the Prefect of the Second Ala of Asturians from Cilurnum. He too is making a tour of inspection; this is the point where his command joins with the district of our friend of Hunnum; and the two are wont to meet here and compare notes.

But notes are at a discount, as soon as the new-

comer spies the wine jar—military notes, that is to say ; for his comment on the wine, though expressed only by a smacking of the lips and a gentle gurgle in the throat, is eloquent and laudatory. Aelius Longinus is somewhat of an epicure, as his figure shows : his face is ruddy, and his manner genial ; and of course he offers to fill the place which Longus must now relinquish.

We leave Longus to draw favourable omens from our politely expressed farewell, and with our new guide we continue our journey over the ridges and through the hollows of the high moorland. There is nothing of especial note for us to see, till we reach the neighbourhood of Cilurnum, and Longinus fills up the time with abundance of small talk—tells us the history of Longus' gout and Longus' anxiety for a change of scene, eagerly enquires for the latest news from the livelier districts of the south, and, of course, airs his pet grievances, which happen to be dietary—the difficulty of obtaining his favourite delicacies, and the atrocious price of oysters in this benighted region.

The high range of moorland is somewhat bleak and barren, but our ride is not unpleasant. It is a bright, clear autumn day ; the sun has still some power in his noontide rays ; and the Great Wall forms a comfortable shelter against the north wind. Now and then we catch a fine glimpse of long hazy ridges, far away to the south ; and here the quiet of the lonely moor is broken by the clink of hammers : for that low pine-crowned hummock on our left is topped by a bed of excellent building-stone ; the quarrymen there are plying mallet and wedge, and the stonedressers are roughly shaping the great blocks, which are needed to repair a gateway or rear a new granary at Cilurnum.

Presently we come to the brow of a steep slope, down which Wall and road plunge side by side, without deviating from their habitual straightness. As for ourselves, we pause for a moment before we follow

them, and admire the new prospect which suddenly opens out before us. Some hundreds of feet below flows the North Tyne, hastening southward to mingle with his brother-stream. It is two miles to the crest of the opposite hill, and much of either flank of the valley is wooded, and the trees are glorious with innumerable subtly varied shades of gold, brown, and crimson. The flatter land by the river is cleared and cultivated; and on either side of the Wall, as it stretches from hill-top to hill-top, is a broad treeless belt.

"There!" exclaims Longinus, with a triumphant wave of the hand, "there is Cilurnum!"

There it is, to be sure, like a cameo set in the long band of the Wall, with a thin haze of half-dispersed blue smoke hanging over its roofs and towers: a well-packed, stoutly-walled little city of five acres or thereabouts, nestling on a broad mound beyond the river, like an old hen with a brood of chickens pecking round her; for the space to the south and east of the fortress is dotted with suburban buildings, amongst which Longinus' own newly-built villa stands conspicuous by the riverside.

What a view, we think, and what a day! Well might we stand here and gaze for hours, were it not for Longinus. But more than all the glories of autumn woods, or the delicate charm of hazy distances, Longinus admires the wreath of smoke, which curls up from the back premises of his own villa, and betokens cooking.

"Come," he exclaims, "if for once you can manage to put up with soldier's fare, let us go down and see what Stichus has in the pot yonder. But I warn you, gentlemen, this place is a desert, and Stichus is a hopeless bungler."

We have heard that sort of thing before, and accordingly resign ourselves to the prospect of six courses at the least.

A few minutes' riding brings us down the hill to the bridge; for here the river cuts the Wall in two, and

only this strongly-guarded structure unites the halves. The masonry of the piers and abutments is solid and impressive; and the roadway is formed of huge spars of timber, and fenced on the northern side by a strong wooden mantlet and a turret rising from each of the three piers. On this side, too, are powerful winches, which serve to raise or lower the huge gratings that protect the waterways, as the river rises or falls. On either side of the stream the Wall terminates in a sturdy tower, which commands the passage of the bridge; and the upper breast of each abutment is filled by a strong outwork, so that any attack from the river may be exposed on either flank. But Longinus will not allow us time to make as detailed an examination as we could wish; he leads us a few yards up the road, which ascends from the bridge towards the city, and then we dismount and hand over our horses to his orderlies; for this door at our left-hand is the entrance to the Prefect's villa.

A few steps carry us past the obsequious old door-keeper, through the porch, and into a large hall, a chilly but somewhat elegant apartment, lighted by an opening in the roof and a row of narrow windows, which look out towards the river. The paved floor is bare, except for the strip of cloth which carpets it from door to door; and the room has no other furniture than the altar to Fortune, which stands on a pedestal in the centre. It is here that Longinus receives his business visitors; and he likes to offer them every inducement to go. The walls are covered with tinted plaster, and a broad frieze runs round the top, bearing a ring of deftly painted figures, the signs of the Zodiac treated poetically, unless a cursory glance misinform us.

On our right, as we pass through, is a row of seven round-topped niches, containing statues of the deities, who preside over the seven planets and the seven days of the week—Apollo, Diana, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn—all in order, and all wonderfully carved,

we declare. But Longinus is too hungry to explain the origin of his art-treasures, and puts off until after dinner the curious history of the starving Greek artist, and the strange chain of events that brought him to Cilurnum. We leave our heavier garments in charge of the slaves, and pass on into the interior of the villa, where a welcome surprise awaits us. Longinus' pleasure-house contains a small but well-equipped bath, of which, at his invitation, we are not slow to avail ourselves; and thus refreshed we follow him into the triclinium, a small room scarcely more than twelve or thirteen feet square.

This room also is plastered and painted. The ceiling shows us Neptune, surrounded by a throng of gambolling sea-monsters; the walls are adorned with broad stripes of a conventional pattern, surmounted by a frieze, where nymphs, wolves, bears, and trees follow Orpheus and his lyre. Low down in one corner of the room is a hatch with double shutters, through which the dishes are to be passed from the kitchen; and since that process is ready to begin, we take our places on the cushions, and listen politely to Longinus' apologies for the shortcomings of Stichus and the difficulties of an impromptu meal, winking at each other nevertheless, when we can do so unobserved. Does the man really believe that we never saw him send that orderly galloping home from the mile castle, where first we met him?

However, Stichus turns out to be an unduly defamed artist; for the dinner is excellently cooked, and our only cause for regret lies in the fact that we have scarcely time to do it justice. The oysters are of the right Camulodunum breed; the trout is like cream; and the wild sucking-pig is fit for a Lucullus. The wine is respectable—alas! that we have still so far to travel this afternoon!

After dinner we pass to another room—a long chamber, with an arched alcove at one side, and at the further end a double door leading to a garden. Here

we are introduced to our host's family, who, for lack of space in the triclinium, have not been able to join us at dinner. We do our best to make ourselves agreeable; but the lady of the house is dull and dignified; her daughter is bashful, and cannot do more in the way of conversation, than to say yes and no in the wrong places; and the two boys are evidently itching to escape from a sphere of uncongenial best behaviour. It is not long before we make our excuses, and go in search of our horses and attendants.

Longinus accompanies us; for we are to take a rapid view of Cilurnum before we pass on. We ride up the slope, through a single-arched gateway, and so into the town; but presently we turn into a street which runs north and south. Here we leave our horses for a few minutes, and follow Longinus through the archway which opens into the forum.

On our left, as we enter, is an open space, bounded by a line of small court-houses and other offices; but these are already closed for the day, and the northern half of the forum, though less turbulent than the market of Corstopitum, shows more prospect of life and amusement. Round this northern part runs a portico—a colonnade of masonry pillars, which support a pentice roof; and here much business is being transacted. Farmers and farmers' wives from the neighbouring country are tempting the soldiers of the garrison to add homely delicacies to their monotonous rations of corn and meat. In one corner a potter has displayed his stock—one or two pieces of Samian ware, too dear for any but a well-to-do officer to buy, earthenware bottles and basins from southern Britain, and so forth, down to the rough fireproof jar, in which a trooper may bruise and stew his ration of wheat.

On a low stand by one of the pillars a few slaves are exhibited—part of the booty taken when last the Asturians marched north to punish some recalcitrant clan in the valley of the North Tyne: women and boys,

most of them, shaggy-haired and unclean, clad in rough tunics of deerskin, and glaring a half-tearful defiance on the idlers who come to stare and laugh, as the nimble-tongued salesman explains that, after due washing and instruction, these will make the most capable servants that any master can desire, or any country produce.

Beside another pillar sits a trinket-seller—a wandering Greek or Syrian, who is loud in the praises of his coloured glass beads, his trumpery brooches, and his little bronze statuettes—Ceres or Silvanus for the countryman, Mars or Victory for the soldier, and various nondescript deities, which may serve for anything that the superstitious purchaser chances to require. There he sits, chattering with never-failing volubility in a mixture of four languages, as he tries to tempt the fancy of a red-faced market-woman, or open the purse of a great stolid Asturian trooper; nor is he in the least degree put out, though all his takings consist of a stream of abuse from the one, and a grin of good-natured contempt from the other.

The open space in the centre of the forum is evidently the favourite playground of the boys of Cilurnum—mischievous imps, who tease the potter as assiduously as they plague the trinket-seller, and chaff the market-woman as mercilessly as they jeer at the captive Otadenes, who quiver with impotent rage on the slave-dealer's stand: a free republic in the midst of the Empire, and as cosmopolitan a company as the world has ever seen. Here a bold Brigantian youngster is rolling the son of an Asturian veteran in the dirt; here the children of a Rhaetian or Pannonian settler are playing knuckle-bones with the boys of a Spanish or Dalmatian merchant; and we are not without a shrewd suspicion that this is the paradise to which the Prefect's sons, for all their birth and breeding, were so eager to escape. We saw them running furtively up the hill, as we were waiting for our horses; and, as we entered the forum, the flash of a white tunic, not so

clean as when last we saw it, showed that someone was moved hastily to ensconce himself behind a pillar.

Yes, we were right. Every time that Longinus turns his back, two dirty faces and two tangles of disordered hair make their appearance at the sides of the sheltering column. But we have been boys ourselves, and mean to show sympathy with the young gentlemen, whose enjoyment we have thus rudely disturbed. We wink an answer to their comically piteous glances, and soon contrive to lead Longinus elsewhere.

Thus we pass on to visit the barracks and stables, which fill the northern half of Cilurnum. A broad street runs round them, close under the wall of the fortress, giving an easy passage between the eastern, northern, and western gates. Each of these entrances is an imposing double-arched structure, with high flanking towers, and stout oak doors: but we are moved to express surprise when we notice that all three open upon the northern or outer side of the Great Wall, which joins the walls of Cilurnum just south of the eastern and western gates.

"Oh, for cavalry, of course," Longinus explains, with a touch of superiority: "how do you expect me to get cavalry out by a single gate, if we want them in a hurry?"

Feeling properly humiliated we are somewhat shy of asking further questions; and accordingly our view of the rest of Cilurnum is likely to prove a confused passage in our remembrance. True, the big granary, to the south of the forum, seems likely to stick in our memory; but that is because minor details often succeed in anchoring more important matters in our minds. The granary would be as hazy as the rest, were it not for the rat, which leapt from among the corn sacks and gave us such a start: by Cerberus, but it was the most monstrous that ever our eyes beheld!

Presently our brief tour brings us to the south gateway, where we are to part with our genial entertainer.

A decurion and three troopers of the Second Ala of Asturians are waiting to supply his place and guide us to Borcovicum: Longinus receives our hearty thanks, and gives us a pressing invitation to look in upon him again, if our homeward journey chance to bring us near Cilurnum; we commit ourselves to the charge of the decurion, and, waving a last farewell to our host, we turn our horses' heads to the south, and ride briskly away.

R. H. F.

[*To be continued.*]

AN ILL WIND.

(With apologies to the shade of Catullus.)

THE situation of my house, dear Jones,
Weighs with an icy load upon my mind;
'Tis not that from due North, South, East and West,
Aye, from each quarter comes a biting wind:
No, since you wish to know why I dislike
The situation, I can only say,
A heavy quarter's rent has just come due,
And what is worse—I've not the funds to pay.

A. S. L.



PREHISTORIC PROFESSIONALS.

WE had spent the evening in Oyler's rooms, playing Nap. It was nearly the end of the term, and financial depression lay heavy upon us. We accordingly decided to play for low stakes, Oyler remarking that he thought ten points a penny would be sufficient. We agreed unanimously, and the game began. This was about ten. At half-past twelve, Tompkins, who had been plunging heavily, owed three farthings all round. Nobody else knew what was owed by or to him; so we magnanimously excused Tompkins from payment, and decided to stop. We should have slept better if we had gone on. Oyler produced various bottles, a kettle, a lemon, and two eggs; and after mixing up the contents of the bottles with the lemon and one egg—the other he spilled on his trousers—finally produced a steaming and not unsavoury beverage, which he called "Maiden's Blush." He explained that this was an American term. Duly provided with an allowance of this stimulating decoction, we sat round the fire, and talked shop.

Oyler is a confirmed pessimist. We were discussing modern sport and professionalism; and he declared that the constitution of sport at the present day was "rotten to the core." (Oyler speaks at the Union.) He is also a pessimist and a *Laudator Temporis Acti*. I myself am a *L. T. A.*, in a small way, but on this particular occasion, for the sake of argument, I maintained in opposition to Oyler that Sport to-day is no worse than

it used to be, and that the Greek Athletes of Olympia were a set of "pros."—a second Northern Union. This roused Oyler. If there is one country, one age, or one people for whom he has a special admiration, that country is Greece, that age is the age of Pindar, and that people is the people of Hellas. (I quote *verbatim*.) He immediately remarked that I did not know what I was talking about; which was very true. I retorted with an even truer *tu quoque*. The discussion waxed as the Maiden's Blush waned; from generalities we descended to personalities, from personalities to Billingsgate. About three o'clock, when the subject of discussion had become unduly obtrusive, and the Maiden's Blush had disappeared altogether, the party broke up, and we went to bed.

Now I do not know whether it was the fault of the Maiden's Blush or of the conversation, but the fact remains that as soon as I fell asleep I had a singular and not altogether uninteresting dream.

* * * * *

I dreamt that I was conveyed by some mysterious agency to a warm and sunny climate; and that I stood upon a hill-side and surveyed a remarkable scene. Below me spread a wide plain, containing what looked like a race-course, lined by grand stands. I regret to say that the scene reminded me very vividly of Newmarket on a race day. By my side stood Oyler. That was only to be expected. He had been drinking Maiden's Blush too. I began to feel surprised at the absence of the rest of our party. I asked Oyler if he knew where we were, as I had only just arrived, and felt a little strange. He seemed surprised at this, and remarked that he had been there some time. (I suppose he had drunk more Maiden's Blush than I had.) He further informed me that we were present at a celebration of the Olympian Games. The date, according to Boeckh, was 472 B.C., according to Bergk 476. I could

take my choice. He now hoped, he continued, to prove to me, by practical demonstration, that the soulless and mercenary motives which I had attributed to the athletes of Hellas were as unfounded as they were unjust. I succeeded shortly in stopping his flow of eloquence, and we proceeded down the hill.

We presently met Tompkins. He, it appeared, had been there much longer than any of us, for obvious reasons. However, he had acquired a knowledge of the place, and volunteered to show us round.

We elbowed our way through the throng; and I was surprised to note that the spectators, though truly Greek in their dress and appearance, presented an excessively modern deportment. They passed the time of day with each other in a most free and easy style; they asked solemn and reverend individuals from Thebes if their mothers knew that they were out; and they poked their neighbours in the ribs, knocked their friends' hats off, and enjoyed themselves generally. Some of them wore false noses, many played instruments which looked very like concertinas, and nearly all drank freely from pocket wine skins. I was surprised to find that our presence caused apparently no surprise; but (as Tompkins afterwards remarked) some people can stand anything.

Our first mishap befell us here. A gang of merry youths, who had been advertising their presence by an uproarious rendering of a ditty, with the refrain, strangely familiar,

...καὶ κατὰ τοῦ νότου χρυσαὶ τρίχες ἐξεκρέμαντο,

suddenly linked arms and made a descent upon Oyler. I turned round in time to see my valued friend acting as nucleus to a rapidly increasing heap of arms and legs, in a position which I saw would rapidly become serious. I immediately turned to a bystander, and in my best Greek explained that we were visitors from a distance; and that the conduct of the local youth

would not, in my opinion, enhance the reputation of Elis as a pleasure resort. To which the bystander replied with much politeness that he quite agreed with me; but that the youths in question were not from Elis at all, but were an excursion from Corinth, who had arrived that morning. We succeeded in exhuming Oyler from the heap of humanity in which he was entangled, and I introduced him to our new friend. The latter proved a most useful acquisition to our party, especially as Tompkins, had been temporarily lured from our side by a lady of prepossessing appearance, who wished to tell his fortune.

Alcibiades Smith—this is a translation of his name—gave us much interesting information. He said that the attendance was nearly a record, and that an extraordinary number of people had passed the turnstiles. This was the first nail in Oyler's coffin. He had not been expecting turnstiles, or even a charge for admission. Things were not so Greek and heroic as they might have been. Mr Smith next produced a copy of the *Olympian Echo*, a sporting paper of the period, which gave full particulars of the programme, a list of previous winners, and "Latest Tips," by "Early Worm." The cost of the paper was two obols. "Early Worm" (freely translated) had delivered his views on the great race of the day as follows:—

"The upholders of the Syracusan stable may keep their minds easy. Pherenikos has gone steadily up in public estimation, and only the shortest prices can now be got against him. Such a distinguished sportsman as Hieron can never be suspected of running his horses on the crook; and, provided that the horse keeps fit and well in training, he should romp home an easy winner. His trial spins have been carefully timed by our representative, and, given a fine day and a fair start, we predict another solid success for the sturdy sportsman of Sicilian Syracuse. All readers of the *Echo* should therefore put their tunics on

PHERENIKOS!"

"This," remarked Oyler, with a sigh, "is modern, painfully modern." He sighed much oftener a little later.

At this moment our attention was attracted by a man standing at the side of the road. He was dressed in fantastic attire, and held in his hand a number of leaflets. These he offered for sale, as his own composition. A poem of praise could be written at one obol per line, and ready-made complimentary verses were much cheaper; but a full Epinikion ode could only be done at one mina per verse. As an example of his genius, he chanted the following:—

Hurrah for Hiero! He's the boy
For winning sports galore!
A whetstone shrill is at my tongue:
(This is a metaphor.)
Water is best, and so is whisk—
I mean, let's sing a song.
Hiero will win this mighty race;
"So now we shan't be long"!

"Mr Pindar, I presume."

"The same: at your service. Any orders, sir? Metaphors extra, if ready mixed."

"Not to-day, thank you. By the way, your last line sounded somewhat commonplace."

"There is nothing new under the sun," interpolated Oyler.

"By no means!" exclaimed the bard. "I am a noble bird (connected with the Aristocracy). I sit aloft and sleep with heaving wings, while the jack-daws all around——"

"Oh come away!" said Tompkins. (He is a science man.)

"Would any of you citizens like to see the boxing match?" said Alcibiades Smith, pointedly.

We eagerly seized the excuse, and the bard was left lamenting.

"I suppose Diagoras of Rhodes is favourite, said Oyler, learnedly.

"Oh dear no!" said Alcibiades. "He's a 'pro.' now. He was suspended last year."

"How was that?"

"Well, he was competing as an amateur, and winning every possible prize. Nobody knew where he got his expenses from, as he was only a cobbler at Rhodes. Everybody suspected that he was being paid somehow by club secretaries, who wanted to get him as an advertisement for their meetings; and last year, at the Isthmian Games, the secret came out. A detective from Athens was set to watch him; and he found that after Diagoras had left his dressing room to go to the ring, the treasurer of the Isthmian games used to slip into the dressing room and put a mina into each of Diagoras' boots. Of course Diagoras, when he returned, simply put his boots on, and walked home with a mina under each heel. They hanged the treasurer, and suspended Diagoras."

"And yet you complain of the Northern Union," I remarked to Oyler.

Oyler was long past speech. A combined series of turnstiles, modern manners, and Bank-holiday crowds was fast depriving him of his powers of argument.

The boxing match was not a success. The combatants, after addressing the crowd, and dilating upon their respective merits, proceeded to give an ostentatious display of sparring, taking the greatest care not to hurt each other. The whole affair was so obviously arranged that even a Boeotian gentleman standing near us remarked that he thought they "might 'it each other a bit 'arder loike!" His astuteness was warmly complimented by two sportsmen from Corinth.

After spending a pleasant and not altogether uninteresting day, we were taken to see the prizes delivered. The scene crushed, once and for all, the last remaining shreds of Oyler's sentimental infatuation. We had

pictured a shouting multitude, victors borne shoulder-high, and laurel wreaths everywhere. All we saw was a business-like individual, sitting at a table, and giving away slips of paper to the successful competitors. We again turned to our guide for enlightenment. In answer he procured one of the slips and gave it to us. It ran as follows :—

OLYMPIAN GAMES.

Mr Demetrius of Ephesus is authorised to
supply to Mr son of
a Prize, of a value not exceeding

Signed (for the Committee),

HELLENODIKUS (Clerk).

“These, you will perceive, are prize vouchers, on one of our leading silversmiths.”

“Yes,” said I; “but what about the myrtle chaplets, the bays, the laurels? Don’t prize-winners receive any *δάφνη*?

“Certainly,” replied Smith. “Only we spell it a little differently now-a-days: we call it *δαπάνη*—‘expenses,’ you know. It sounds much the same if you say it quickly. A good athlete can live quite comfortably on his *δαπάνη*—*δάφνη*, I mean.”

This was too much. With a piercing shriek, Oyler woke. So did I.

J. H. B.



AMONG THE TOMBS.

'The sensible Rhetoric of the dead, to exemplarity of good Life.'

(SIR THOMAS BROWNE.)

WHEN Sir Thomas Browne was writing his tractate on "Urn Burial," and gossiping with more cheerfulness than his subject justified concerning "sad and Sepulchral Pitchers," "silently expressing old mortality," he might easily have been betrayed into an excursus upon epitaphs. But inasmuch as he was a physician, and a practitioner of experience withal, he could see that this way madness lies. It is one thing to take a healthy interest in bones and teeth, "combs handsomely wrought," "brazen Nippers," and the "incinerated substances" that marked the ancient burning ground at Walsingham; and quite another to succumb to the fatal fascination of epitaphs. The one is allied with that large curiosity about the world which belongs to the Renaissance; the other has an affinity with the collecting of postage stamps, the last refuge of an effete civilisation.

The downhill path is easy, and after the first fall demoralisation sets in with alarming rapidity. How many fresh young souls date their corruption from the day when they set out eagerly to take a rubbing of that well-worn but martial figure, Sir Roger de Trumpington. As doctors say of influenza—"the disease is highly contagious in the earlier stages, and the young are peculiarly susceptible." From rubbing a brass to copying a mural inscription the transition is easy; in the next stage the victim grovels openly in churchyards with a magnifying glass, and is unashamed; in the end

he is delivered over unto a reprobate mind, and pokes about daily with a note-book among the cold *Hic Facets* of the dead.

Not long ago one of the stricken ones, whose career as an archæologist was prematurely cut short by a calenture induced in a country churchyard, bequeathed his note-book to the present writer in recognition of the honesty of his attempts to divert him from the fatal path into which he had strayed. Amidst a vast mass of bombastic prose and feeble verse (for the literary sense of the collector is soon blunted), there appear from various parts of the kingdom epitaphs which display a certain virility, and stand out as notable exceptions to the pathological law which sets the patient to accumulate what is not worth preserving.

An epitaph from north of the Tweed we set no store by, except in so far as it shows the desperate straits to which the rhymer may be reduced if poverty of vocabulary and scarcity of ideas should chance to meet in his single person.

Here lies Anderson, Provost of Dundee,
Here lies him, Here lies he;
Hallelujah, Hallelujee,
A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

He should have done more wisely had he imitated the reticence of his brother of St Michael's, Crooked Lane:

Here lyeth wrapt in Clay
The body of *William Wray*;
I have no more to say.

But of a different vintage and fine academical flavour is one from Gloucester Cathedral:

Here lyes the Body of *Samuel Bridger*, Gent., who
departed this Life upon the 21st Day of *July*, *An.* 1650.

Receiver of this College Rents, he paid
His Debt to Nature, and beneath he's laid
To rest, until his Summons to remove,
At the last Audit, to the Choir above.

Of somewhat the same type, though half a century later, is the epitaph of Captain Dunch in St Dunstan's, Stepney, which must have been written by another sailor-man, unless the Kipling of that age should chance to have had a hand in it.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Captain *John Dunch*,
who departed this Life *November 25, 1696*, in the
67th Year of his Age.

Tho' *Boreas*' blasts and *Neptune's* Waves
Have toss'd me to and fro;
In spite of both by God's Decree
I harbour here below;
Where I do now at Anchor ride
With many of our Fleet;
Yet once again I must set sail
Our Admiral Christ to meet.

But as a rule the seventeenth century epitaphs collected into the note-book in question are shorter than this, and avoid all appearance of cheerfulness. Quaint conceits upon the tombstone appealed rather to the fancy of Tudors and Elizabethans than to the sad humour of the Puritans of the Civil War. These aim at a severer self-restraint, and waste no words upon the merits of the departed, who after all was only a miserable sinner gone to give a strict and solemn account of deeds done in the body, and to learn how vain amusements and foolish laughter may hazard the loss of all. Even the epitaph of Archbishop Laud himself is characterised by the same grim reticence. *Securi percussus, immortalitatem adiit*, followed by the date and his age.

But if the mural inscriptions of the seventeenth century gave the deceased rather less than his due, the balance was redressed in the more generous days that followed, when every ecclesiastical surface grew black with the recorded merits of virtuous generations, commemorated by an inconsolable posterity. Singularly enough the century was ushered in at Lambeth by the

exquisitely simple epitaph of another great Archbishop, who in these matters was fortunately a long way behind the times that were then coming upon the kingdom :

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Tenison*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who departed this Life in Peace on the 14th of *December*, 1715.

But no sooner had Archbishop Tenison passed to his rest than the floodgates were opened, and the unctuous tide of Epitaph oozed out over the land.

An inscription of 1727 at Christ's Hospital keeps green the memory of Sir George Mertins, Knight, Alderman and sometime Mayor of the City of London and of Dame Philadelphia, his wife, whose "venerable Remains" are deposited hard by.

In Trade he was without Extortion,
In the Exercise of Power without Oppression,
In Offices of Friendship without Ostentation,
In Acts of Piety without Dissimulation.

And by his disinterested and diffusive Merit, in public
And private Life, received universal and unenvied
Applause.

"Disinterested and diffusive merit" has the genuine eighteenth century ring about it, and our collector's note-book contains many of this type. A common variant celebrates the fame of a prodigious number of naval and military heroes, whose conspicuous merits have been unaccountably passed over by the historians. These all "sustained" the battles in which they were killed "with uncommon intrepidity," displayed "superior fortitude and clemency" in private life, and were "equall'd by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour and benevolence."

We select from among the ruck of plebians the very dignified epitaph of that great patrician, John Lord Digby, and Earl of Bristol, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, because it sets forth in luminous language the whole duty of a great noble as it was conceived in that age,

and so casts a side-light upon those social conceptions which explain a good deal that is unintelligible in its politics.

He was naturally inclined to avoid
 The Hurry of a publick Life;
 Yet careful to keep up the Port of his Quality;
 Was willing to be at Ease, but scorn'd Obscurity;
 And therefore never made his Retirement a Pretence
 To draw himself within a narrower Compass,
 Or to shun such Expence
 As Charity, Hospitality, and his Honour
 Call'd for.

No squalid socialistic notions here; no vapouring about the duty and dignity of a simple life. Instead of these modern fads we have a massive and reasoned conception of a port and manner of living that shall be nicely adjusted to known requirements—the demands of a well-understood place in the social hierarchy. There is a want of fervour about it all; the atmosphere is possibly somewhat chilling; the subject of the epitaph would find himself a good deal out of place among the emotionalists and sentimentalists of another age. But the influences that emanate from his monument are robust and bracing, and we find it in our hearts to respect this characteristic product of the age of common sense. Naturally enough

His Religion was that
 Which by LAW is established;

and it enabled him to do his duty in that exalted station of life to which it had pleased God to call him.

His Distinction from others
 Never made him forget himself or them.
 He was kind and obliging to his Neighbours,
 Generous and condescending to his Inferiors,
 And just to all Mankind.

The epitaph concludes in that spirit of guarded

anticipation which is the note of the eighteenth century in its relation to a future life.

Nor had the Temptations
Of Honour and Pleasure in this World
Strength enough to withdraw his Eyes
From that great Object of his Hope
Which we may reasonably assure ourselves
He now enjoys.

Our collector has not failed to copy an epitaph of 1743 at Bolton, in Yorkshire, which makes an excellent beginning but a tedious end:

Blush not, Marble!
To rescue from Oblivion
the Memory of
HENRY JENKINS

arouses high expectations, which the remainder of the epitaph does not sustain.

Taking the centuries together they all have their characteristic merits, and the modern epitaphist does not do very much better. But perhaps there is nothing in the collection that rings truer than the earliest epitaph of all, written before the sixteenth century had fashioned its conceits, or the seventeenth had pruned them, or the eighteenth had taught men to prose in wearisome uncials for the benefit of posterity. A monument of 1475 commemorates a person of no importance who had made a great marriage, and in virtue of it was buried in St George's Chapel, Windsor, where the bones of princes are gathered to their rest.

Wythin this Chappell lyeth buried *Anne* Duches of *Exelor* Suster unto the noble Kyng *Edward* the forte, and also the Body of Syr *Thomas Sellynger* Knyght her Husband, which hath fonde wythin this College a chauntre wyth two prestys syngyng for evermore on whose soule God have mercy. The which *Anne* duches dyed in the yere of our Lord a thousande CCCCLXXV the dñical letter S.

primū S. xiiii. xi daye of *January*.



DICENDA TACENDA.

MY FRIEND THE POET.

“**Y**OU haven’t read me anything of yours lately,” said I to Callimachus, of St Stephen’s, when he dropped in the other evening. Callimachus is a poet of the mystic school, and I perceived by his excited looks that he had recently had an attack of the ‘divine afflatus.’ It is a disease I do not personally suffer from, I believe that I am visited by dyspepsia in its stead. Then came the usual little prelude.

“Well, I have written just a little thing,” said he, fumbling in his pocket, “would you really care to hear it?”

“I should regard it as a privilege,” I replied, politely.

“Ah! but my things I know are hard to understand, I write for myself and to myself.”

This I had heard before, but I could never square it with the fact that whenever Callimachus writes anything he immediately calls on all his friends (his circle has diminished of late), and reads it to them in an ecstatic voice, but in great confidence.

“I have shown it to nobody else,” he said.

“You are very good.” “It is called ‘The Missing Link.’”

“Really!” said I.

“It is, of course, metaphysically regarded.”

“Quite so,” I was glad to hear it, as I believe that the ‘missing link,’ physically regarded, is unpleasant.

"It is written in no particular metre; Browning was not fettered by metre, why should I be?"

"Why, indeed? But, pray, read on." He read—

'THE MISSING LINK.'

"The winsome smile of an ethereal blue
Breaks o'er the silver calmness of the deep,
The merry sea-gulls whisper as they fly,
And angels moved to gladness sadly weep.
Fly o'er the dove-like crests of briny waves
The fettered spirits of a vast Unknown,
While bitter torrents from a laughing glade
Splash with the utterance of an age their own."

"That is all," said he, "what do you think of it?"

"Very fine, but a little difficult to follow." I could not quite see where the 'missing link' came in, but it has sometimes struck me that the only thing to which Callimachus' poems can never be made to refer, is any idea conveyed by their titles. Further, I am not very clear as to what the Missing Link really is, and as apparently the most familiar objects metaphysically regarded are hard to recognize, I put it down to my own lack of perception.

"Yes," said Callimachus dreamily, "it is hard, but I think it has something in it."

"I have no doubt," I replied, politely, "that it has a great deal in it, more perhaps than my feeble intellect can grasp."

Callimachus would not gainsay this, but rose to go, and I afterwards learnt that I was not the only person who heard that touching poem the other evening.

H. L. P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editors of the *Eagle* have much pleasure in printing the following Appeal. The International Committee in charge of the Memorial includes nearly all the prominent mathematicians of Europe and America. A full list of the Committee and of the Subscribers to the Fund, will be printed in a future number.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PROF SYLVESTER.

Soon after the death of this illustrious Mathematician in March of the present year, a number of his friends and admirers of his genius considered the advisability of founding some suitable Memorial in honour of his name and life work. The suggestion met with a ready response from all parts of the world, and a powerful and representative International Committee was formed. A list of this Committee is enclosed, and it will be seen therefrom how widespread is the sympathy which the movement has excited.

The eminent services to mathematical science rendered by Sylvester during a long and brilliant career are so well known and so widely recognised, that no special advocacy is required to convince the intellectual public that the perpetuation of his memory in a suitable way is an honourable duty, the carrying out of which devolves in the first place upon this the country of his birth and education. The warmly sympathetic replies to the letters sent by the initiators of the movement to the mathematicians of America, France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden, have served to completely justify the action taken. It remains only to invite public attention to the scheme in order that a Memorial worthy of Sylvester's fame may be founded by international co-operation. The estimation in which he was held in America found expression at a Memorial Meeting of the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University, held on May 2nd, when appreciative addresses were delivered by President Gilman, Dr Fabian Franklin, &c. ("University Circulars," June, 1897).

The mathematicians of this country have likewise put upon record their sense of the heavy loss which science has sustained.*

In determining the form which the Memorial should take, the promoters have been influenced by various considerations. The foundation of a mathematical studentship required the raising of an amount of capital which they did not see their way to obtain. It has been decided, therefore, that the foundation of a Sylvester Medal and prize would bring the scheme well within the region of practicability, and would at the same time enable the body entrusted with the fund to offer encouragement and reward to working mathematicians throughout the world for results achieved in a branch of science which brings no direct material advantage to its cultivators.

It is estimated that a capital sum of about £1,000 will be required for this purpose, and of this it will be seen from the accompanying list of subscriptions that about one-half has already been contributed.† The fund, when complete, will be transferred to the Council of the Royal Society of London, that body having undertaken to accept the trust and to award the Medal triennially, irrespective of nationality.‡

In America, subscriptions may be sent to Dr Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, or to Dr George Bruce Halsted, 2407, Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas.

ROTHSCHILD,

Chairman of Executive Committee and Treasurer.

PERCY A. MACMAHON,

Hon Secretary.

RAPHAEL MELDOLA,

Hon Organising Secretary.

Finsbury Technical College.

December, 1897.

* See "Nature," March 18th and 25th, 1897, and also the Address by Prof Forsyth to Section A of the British Association at Toronto, 1897.

† The Fund now (Jan., 1898) exceeds £700.

‡ A strong desire has been expressed that a marble bust of Sylvester should be executed and placed in the apartments of the Royal Society at Burlington House, with copies at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Baltimore. If a sufficient fund can be raised, this suggestion will also be carried out.

Obituary.

THE RIGHT HON CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS M.A.

An interesting career came to a close with the death of the Rt Hon Charles Pelham Villiers (B.A. 1826) on the 16th of January last, at his residence in Cadogan Place, London. Mr Villiers, who was born on the 19th of January 1802, was the son of the Hon George Villiers (M.A. St John's 1779), and was thus grandson of the first, and brother of the fourth, Earl of Clarendon. He was admitted Fellow Commoner of the College on the 6th July 1820, his Tutor being Mr Hornbuckle. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 13 May 1823 and was called to the Bar 25 May 1827. He was an Examiner in Chancery 1833-52, Judge Advocate General 1852-8, President of the Poor Law Board 1859-66. Mr Villiers for some years enjoyed the distinction of being Father of the House of Commons. He was returned as M.P. for Wolverhampton on the 10th January 1835 and sat for that Constituency until his death. But besides being the oldest Member of Parliament, he was also the oldest surviving parliamentary candidate. In 1826 he travelled to Yorkshire with his brother Mr T. Hyde Villiers (St John's, B.A. 1822) and contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, his brother being successful at Hedon.

We take the following from the *Daily News* of January 17 :

Charles Pelham Villiers was born in London in 1802, and had represented the same constituency in Parliament since 1835. Even when Mr Gladstone was in Parliament Mr Villiers's claim by age and by the unbroken continuity of his Parliamentary career to be regarded as Father of the House of Commons was superior to that of the late member for Midlothian. Mr Gladstone first entered the House of Commons in 1832.

The House of Commons could say of Mr Villiers as was said of Palmerston in its name: "We are all proud of him," and not for his age and experience alone. The younger generation do not fully know what we may call the Villiers tradition, so worthily kept up by Wolverhampton; but to-day every politician will be recalling the brilliant services of the

veteran member of Parliament who has just died, and it will be made plain why the tie of personal attachment between Mr Villiers and his constituents survived the severe strains of the bitterest political controversy of modern times. His constituents knew him as Cobden knew him; and surely since the days of David and Jonathan, never has one man spoken of another as Cobden wrote to Lord John Russell of Mr Villiers.

"I know him well, have watched and probed him for eight years, and am ready to swear by him as a true man. I love and venerate him more than he is aware of. I have felt for him what I could not express, because my esteem has grown out of his noble self-denials under trials to which I could not allude without touching a too secret chord. I have trod upon his heels, nay, almost trampled him down, in a race where he was once the sole man on the course. When I came into the House, I got the public ear and the Press (which he never had as he deserved). I took the position of the Free Trader. I watched him then; there was no rivalry, no jealousy, no repining; his sole object was to see his principles triumph. He was willing to stand aside and cheer me on to the winning goal; his conduct was not merely noble, it was godlike."

This was Cobden's tribute to Mr Villiers in 1846, when honours were being showered on him and Mr Bright for securing the great reform of which, as Cobden here admitted, Villiers was the true pioneer. It was Villiers, as we shall presently see, who gave to Cobden the great impulse of his Free Trade career.

Mr Villiers himself seemed at first a most unlikely man to be associated with the popular causes of his time. His connections were all aristocratic. His grandfather was the first bearer of the revived title Earl of Clarendon; his mother was also a peer's (the first Lord Borington's) daughter, and he could not find many relatives outside the ranks of the peerage. His parents destined him for an Indian career, and, with this in view, he began his education at Haileybury. The man who has lived so far into his nineties was thought too delicate for India in his youth; and he went on to Cambridge and prepared for the law. The influences of his youth are worth tracing to-day. At Haileybury Malthus and Sir James Mackintosh were his instructors, and his political economy course was finished under M'Culloch. Huskisson and Canning were

among the public men whose voices were most heard in the political controversies in those days. They were voices lifted against commercial monopolies. Young Villiers was attracted to their side, and he tried to enter Parliament for Hull as their supporter. His failure did not mean any serious loss of political training; on the contrary, it was a gain, for it meant that a few years later he was free to assist the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, and enabled him, as someone has said, "actually to touch the political facts that surrounded him." In the interval he had been called to the Bar, and this opened up for him other appointments. He was once Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, and an Examiner of the Court of Chancery. But imagine what it meant in 1832 for a man interested in political economy, well versed in its teachings, and educated for the law, to be "in touch with the political facts of the time!" The country was in a turmoil over the Reform Bill, the people were maddened by their distress, the Poor Laws were execrated, riots, rick burnings, and other forms of outrage told all thoughtful people that something was rotten in the state of society. Mr Villiers saw the evils of the time, and made up his mind as to the pressing remedy.

He came to Wolverhampton in 1835 an avowed opponent of the Corn Laws. That sounds very natural and proper to our ears. It hardly strikes one as a proof of courage; but in 1835 it was courageous. A voice lifted up for Mr Gladstone from 1886 to 1893 in a West End "Unionist" club would probably have excited less astonishment than a man of Mr Villiers's position did in 1835 when he made his political confession of faith at Wolverhampton. These were the days even before those when Lord Melbourne said that the Minister who should try to carry the total abolition of the Corn Laws would be considered fit for a lunatic asylum. Mr M'Cullagh Torrens quotes that saying as uttered in 1838, and adds that it expressed the opinion of a great majority in both Houses of Parliament. But Wolverhampton, to its honour, did not so think. Or if it did, it resolved that the House of Commons was the lunatic asylum. For that was the place they found Mr Villiers fit for in 1835, when he opposed the Corn Laws. They found him fit for it still in 1837, when he declared for their abolition, also in 1838, and in subsequent years when he made his motions in Parliament on the subject. For his services in

securing their repeal, they thought him worthy of his seat for life.

It must not be supposed that Mr Villiers was a single-subject politician. Free Trade was not his hobby, but part of a general policy so advanced as to bring him inevitably into political association with the men then known as the Radical Reform Party. It was of this party that Miss Martineau wrote in her *History of the Thirty Years' Peace* that there was no other known which could boast of such men as Grote, Molesworth, and Roebuck, and Colonel Thompson and Joseph Hume, and William Ewart and Charles Buller and Ward and Villiers and Strutt. There was no such phalanx of strength then known as these men with their philosophy, their science, their reading, their experience, the acuteness of some, the doggedness of others, the seriousness of most, and the mirth of a few—might have become, if they could have become a phalanx at all. But nothing, said Miss Martineau, was more remarkable about these men than their individuality. Mr Villiers not only came before the constituency of Wolverhampton as a Free Trader. He was at that time a religious equality man, an ardent advocate of Irish reforms, eloquent on the abuses of the Irish Church, and eager for the extension to that country of the municipal self-government just given to England and Scotland. His plea was that municipal reform "made the people parties to their own government, trained them to the use of power, and trusted them with the duty, as it taught them the interest of upholding law and extending security to all."

By the testimony of both friends and opponents, Mr Villiers made for himself a great name in the House of Commons. Mr Disraeli, who called him "the stormy petrel of Protection," also said of him that in "circumstances of infinite difficulty, the cause of total and immediate Repeal was first and solely upheld by the terse eloquence and vivid perception of Charles Villiers." This was the voluntary testimony of an opponent deliberately penned in the "*Life of Lord George Bentinck*." But a more remarkable tribute was paid by the same Minister in 1852, at a time when the speeches of Mr Villiers himself were pressing him hard on the suspected desire of Lord Derby's Government to revert to Protection, and might well have provoked a less magnanimous rejoinder. Mr Disraeli said of

Mr Villiers then: "He may look back with proud self complacency to the time when I remember him sitting on almost the last bench on this side of the House, and bringing forward with the command of a master of the subject, never omitting a single point, and against all the prejudices of his audience, the question of the Corn Laws.... Anybody but the hon. and learned member for Wolverhampton would have sunk in the unequal fray. I honour, respect, and admire him." Besides his courage, perseverance, and mastery of his subject, Mr Villiers's "precision of thought and concinnity of expression" were applauded by Mr Disraeli. Others noted his gift of raillery and satire. Others were struck with his power of lighting up a subject like the Corn Laws after it had become hackneyed with novel illustrations and striking originality of view. A biographer of Sir Robert Peel, in an incidental allusion to one of Mr Villiers' speeches, says there could not be found a more extraordinary instance of the skill of the statesman suggesting the foresight of the prophet, and Mr Cobden, whose most generous tribute has been already quoted, also observed that his friend was a man of cautious foresight—"the man of prudence and forecast who would make provision for future evils."

The first resolution brought forward by Mr Villiers—on the Corn Laws, in March, 1838—only proposed that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Corn Law Act. The motion was shaped in this way, he said, in order that no person, unless he were a friend to the Corn Laws as they stood, might find a pretext to abstain from supporting it. But 300 did find such a pretext, and Mr Villiers secured only 95 votes. Mr Villiers was undaunted. This fact inspired others who came into close association with him. He was the hero of a banquet at Manchester in 1839 at which the Free Trade members and the delegates of newly-formed Anti-Corn Law Associations were brought together. This gathering was the forerunner of the Anti-Corn Law League, whose historian has recorded Mr Villiers's reception. "His appearance..... the tone of his address, the knowledge of his subject, the closeness of his argumentation, his obvious determination to persevere in the course he had undertaken, and the hopefulness of his expectation that the struggle would end in victory, confirmed his hearers in their belief that he possessed high

qualifications to be the leader in the Parliamentary contest." He persevered and he counselled perseverance. His speeches, which are now included in our permanent political literature, are full of cheery optimism and of manly appeal to the spirit of perseverance in his followers. He said once in one of the great public meetings held in Covent Garden Theatre :

There is no instance of a measure sound in itself and founded on truth and justice, that has not succeeded in this country ; and I entreat you do not regard either the cowardice, or the baseness, or the desertion of other people ; but for the satisfaction of your own conscience and the good of your country, do your duty. Go on in the course that you have commenced. Persevere in your determined resistance to the Corn Laws, and to all monopoly by every legitimate means, and our opponents will ultimately yield absolutely as they have already yielded partially. Precedents abound to justify your perseverance, for it is by such earnestness, energy, and independence as ours that every great measure of liberty has been carried in this country.

It is needless in these days to trace in detail Mr Villiers's proceedings in the House of Commons. The opposition he met with can, perhaps, better be realised nowadays than it would twenty years ago ; for we have had scenes in the House in that time that have been over and over again declared to be unprecedented. They were not unprecedented in the memory of "The Father of the House." Mr Villiers had to make speeches amid a storm of wilful and deliberate coughing ; and once saw a Speaker so aggravated by the wilful disorder of members crowding at the bar, that he angrily required them to come into the House and take their places. It was the treatment of Mr Villiers by the House of Commons Protectionists that made Cobden, then trying to listen to the debate, resolve that he would never rest till he had done all he could to help Mr Villiers and had secured the abolition of the Corn Laws. This was the cementing of a friendship begun in Manchester by Mr Villiers going after Cobden and seeking him out as the author of a pamphlet which suggested that he might be able to give useful information. Mr Bright was a delegate at one of the early meetings in Manchester, and was introduced to Mr Villiers later by Cobden, who took the member for Wolverhampton to Rochdale expressly to see whether the young Quaker's oratory would suit him.

Mr Villiers heard Mr Bright addressing a meeting on Dissenters' grievances, and decided that he would do. So Mr Villiers saw the Parliamentary infancy of Cobden and Bright, and was their leader in the great movement with which

their names are for ever associated. He was familiar with all the men of 1832, and the book of political portraits in his memory opened before the days of Wellington and Canning, and came down to the days of the youngest minister of 1898. He spoke on the same platforms with O'Connell, he heard Disraeli's famous maiden speech, he had listened to the speeches of every Prime Minister in the Queen's reign, and served in the Government of more than one.

Famine was Mr Villiers' most perfect ally, and his last annual motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws was made in 1845. He had the satisfaction next Session of seeing Sir Robert Peel himself propose the measure which ten years ago was believed to be as impracticable as the overturning of the monarchy. Villiers left all the honours of the war to Cobden and Bright, refusing pecuniary reward, and declining office offered to him by Lord John Russell. South Lancashire wished to honour him as its representative, but he was then as faithful to Wolverhampton as Wolverhampton has since been to him. The Governorship of Bombay might have tempted him away, but when that post was suggested for him the East India Company, which then had a veto on the appointment, earned the inglorious distinction of declining to confirm his nomination.

In 1852 there was some coquetting with protection on the part of the Lord Derby of the day and of Mr Disraeli, then his Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the way Mr Villiers challenged the latter to declare his opinions is vividly remembered to this day by those who witnessed the lively performance. He reminded Mr Disraeli of one of his epigrammatic sayings to the effect that the history of this country was the history of reaction. The people no sooner obtained some great right or liberty than they became indifferent to it and were anxious to surrender. He said:

I differ from the right hon. gentleman on this point, but I believe that the people are too confiding, and take it for granted too readily that when a great question is once settled it will not be disturbed. The people are often imposed upon; and those who have yielded them a right that they never ought to have withheld are ever on the alert watching for a moment to recover what they have lost. . . . I now distinctly ask the right hon. gentleman to come forward in the face of this House and of the country, and make a candid, manly, and open avowal of the intentions of the Government on the subject of their policy with respect to our foreign commerce. I ask the right hon. gentleman to tell us whether he intends, under any pretence whatever, or for any reason whatever, to reimpose a duty on foreign corn.

It was not until after a general election, however, that Mr Villiers was able to pin Lord Derby's Government to a Free Trade policy, and had nearly defeated the Government but for Lord Palmerston coming to their rescue with an amendment which they were able to accept instead of defeat on Mr Villiers' resolutions.

The Government were not saved for long, and then Mr Villiers began his Ministerial career as Judge Advocate-General in Lord Aberdeen's coalition Ministry. He was the first President of the Poor-Law Board in Lord Palmerston's Government, he was honoured with a seat in the Cabinet, and he left his mark on the Poor Law legislation, earning praises from the poor that would have sufficed to make a reputation if he had never been associated with any other reform. He quitted office in 1886, but his constituents would not suffer him to leave Parliament. They erected a statue to him in their town, and regarded him once for all as their life member. Liberals generally, sharing with Wolverhampton the debt of gratitude to this veteran statesman, approved the action of the constituency, even when he was coming up in the most critical divisions to vote against them, and even the Irish members viewed his appearance with admiration rather than hostility.

In 1896, on the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Cobden Club celebrated the occasion by a dinner and the presentation of an address to Mr Villiers. The address was taken to his house and his answer read to the Club over the banquetting table at the Ship, Greenwich. It was recalled at the meeting by one of the speakers (Sir Charles Dilke) that in his boyhood locks of Mr Villiers' hair was sold at Free Trade bazaars at five guineas apiece. Thus he was idolised by his followers in his youth, and venerated alike by friends and opponents in his old age. The Father of the House enjoyed to the last paternal privileges and filial affection.

The *Daily Telegraph* of January 17th contains the following notes by a private member :

The Father of the House of Commons was entirely unknown by sight even to nine out of ten of the members of the present Parliament. It is years since he attended sittings at Westminster. It is a pity. There were few figures that carried about them more legibly the stamp of a remarkable and a

forgotten time. Some years ago, if you had chanced to be passing one of the tables in what is known as the "No" lobby you would have been struck by the appearance of a man who spoke to nobody and to whom nobody spoke. Furtively, almost, he seemed to glide into the lobby, and, as he shuffled rather than walked, you might have had the impression that you were looking at some forgotten and wandering spectre, that had by accident returned to the glimpses of the moon. And everything else in the outward man confirmed this idea. The pallor of the face was so deadly at times that you found it difficult to understand how there could be still any life left, and the form was often so stooped as to be almost bent in two. The head alone looked young—younger even by reason of the wealth of hair: about the forehead the locks were wavy and long, and, somehow or other, seemed singularly appropriate to the general suggestion of the figure. The face had an air of distinction. It was not merely that there was an intense refinement in the deadly pallor, but there was, besides, a great delicacy in the exceedingly well-cut features; and though the aspect was absorbed and remote, there was plenty in it to suggest, if not the habit of command, certainly the sense of high birth and distinguished position. There was besides, in the sharp nose, in the compressed, beautifully shaped, and proud mouth, in the high forehead, and in the steady and self-contained eye, something that spoke of a man who belonged to a time when the distinction of classes was much more marked than to-day, and who came of a race that for centuries had been accustomed to govern. Wherever he was seen, nobody could ever have mistaken Charles Villiers for anything but an aristocrat. The clothes were of old-world cut and colour, with a certain tendency to drab and blue and black, the favourite colour of the period when men in the House of Commons would have considered a tweed suit and a pot hat an infringement on the dignity of the assembly and an undoubted sign of a loss of self-respect in his own person. It is hard to say why it should be, but when you looked at Charles Villiers you immediately thought of Palmerston. It was either the cut of the whiskers, or of the clothes, or the hauteur of expression—whatever it was, you felt that you were in presence of a man who belonged to the period when the great Whig families were still the omnipotent power in the land, and when England was governed

by what Disraeli used to call the Venetian aristocracy, in the days when, poor, friendless, and despised, he vainly sought to break through the iron barriers of frowning fate.

If you watched—as you were very much inclined to do—this wonderful and weird figure that sat doubled up either at the table in the division lobby or in a quiet chair in the library, you saw that with all the signs of feebleness there must have been plenty of vitality in the man. For he had around him a pile of letters—written with apparently perfect ease, and in a hand that also was a little old-world—that were usually sealed carefully with the sealing-wax and the House of Commons crest, another old-world reminiscence. It was quite apparent that this man, in spite of the weight of years, the pallid cheek, that spoke of the exhaustion of nature, and the bent figure, was profoundly interested in human affairs and human beings, and had still a large circle of friends and acquaintances with whom he discussed freely whatever was going on.

This aristocratic figure had yet been one of the foremost in a revolution—peaceful, it is true, but at the same time confronted at one period by forces that were apparently omnipotent and eternal; and backed only by the voices of manufacturers who were still despised, and by masses that were still voiceless and voteless. It is certain that it was the persuasiveness of Cobden and the oratory of Bright that were the chief Parliamentary forces in carrying Free Trade; but it is equally certain that the Parliamentary pioneer of the movement was Charles Villiers—that he was agitating for Free Trade at Westminster when Cobden was still a commercial traveller and John Bright was asking himself whether he would ever be able to stand on his legs without making a fool of himself; and that if it had not been for the tenacity, courage, and early wisdom of Villiers, the Free Trade movement might have been another decade before it achieved its final triumph.

It is curious to note that every point in the exterior and bearing of Villiers which remained with him when he seemed but a shadow of a man were the very things which first helped to make his great position on the Free Trade question and to establish his supremacy over his colleagues. The late Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, in the United States, used to relate that on the occasion of a visit paid by him to the fourth Lord Clarendon at his seat, The Grove, near

Watford, two portraits were shown him, one of which represented an ancestor of his noble host who had fought for King Charles I., and the other an ancestor who had fought for the Parliament. "I suppose," said Lord Clarendon, "that the blood of the Cavalier flows in my veins, and that of the Roundhead in those of my brother Charles." But, after all, there is a difference, and two generations ago the difference was even more universally recognised between the man who is born a Roundhead and the one who, born a Cavalier, adopts the popular cause from sheer force of conviction and of triumph over his environment and training. Villiers had been brought up at a great public school, was a graduate of Cambridge and was a member of the Bar; and poor Cobden, beginning as a commercial traveller, had graduated as a cotton-printer; while John Bright, as innocent as Cobden of the advantages of fashionable schooling and great Universities, was a carpet-maker.

THE RIGHT REV JOHN MARTINDALE SPEECHLY D.D., LATE
BISHOP OF TRAVANCORE.

We regret to chronicle the somewhat sudden death of Bishop Speechly, which occurred at Hernhill Vicarage, near Faversham, on the 20th of January last.

Bishop Speechly was a son of Mr Thomas Kelfull Speechly, of Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, and was born there on the 13 November 1836. He took his degree at St John's as a Junior Optime in 1859. He was ordained in 1860 to a curacy at Peterborough. In 1862 he went to India as a C.M.S. missionary, and was stationed at Kunnunkulam from 1862 to 1863. In the latter year he became Principal of the C.M.S. Cambridge Nicholson Institute (diocesan College), Cottayam; holding this until 1869, and again from 1873 to 1876. He was curate of Hatford, Berks. 1871-2, and of St Mark's, Cambridge 1876-7, and of Horringer, Suffolk 1878. In 1879 he was consecrated Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and held the See for ten years. After his resignation in 1889 he returned to England, and on various occasions rendered valuable assistance to English Bishops, notably to Bishop Wilkinson (now Bishop of St Andrew's) when Bishop of Truro, Bishop Speechly being Bishop Commissary of that Diocese 1889-91. In 1892 he was

presented by Archbishop Benson to the Vicarage of Hernhill. He married a daughter of Major H. J. Grove, of Castle Grove, County Donegal. He was buried at Whittlesea. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of February 2 :

Perhaps no one knew Bishop Speechly more intimately than myself during his early years as a missionary in Travancore. We were both Cambridge men and both Johnians, which was at once a bond of union. He was my guest for some time on his first arrival at Cottayam in 1862, and for several years afterwards we lived in houses facing each other from opposite hills. I do not know that he ever told me by what exact steps he was led to seek the Mission-field. At that time the number of Cambridge men volunteering for foreign Mission work might have been counted on the fingers of one hand. But I think some of his friends must have been much opposed to his joining the C.M.S., for when his boxes came up to my house with "Madras" painted on them in large, white letters, I remember he said that one member of his family had remarked that "Madras" must be a mistake, it ought to have been "Madness." He had, however, rightly counted the cost, for that he was the man Travancore wanted was soon apparent from the work that opened out for him. He was first sent from Cottayam to Kununkulam, a lonely Mission-house miles away from any other Europeans, where his first duty was to make himself familiar with the language. Here, too, he made his first acquaintance with the exigencies of Mission life. It was not long, however, before he was recalled to Cottayam, to take charge of the Cambridge Nicholson Institution, on the death of the Rev John Hawksworth. There began his real work, at which he was indefatigably industrious; and I recall the determination also with which he set to work to study Sanscrit. It was about this time that I was privileged to unite him in marriage with the estimable lady who now, with her sons and daughters, mourns his loss.

John Martindale Speechly was one of the most sincere of men. Naturally somewhat reticent and self-contained, he may sometimes perhaps have been misunderstood by those imperfectly acquainted with him. But I always thought his strong point was uncompromising conscientiousness. I have known him keep a promise to his own detriment, simply because it was a promise, where most men would have considered the

promise sufficiently cancelled by the very conditions under which it had been obtained. This unflinching determination "to do the right" carried him through many difficulties in his career where a weaker man would have given way.

His ten years' episcopate was not without its difficulties: some due, no doubt, to the novelty in the Mission of the one-man rule, and others to the peculiar circumstances arising from the presence already, amid the heathen surroundings, of an ancient Church that has for centuries existed in Travancore and Cochin. The diocesan arrangements set on foot by Bishop Speechly have been of immense value to South-West India. Particularly praiseworthy was the way in which he endeavoured to bring out native talent and worth. His Archdeacon, Koshi Koshi, for instance, was the first Hindu ever raised to that dignity—a dignity which I, who knew him intimately for twelve years, can testify that he well deserves. Not a few of those, too, now reaching middle life in Travancore and Cochin, can bless the day when they were pupils of John Martindale Speechly in the Cambridge Nicholson Institution.

R. C.

A correspondent adds the following with regard to Bishop Speechly's subsequent work at home:—"His resignation of the see of Travancore and Cochin took effect in January, 1889, and before leaving India early in the preceding year he was the recipient of many testimonials showing the respect and affection with those whom he had left behind entertained for him. I have also before me two letters from the late Bishop of Winchester, when Bishop of Rochester, for whom Bishop Speechly took several confirmations in April and May, 1889. In one of these Bishop Thorold informs him that 'he has not had a thought of anxiety, knowing that his flock is in safe hands,' and in the other he thanks him for 'the spiritual blessing he had been the means of conferring, with God's help, on all parts of the diocese,' and he expresses joy that his 'brother' of Truro should have Bishop Speechly's aid. The Archbishop's Commission appointing him Bishop-Commissary of Truro, given under his Grace's own archiepiscopal seal, is dated May 17, 1889; and in June he went down to Truro, remaining in Cornwall in this capacity for close upon two years. On relinquishing his commission, on the return of the Bishop, he was again the

recipient of many resolutions, letters, &c., all testifying to the esteem in which the Cornish clergy held him. Canon A. J. Worledge, Chancellor of the cathedral and secretary to the Truro Chapter, has forwarded to Mrs Speechly a resolution passed at the last meeting, sympathising with her and her family in their sorrow, and expressing 'their grateful sense of the services which, by his devotion, ability, and loyalty, combined with sympathy, he rendered to the diocese.' The then Bishop, now Bishop of St Andrews, also testified, both publicly and privately, to the high opinion which he held for Bishop Speechly. In writing to his family now he says, 'No words can express what I owe to the dear Bishop for all the help which he gave me when I was ill at Truro.' After leaving Cornwall he took duty for the rectors of High Halden and Kingstone-by-Canterbury, and for the vicar of Shortlands, and in May, 1892, the late Archbishop presented him to the living of Hernhill, Faversham. Here he has since laboured, rendering assistance at various times to the present Archbishop, both when Bishop of London and since his elevation to the Primacy, and also to the present Bishop of Winchester. His death was very sudden, but quite peaceful, and he has been laid to rest in the cemetery at his birthplace, Whittlesey, in Cambridgeshire. It is unnecessary to enlarge on Bishop Speechly's many and various good qualities, his loyalty and devotion to the Church he loved so well, his highmindedness, his uprightness, his unflinching truthfulness, and his goodness. But one other quotation may be mentioned, that of the present Primate of All England. His Grace says, in his letter of sympathy to the family, 'He has been a true servant of God for many years. He has won the respect and affection of all who knew him. He has shown himself worthy of all trust and confidence.'"

The following Speech (here printed for the first time) was delivered by the Public Orator, Mr Sandys, on October 16, 1879, in presenting Bishop Speechly for the degree of D.D. *jure dignitalis* :—

Virum laboribus sacris patria procul toleratis iam satis spectatum et approbatum Academiae nomine hodie salvere atque adeo valere jubemus; qui abhinc annos viginti e Collegio Divi Johannis egressus, statim sese totum Indiae dedicavit; qui scholae theologiae Cottayamensi, Cantabrigiensium suorum sumptu aedificatae, discipulorum suorum magno cum fructu, diu praefuit; qui, Academi silvis denuo redditus, has inter umbras optimis

auspiciis Indorum antiquam linguam sacram addidit. Provinciae Travancoriensis episcopus tandem consecratus, mox rediit in Australem illam Indiae partem, unde codices illos antiquissimos bibliothecae nostrae rettulit Claudius Buchanan; rediit in oram illam, quam lustravit olim vir animi fervore prope Apostolico insignis, Franciscus Xavier; rediit in ipsam terram, ubi Apostolorum unus, Sanctus Thomas, ecclesias septem condidisse creditur.

Apostoli illius in memoriam qui barbarorum hasta transfixus fidem suam morte signavit, Episcopatu novo velut insigne datum est scutum in quo depicta est hasta hastaeque superaddita corona. Christi sub signo militantium sine sanguine triumphos hasta pura indicet; indicet corona illam quae nunquam marcet gloriae coronam. Vale igitur, miles noster; forti animo et corpore esto, fidei scutum tibi sume, bonum certamen certa, fidem serva.

Praesento vobis virum admodum reverendum, Johannem Martindale Speechly, episcopum primum Travancoriensem.

REV WILLIAM CHATTERLY BISHOP M.A.

The Rev W. C. Bishop, formerly Fellow of the College, died on the 25th December 1897, at his residence 13 St Mary Crescent, Leamington, aged 84.

The late Mr Bishop was the eldest surviving son of Mr William Bishop, of Shelton-hall. He was born on April 24, 1813, and was educated at Newcastle Grammar School and St John's College, being admitted a Fellow on 19 March 1839. He took his B.A. in 1835 and his M.A. in 1838. He was ordained Deacon and Priest in 1837. He was Curate of St Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, 1837-1839; Vicar of St Katharine's, Northampton, 1839-1843; Chaplain Northampton County Gaol, 1843-1850; Curate of Cold Overton, 1850-1852; Vicar of Upton, Northants, 1851-1868; Curate of Cranley, Northants, 1855-1862. During his residence in Leamington he rendered much and valuable help to the Vicars of St Mary's and St Paul's through a long series of years, and he had been a very well-known and frequent chairman and speaker at Meetings of the Bible Society, C.M.S., and the London Jews Society. Mr Bishop was married on January 11, 1840 (the day after the marriage of Queen Victoria to the Prince Consort) to Janet, sister of the late Sir W. Dunbar, Bart. Mrs Bishop died on May 18, 1894. Mr Bishop, who died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, recollected as a boy seeing the tables laid for feasts in honour of the accession of George IV. As a young man he saw a herald ride into Oxford and proclaim William IV. He was in full Orders before the accession of Queen Victoria, and was one of

those selected to represent the University of Cambridge in presenting an address of congratulation on her accession, and he always remembered the beautiful silvery voice in which the Queen made her reply to the address. At the Chartists' Riots in 1842 his father's house, Shelton-hall, was in imminent peril of being sacked, but owing to the opportune arrival of the military the rioters were dispersed. The Rev. W. C. Bishop was throughout an Evangelical Churchman, with a very strong love for the Church of England and her services; but he was one who was most tolerant to those who differed from him, and had many friends among the Nonconformists. At Cambridge one of his friends was the late Canon Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells. Another (Senior Wrangler in his year) was the Rev Alfred Cotterill, afterwards Bishop in South Africa. Mr Bishop used to attend the Rev Charles Simeon's Meetings for undergraduates on Friday evenings, and was present at his funeral. During the last few years of his life Mr Bishop did a great deal of quiet, unostentatious work. He had helped in the services at St Mary's very frequently until within the last year or two, and his beautiful and devout reading of the prayers was greatly appreciated. He was specially valued by the sick, whom he diligently visited. The reality of his Christian character and his deep Christian experience made him a great comfort to them. A friend of fifty-seven years' standing said of him recently, "I never knew him say or do an inconsistent thing." He will long be remembered in Leamington, and especially in St Mary's parish, where he had been so useful and beloved.—(*The Record*, 7 January 1898).

REV GEORGE JAMES ATHILL M.A.

The Rev G. J. Athill, Vicar of St Bartholomew's Hyde, Winchester, died at the Vicarage on Monday the 13 December. We take the following account of him from *The Hampshire Chronicle* of December 15.

The Rev George James Athill was the eldest son of the late George Athill, Esq, of Bridge Place, near Canterbury, and was born in 1845. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1874, and proceeded M.A. in 1878. He was ordained deacon in 1874 and priest in 1875 by the Bishop of Chester.

On his ordination he assumed the curacy of Christ Church, Boodle. After remaining there three years he went as curate to St. Mary's, Truro, now Truro Cathedral. Two years later he was appointed Diocesan Inspector for the Diocese of Truro, and in 1883 the Bishop of Winchester asked him to undertake similar work in this Diocese. During the eleven years that he held this post he had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with almost every parish in the Diocese. The great educational and religious movement during those years no doubt is responsible for very much of the improvement in religious knowledge and religious teaching in our schools, at the same time the earnest work of the Diocesan Inspector, the great interest he took in all whom he met, his cheerful encouragement and kindly advice must have its meed of praise. He not only had a devout desire to make the rising generation more God-fearing, but he carried with him those who assisted in his work of inspection, as well as the managers and teachers. Perhaps one secret of his success lies in the fact that he was always the same, always even-tempered, always cheerful. In 1895 he succeeded the late Canon Humbert as Vicar of St Bartholomew Hyde, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor. In such a well-worked parish it was not possible to do much more than keep up the Church work which he found going on. But he at once threw himself with energy into his work. His parish—the sick and dying, as well as the whole—found in him a friend, and got the sympathy they needed. His mind was always active for the good of his parish, and at the time of his death he was busy completing the arrangements for a site for a new parish room.

Mr Athill married in 1877 Miss Eleanor Johnson, elder daughter of the late Henry Johnson, Esq, of Walton-on-the-hill, near Liverpool, who survives him, and by whom he has left three daughters.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1897; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev George James Athill (1875), Curate of Christ Church, Bootle, 1874-77, of St Mary's Truro, 1877-79, Diocesan Inspector for Truro, 1879-83, and for Winchester, 1883-95, Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Hyde, Winchester, 1895-97: died at the Vicarage, December 13 (see *Eagle* XX, 223).

Rev Edward Baynes Badcock (1852), Curate of Harpurhey, Lancashire, 1852-54, of St Mary's, Battersea, 1854-63, Principal of and Chaplain to the Ripon Female Training School, 1863-91, Chaplain to the late Bishop of Ripon, 1872-84, Honorary Canon of Ripon, 1878-97. Died at his residence, Someleaze, Wells, Somerset, November 7, aged 73.

Rev William Gibbs Barker (1833), Curate of Combe St Nicholas, Somerset, 1835-37, of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, 1837-38, of St Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1838-39, Head Master of Walsall Grammar School, 1839-44, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Matlock, 1844-53, Principal of the Church Missionary Children's Home, 1853-63, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, New Barnet, 1864-68, latterly resided at Warefield, The Crescent, Sidcup, Kent: died there November 14, aged 86.

Richard Benyon (1833 as Fellows), died at Englefield House, Reading, July 26, aged 85 (see *Eagle* XX, 83).

Rev John James Beresford (1845), Curate of Tickenhall, Derbyshire, 1845-47, Fellow of St John's, 1849-65, Chaplain of Northampton Gaol, 1849-50, Minor Canon and Precentor of Peterborough, 1850-64, Rector of Castur, near Peterborough, 1864-97: died at the Rectory, August 5, aged 75.

Rev William Chatterley Bishop (1835), died at 13, St Mary Crescent, Leamington, aged 84 (see *Eagle* XX, 222). Mr Bishop published *A Sermon on the Staffordshire Riots*, 1842, and a volume of Sermons in 1846.

Rev Randle Barwick Brereton (1843), Curate of Pilton and North Wotton, Somerset, 1843-44, Rector of Stiffkey-with-Morston, Norfolk, 1845-83. Latterly resided at Brinton, East Dereham, Norfolk: died there November 14, aged 76.

Rev Charles Brittain (1853), Curate of St Mark's, Liverpool, 1855-57, of Bowdon, Cheshire, 1857-58, of The Temple, Bristol, 1858-59, Chaplain of Bristol Gaol, 1859-72, Vicar of Darley Abbey, near Derby, 1876-97: died at the Vicarage, April 18, aged 65.

John William Cole (1893), died December 28, at Banham, near Attleborough, Norfolk.

George Fothergill Cooke (1896), died July 1, at St Michael's Terrace, Stoke, Devonport, aged 23 (see *Eagle* XX, 94).

Rev Henry Cooper (1846), Curate of Cudworth, Somerset, 1846-47, of Huddersfield, 1847-53, Vicar of Stoke Prior with Ducklow, Herefordshire, 1853-83, Perpetual Curate of Marston Stannett, Herefordshire, 1860-83, Rector of Framborough, Somerset, 1883-91, Rector of Stanningfield, Suffolk, 1891-92, Rector of Semer, near Ipswich, 1892-97. Died at Semer Rectory, June 19, aged 77.

Rev William Frederick Creeny (1853). Died at Orford Hill, Norwich, April 18, aged 72 (see *Eagle* XIX, 605).

Henry George Dean, son of Walter Henry Dean. Admitted to the College, January 17, 1885, and kept six terms, but did not graduate. Died February 27, at 27, Christ Church Avenue, Brondesbury, London, N, aged 30.

- Rev Charles Carey de Jersey, son of Peter de Jersey and Harriet Maingy his wife, born in Guernsey, October 23, 1831. Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey. Admitted to St John's, July 4, 1850, and kept four terms. His name was removed January 16, 1852. He then went to Queen's College, Birmingham, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester in 1868. Curate of Holy Trinity, Southport, 1867-69, of Little Torrington, Devon, 1869-70, of Lymington, 1870-85, Vicar of St Matthew's Cobo, Guernsey, 1885-97. Died September 17.
- Joseph Devey (1864), second son of Thomas Devey Esq, of Manchester. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, October 23, 1858, called to the Bar, November 17, 1865. For some time he was a private tutor. Joined the Northern Circuit and settled at Liverpool. He practised at the Assizes, the Court of Passage and City Sessions. Was for some time Deputy Coroner, and Assistant Revising Barrister in the North of England. He also engaged in literary work, editing some scholastic works and contributing numerous articles to newspapers and magazines. Died at his residence, Tuebrook, Liverpool, March 27.
- Rev George Eastman (B.D. 1862), Curate of Brixton, of St George's, Hanover Square, 1862-67, of St Stephen's, Clapham Park, 1867-86, Rector of Draycot Foliat, Wilts, 1858-97. Died at his residence, 5, Acre Lane, Brixton Rise, London, S.W., December 15.
- Rev Alexander Freeman (1861), son of John Freeman, Chemist, of Blackfriars, London, and Mary Anne his wife. Born January 28, 1838, entered Merchant Taylors' School in January, 1864. He was fifth wrangler in 1861, and Chancellor's Medallist for Legal Studies in 1862. He was elected a Fellow of the College, May 9, 1862. He examined for the Mathematical Tripos in 1874 and 1875. Was Deputy for the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, 1880-82. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Murston, Kent, in 1882, and became Rural Dean of Sittingbourne in 1892. He married, October 4, 1882, at St Matthew's, Porchester Gate, Eva, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Paterson, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir William Paterson. Mr Freeman published an English translation, with notes of Fourier's *Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur* in 1878, and edited a new edition of Cheyne's *Planetary Theory*. He also contributed several papers to the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was also for some time Director of the Saturn Section of the British Astronomical Association. Died at Murston Rectory, June 12.
- George Mursell Garrett (Mus. B. 1857, M.A. 1878), died April 8 (see *Eagle* XIX, 581).
- Rev Edward Gilder (1850), Curate of St Martin's, Canterbury, 1851-61, Vicar of St Dunstan's, Canterbury, 1861-74, Rural Dean of Canterbury, 1863-74, Vicar of Ickham, near Wingham, Kent, 1874-97. Co-Editor of the *Canterbury Diocesan Calendar*. Died April 28 at Upper Wimpole Street, London, aged 69.
- Rev Boulby Haslewood (1852), Curate of Easington, Durham, 1854-57, Chaplain to R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq., of Arley Hall, Northwich, 1857, Rector of Oswaldtwistle, near Accrington, 1857-97, and Rural Dean of Whalley. Died October 19, aged 68.
- Rev Dickens Haslewood (1846), Curate of Easington, Durham, 1850-54, of Levenshulme, 1854-59, of Settle, Yorks., 1859-60, of Richmond, Yorks., 1860-64, of West Hartlepool, 1864-66, Perpetual Curate of Coxhoe, Durham, 1866-67, Vicar of Kettlewell, near Skipton, 1867-97. Died December 30, aged 74.
- Rev Harold Heward (1887), only son of the late John Mitchell Heward, of Stamford, Lincolnshire. Curate of St Alphage with All Saints, Canterbury, 1891-97, Chaplain to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, 1893-97. Died at Canterbury, October 28, aged 31.

- Rev Edgar Huxtable (1846), Senior Optime and First Class in the Classical Tripos, 1834, Crosse Scholar, 1846, Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar, 1847. Vice-Principal of Wells College, 1848-61, Sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral, 1849-61, Vicar of Weston Zoyland, 1861-76, Prebendary of Combe in Wells Cathedral, 1853-97. Died July 10 at 19, Montpelier Terrace, Ilfracombe, aged 87 (see *Eagle* xx, 84).
- Rev Charles Richard Hyde (LL.B. 1853), Curate of Wetheral, Cumberland, 1858, of Colne, of North Meols, Lancashire, 1857-59, of Liverpool, 1860-67, Perpetual Curate of St Matthew's, Liverpool, 1867-97, Surrogate for the Diocese of Liverpool, 1860-67: died February 8 (See *Eagle* xix, 453).
- Rev Francis Jacox (1847), died February 5, aged 70 (see *Eagle* xx, 90).
- Rev James Caddy James (1843) born at Ulverston, educated at Sedbergh School. Curate of St John the Baptist in Bedwardine, Worcestershire, 1851-70, Rector of Sedgebarrow, Worcestershire, 1870-95. Latterly resided at Shrubbery Avenue, Worcester: died there October 20, aged 78.
- Rev Robert Winter Kennion (1837), second son of the Rev Thomas Kennion, Incumbent of High Harrogate, Yorks. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn November 4, 1837, called to the Bar November 24, 1840. He married August 13, 1845, at St Nicholas, King's Lynn, Jessy Frederica, younger daughter of Frederic Lane, Esq., of King's Lynn. He was ordained in 1854 at Winchester. Curate of Alton, Hants., 1854-58, Rector of Acle, Norfolk, 1858-94. Latterly resided at Park Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells: died there December 25, aged 82. He published *Unity and Order the Handmaids of Truth*, 1846.
- Rev Henry Thomas Murdock Kirby (1844), son of the Rev John Kirby (B.A. of St John's, 1810, Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex, being instituted there September 26, 1810. He again was son of the Rev John Kirby B.A. of St John's, 1766, who was also Vicar of Mayfield). The Rev H. T. M. Kirby was Vicar of Mayfield from 1845 to 1897, and died at the Vicarage, May 30, aged 68.
- Rev Richard Heighway Kirby (1840), M.A. *ad eundem*, Oxford, 1844. Born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, in June, 1817, educated at Bedford Grammar School. Mathematical Master at Felsted School, 1842, Mathematical Master at St Peter's School, York, 1847. Perpetual Curate of Taddington, Derbyshire, 1848-53, Vicar of Haverthwaite, near Ulverston, 1853-97, Rural Dean of Cartmel, 1887-92, Honorary Canon of Carlisle, 1887-97. Died at Haverthwaite Vicarage, January 12, aged 79.
- Samuel Laing (1832), died August 6, at Rockhills, Sydenham Hill, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xx, 80).
- Rev Joshua Le Sueur (1852), Mathematical Master of Victoria College, Jersey, 1852-82, Rector of St Brelade's, Jersey, 1882-92. Latterly resided at 4, Gloucester Terrace, St Helier's, Jersey: died there Feb. 16, aged 73.
- Rev Wyndham Monson Madden (1845), Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Wakefield, 1853-91, Honorary Canon of St Wilfrid in Wakefield Cathedral. Latterly resided at St Aubyn's, Dorking: died there November 4, aged 74.
- Maurice William Carrington Marklove (1870), son of John Marklove, Lieutenant in H.M. 56th Regiment, and of Lullingworth, Painswick. Assistant Master in Westminster School, 1872, House Master of "Rigaud's," 1884. Resigned in 1894 owing to ill-health. He was one of the Founders of the Westminster School Mission. Died August 4, at New Quay, Cornwall, aged 50.

Rev Joseph Matthews (1846), Rector of Llandysilio. Died at the Rectory, June 14, aged 75 (see *Eagle* xx, 87).

Granville Eustace Matthey, second surviving son of Edward Matthey, Esq., of 31a, Weymouth Street, London. Entered St. John's January 22, 1884, and kept four terms, but did not graduate. Entered the Army, became Second Lieutenant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, May 4, 1887, Lieutenant, May 8, 1889, Captain, May 7, 1897. Died August 5 at Chakatra, North West Provinces, India, aged 30.

Rev James Mayne (B.A. 1846, as Mayn), Curate of Melling, Lancashire, of Constantine, Cornwall, of Silverton, Devon. Rector of Romansleigh, South Molton, Devon, 1865-83. Latterly resided at Pons-a-Verran, Constantine, Penryn: died there March 21, aged 77.

Michael John Michael (LL.B. 1880), youngest son of William Henry Michael, of the Middle Temple, Q.C. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple, October 24, 1887, called to the Bar June 9, 1880. A member of the South Wales and Chester Circuit. Died September 4 at Davos-am-Platz, Switzerland.

Rev Augustus William George Moore (1864), Curate of Tarporley, Cheshire, 1864-66, of Burnsall, Yorks., 1866-70, of Wolverstone, Suffolk, 1870-75, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Spalding, 1875-97. He was manager of the St John's Schools, was for three years a Member of the Spalding School Board, and took a keen interest in horticulture. Died January 2.

Rev James Sandby Padley (1850), Curate of Dalton in Furness, Perpetual Curate of Ireleth with Askham, Lancashire, 1865-80, Curate of Blean, Kent, 1886-91. Died November 9, at West Malling, aged 70.

Rev Charles Parnell (1851), died at his residence, 77, London Road, Brighton, aged 68 (see *Eagle* xx, 87).

Rev George Prowde (B.A. 1859 as Proud), Curate of Aislaby, Yorks., 1859-61, of Whitby, 1861-65, Vicar of Faceby in Cleveland, near Northallerton, 1866-97: died at the Vicarage, July 8, aged 62. At Faceby he found a small and poor parish, with a mean and dilapidated Church, no Vicarage House and a miserably small Endowment. By dint of active exertion he got together a sum of close on £4000, rebuilt the Church, built a Vicarage House, and more than doubled the Endowment.

Rev Henry Ready (1835), Curate of Drayton, Norfolk, 1836-37, of Felthorpe, Norfolk, 1837-41, Rector of Waxham with Pulling, Norfolk, 1841-97. He was specially interested in educational matters, and was Chairman of the local School Board from its foundation in 1875. Died in July, aged 88.

Rev William Morgan Rowland (1837), Vicar of Bishop's Castle, Salop, 1849-97, Surrogate for the Diocese of Hereford, 1842-97, Prebendary of Hinton in Hereford Cathedral, 1870-97, Rural Dean of Clun, 1864-95. He was at one time (*circa* 1858) Honorary Secretary to the Diocesan Board of Education in the Archdeaconry of Salop. Died at the Vicarage, Bishop's Castle, April 26, aged 83.

George Swindells (1844), died at his residence, Pott Hall, Shrigley, near Macclesfield, September 23, aged 77 (see *Eagle* xx, 89).

James Joseph Sylvester (1872), Second Wrangler, 1837, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford. Died March 15 at Hertford Street, May Fair, London, aged 82 (see *Eagle* xix, 596).

Rev George Mercer Tandy (1842), Curate of Whitfield, Northumberland, 1856-60, Perpetual Curate of Newlands, 1861-66, Vicar of Loweswater, Cumberland, 1866-83, of Mosser, Cumberland, 1871-83, Vicar of Westward, near Wigton, Cumberland, 1883-97. Died at Westward Vicarage, May 25, aged 77.

Henry Thompson (1838), died at 18, Welbeck Street, London, July 22, aged 81 (see *Eagle* XX, 72).

Rev John Stanley Tute (1846), Curate of Cleckheaton, 1846-48, of Morpeth, 1848-49, Vicar of Markington, near Leeds, 1849-97: died at the Vicarage, December 24, aged 74.

Rev George Dent Wharam (1879), Curate of Bradford, 1878-81, of Rotherham, 1881-82, Vicar of Newhall, Derbyshire, 1882-88, Vicar of Buslingthorpe, Yorks., 1888-91, Vicar of Rolleston with Fiskerton and Morton, Notts., 1891-96, Vicar of St Saviour's, Nottingham, 1896-97. Died in May.

Rev Stephen Frederick Williams (1849), Curate of Farnham, Surrey, 1854-60, Mathematical Master of the Charterhouse, 1862-65, Senior Mathematical Master, Upper School, Liverpool College, 1865-77, Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, 1872-77, Curate of Holy Trinity, Wavertree, Liverpool, 1868-75, Rector of Cold Norton, near Malden, Essex, 1877-97: died at the Rectory, August 13, aged 71.

Octavius John Williamson (1841), son of William Williamson, of Greenfield, Flints. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, January 18, 1842, called to the Bar January 31, 1845. Revising Barrister for the City of London. Sometime Deputy County Court Judge. Died September 24 at his residence, Fairview, Tunbridge Wells, aged 79. He married March 8, 1856, Annie Maria, only daughter of the late John Monckton Coombs, Lieutenant General E.I.C.S. She died November 14, 1895, at 29, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

Thomas Spicer Galland (1848), son of the Rev Thomas Galland, of Welton, near Hull. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn April 28, 1849, called to the Bar November 17, 1852. Died at 13, Chestenfield Street, King's Cross, London, October 30, 1895, aged 71.

John Alldin Moore (1840), eldest son of Thomas Moore, of London, Merchant. Born November 13, 1818. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple January 11, 1839, called to the Bar November 19, 1849. Married June 20, 1844, Harriet Masters, daughter of the late Thomas Osborne, Esq., of Croydon. A Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London, 1868, one of the Court of Assistants and twice Master of the Skinners Company. Died at his residence, 95, South Hill Park, Hampstead Heath, London, May 30, 1893.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1898.

By the death, on Sunday February 20, of the fifth Earl Mountcashell, Mr Edward George Augustus Harcourt Moore (B.A. 1851) becomes sixth Earl Mountcashell. The new Earl, son of the Hon and Rev Edward George Moore, Canon of Windsor (M.A. 1819, St John's), was born 27 November 1829, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 9 June 1854.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (Hon M.A. 1887) has been appointed honorary colonel of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr Ernest Clarke (Hon M.A. 1894), Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society. Sir Ernest Clarke, who was born at Bury St Edmunds, 21 February 1856, is the eldest son of James Johnson Clarke, of Bury St Edmunds, by Georgiana Ellen, daughter of Peter Palmer, of Southwold co. Suffolk. He married in 1880 Marguerite, second daughter of the late James Prevost, of Leghorn. He was educated at the Guildhall School, Bury St Edmunds. He won by open competition in 1872 a clerkship in the Civil Service, and was Clerk in the Medical Department of the Local Government Board 1872-1881. He was Assistant Secretary in the Share and Loan Department of the Stock Exchange 1881-1887. He became Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society in May 1887. He is an Honorary Member of the Société Nationale d'Agriculture de France, and of the National Agricultural Societies of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Moravia. He became Chevalier of the French Order of Merite Agricole in 1889. His knighthood was conferred on him at the New Year "in recognition of his valuable services during his tenure of the arduous office of Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society."

The Seatonian Prize for 1897 is adjudged to the Rev Dr J. H. Lupton (B.A. 1858), formerly Fellow of the College. The subject was "The Mount of Olives."

Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed a Governor of Mason College, Birmingham, on the nomination of the University of London.

Mr G. C. Whiteley (B.A. 1868), who was re-elected a member of the School Board for London in November last, has been appointed Chairman of the General Purposes Committee.

Mr Richard G. Marrack (B.A. 1866) has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners to conduct the preliminary examinations of Students at Lincoln's Inn.

At a meeting of the Committee of the United Club, held in the House of Commons on February 17, Mr J. G. Hay Halkett (B.A. 1885) was elected Vice-Chairman for the year.

The following members of the College have been appointed external Examiners to the Victoria University: Dr J. E. Sandys, Greek; Mr A. E. H. Love, Mathematics.

At the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London, held at Burlington House, on Friday, February 18, Prof Bonney (B.A. 1856), Fellow and formerly Tutor of the College, and Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1875), formerly Fellow of the College, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Society.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Entomological Society of London, held on January 19, Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883), Fellow of the College, was elected a member of the Council of the Society for the year 1898.

We omitted to note in our last number that Dr F. Bagshawe (B.A. 1857, M.D. 1865) had been appointed Mayor of Hastings. Dr Bagshawe who is grandson of Sir William Bagshawe, and of the old family of Bagshawe of the Peak of Derbyshire, came to St John's from Uppingham. He was at one time a colleague of Sir William Broadbent as physician to the Great Western Dispensary, London. He is now physician to the East Sussex, Hastings and St Leonard's Hospital. He is a Justice of the Peace for the County.

Dairoku Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) was appointed in November last to be Vice-Minister of Education in Japan. The Minister of Education is Arato Hamao, who received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1887.

On January 27 the degree of Master of Arts *honoris causa* was conferred upon Mr William Halse Rivers (M.D. London), Fellow Commoner of the College and University Lecturer in Physiological and Experimental Psychology.

The *Birmingham Medical Review* for January 1898 contains an interesting article by Dr F. J. Allen (B.A. 1879), Professor of Physiology in Mason College, Birmingham, entitled: "Personal Experience of the Pasteur anti-rabic Treatment." Dr Allen was bitten in July last by a fox-terrier suffering from rabies, and was under treatment in Paris within forty-eight hours of the accident.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by: Rev J. P. A. Bowers, Canon Missioner of Gloucester, January 16; Rev W. Covington, Prebendary of St Paul's, January 30; Rev P. Green, Assistant Missioner in Walworth, February 13; Rev Prof Mayor, February 27; and the Senior Dean (Mr Ward), March 13.

Dr James Oswald Lane (B.A. 1880), M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., has been appointed Medical Officer for the Burghill District of the Hereford Union.

Mr F. C. Young (B.A. 1888) has been appointed Medical Officer for the Twyford District of the Wokingham Union.

Mr G. B. Buchanan (B.A. 1890), M.B. and C.M. Glasgow, has been appointed Assistant to the Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Glasgow. He has also been elected by the managers of the Western Infirmary as Dispensary Surgeon, on promotion from extra surgeon.

Mr H. Holmes (B.A. 1893), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Junior House Surgeon to the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of England, held on Thursday, 27 January, the following members of the College had licenses to practice physic granted to them: Mr A. E. Elliott (B.A. 1891), of St Thomas' Hospital, and Mr J. A. Glover (B.A. 1891) of Guy's Hospital. The same gentlemen were in February admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Prof J. A. Fleming (B.A. 1851), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, is delivering a series of Lectures at the Royal Institution on "Recent Researches in Magnetism and Diamagnetism."

The fourth and last of a series of Pioneer Lectures arranged in connection with Colchester Technical and University Extension College was delivered in the Corn Exchange at Colchester on the evening of Tuesday, November 30, by Mr J. R. Tanner, Fellow and Lecturer of the College. The subject was, "The dissolution of the English Monasteries." A report of the lecture appears in *The Essex County Standard* for 4 December 1897.

The Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) has, during the past term, been delivering a series of lectures for the Cambridge University Extension at the Plymouth Athenæum on *Social Teachers of the Victorian Era*, the subject of his lectures being on the works of John Stuart Mill, Charles Kingsley, Carlyle and Ruskin.

Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895), formerly one of our Editors, has, during the past term, been delivering a series of lectures for the Norwich University Extension Society. The subject of his course was *The History of English Church Architecture*.

Mr T. Lattimer (B.A. 1878) has been appointed to a Mastership at the Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow.

Ds H. A. M. Parker (B.A. 1896) has been appointed a Master at Praetoria House School, Folkestone.

Ds A. S. Hemmy (B.A. 1896), Hutchinson Student of the College, has been appointed Professor of Physical Science in the Government College, Lahore, India.

Ds F. E. Edwardes (B.A. 1896) has been appointed to a Mastership at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Ds A. S. Kidd (B.A. 1896), who is an Assistant Master at Rotherham Grammar School, has been appointed Assistant to the Professor of Classics at the University College, Sheffield.

Ds H. M. Wilkinson (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Science Master at King Henry the Eighth's School, Coventry.

Ds H. Sneath (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Mathematical Master on board the "Conway" (training ship for Naval Cadets), now at Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

H. Hanna, Advanced Student of the College (M.A. Royal University of Ireland), has been appointed Demonstrator of Botany, Geology and Palaeontology, in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Ds V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895), Hutchinson Student of the College, has recently returned from an Expedition to the West Indies, in which he was associated with Mr George Murray, of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The object in view was an investigation of the minute plant life of the surface waters of the Atlantic. The expenses of the Expedition were defrayed by the Royal Society.

An Expedition, chiefly composed of Cambridge men, is to start in March to study the habits and affinities of the people of Torres Straits and Borneo. Prof A. C. Haddon is in charge of the Expedition, and he will be accompanied by two members of the College, Mr W. McDougall and Mr W. H. R. Rivers. These gentlemen are "to initiate a new departure in practical anthropology by studying comparative experimental psychology in the field. They will test the senses and sensibility of the natives as far as it will be possible under the local conditions, and make whatever observations they can on the mental processes of the natives."

Mr R. Giles, I.C.S. (B.A. 1869) has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Sind from the 18th of February.

Mr E. A. Kendall, I.C.S., who has been officiating as joint Magistrate at Saharanpur, is transferred to the charge of the Roorkee Sub-division, and to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at that Station.

Ds A. K. Cama, I.C.S. (B.A. 1895), has been placed under the orders of the Collector in Dharwar, Bombay.

Ds S. C. Mallik, I.C.S. (B.A. 1897), has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Orissa Division, Bengal, and is posted to the Head-quarters Station of the Cuttack district.

Ds V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895) has been awarded one of the Walsingham Medals for 1897.

Ds G. W. H. Harding (B.A. 1897), First Class, Division 3, Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1897, has been elected to the Naden Divinity Studentship, vacated by Ds A. J. Tait.

Ds R. F. Pearce (B.A. 1897) has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship. Mr Pearce was placed in Class I., Division 2, of the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1897.

On January 21 the following were elected to McMahon Law Studentships: (1) Ds R. C. Maclaurin, 12th Wrangler, 1895, Class I, Division I, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1896, Second Smith's Prizeman (bracketed), 1897; (2) Ds J. E. R. de Villiers, First in the Law Tripos, Part I, with George Long Prize, 1896, First in the Law Tripos, Part II, with Chancellor's Legal Medal, 1897.

Ds E. R. Clarke (B.A. 1897), late Minor Scholar of the College, has gained a University Exhibition of about £40 a year at St Mary's Hospital, London.

G. D. McCormick was on February 22 gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment.

On the result of a Poll held on Tuesday, March 1, for the election of a Secretary and standing Committee, T. F. R. McDonnell was elected Secretary of the Union Society.

At a meeting held on January 24 it was determined to arrange for a College Ball in the May week. The following were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements: Mr R. F. Scott, Dr L. E. Shore, Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox, J. H. Belth, E. Davidson, A. R. Ingram, M. V. Leveaux, W. P. McCormick, H. E. H. Oakeley and W. A. Rix.

An examination for the election of three Choral Students will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, 11 May, beginning at 9 a.m. One Studentship will be awarded to a Tenor

singer and two to Bass singers. Further information may be obtained from the Senior Dean, the Junior Dean, the Organist, or from any of the Tutors.

The Examination for Scholarships and Open Exhibitions for those commencing residence in 1899 will be held in November next. The Examination in Classics and Natural Science will begin on Tuesday, November 1, and in Mathematics on Thursday, November 3. Further information may be obtained from any of the Tutors.

The College has presented the Rev J. W. Burrow (B.A. 1866) to the Vicarage of Higham, Kent, vacant by the resignation of the Rev W. S. Wood; and the Rev W. H. Bray (B.A. 1866) to the Rectory of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire, vacated by the institution of the Rev J. G. Easton to the Rectory of Murston, Kent.

The Venerable J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Archdeacon of Manchester, and formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1898-9.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Killick, C. R.	(1876)	C. St. Philip's, Sheffield	V. Holy Trinity, Runcorn
Roberts, A. J.	(1890)	C. Harting	R. Harting, Petersfield
Hampson, H.	(1886)	C. Ratby, w. Groby, Leics.	V. Newton Linford, Leicester
Phillips, C. T.	(1889)	C. Kendal	V. West Seaton, Carlisle
Ellis, F.	(1873)	V. Kirk Whelpington, Newcastle-on-Tyne	R. Hawkchurch, Axminster
Burrow, J. W.	(1866)	Headmaster, Wharfedale Sch. Ilkeley	V. Higham, Rochester
Farbrother, A.	(1866)	V. Leysdown, Sheerness	V. Brabourne and Monks Horton, Kent
Fitzgerald, E. M.	(1869)	V. St. Paul's, Walsall	V. Prees, Salop
Williams, A. Anderson	(1874)	V. Manningham, Bradford	V. Osmotherley, Northampton
Gorst, E. L. Le F. F.	(1893)	C. Asfordby and Kerby Bellars	V. Kirby Bellars, Melton Mowbray
Bell, C. E. B.	(1884)	V. Nether Witton, Morpeth	V. St. Mary's, Whittlesea
West, J. O.	(1859)	R. St. Pinnock, Liskeard	V. Rowington, Warwick
Nicholson, W. W.	(1888)	Chaplain H.M.S. <i>Caledonia</i>	Chaplain H.M.S. <i>Caesar</i>

The Rev Frederick Watson D.D. (B.A. 1868), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, and Vicar of St Edward's, Cambridge, has been appointed honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

The Rev John Toone (B.A. 1867) has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Rochester. Mr Toone, who is Vicar of St

John's, Wandsworth Common, has been Warden of the Diocesan Deaconess Institution from its opening in 1887 to the present time.

The Rev H. Alban Williams (B.A. 1878) has been appointed Precentor of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

The Rev E. F. Miller (B.A. 1871) has been appointed Chaplain of the Knoll School, Woburn Sands.

The Rev W. G. Bridges (B.A. 1870), Vicar of St George's, Hyde, Cheshire, has been appointed Chaplain to the Cemetery of that Borough.

The Rev J. C. Blissard (B.A. 1858), Vicar of St Augustine's, Edgbaston, has been appointed Chaplain to the Birmingham Workhouse.

The Rev F. Burnside (B.A. 1869), Rector of Hertingfordbury, and honorary Canon of St Alban's, has been appointed Rural Dean of Hertford.

The Rev Shipley W. Watson (S.C.L. 1849), Rector of Bootle, near Carnforth, has been appointed a Surrogate for the Diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev C. H. S. Goodwin (B.A. 1888), Curate of St Alban's, Bordesley, has been appointed to the charge of the Conventional District of St Aidan's, Middlesborough.

Mr G. P. K. Winlaw (B.A. 1894) has been appointed Curate of the Parish Church, Cheltenham. Ds A. R. R. Hutton (B.A. 1893) has been appointed to a Curacy at Stockland, near Honiton, Devon. Ds W. F. Aston (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Curate of the Parish Church of Stratford-on-Avon.

Ds C. A. M. Evans has entered at Lichfield Theological College.

The following have been appointed Local Secretaries for the National Society: Rev E. K. Green (B.A. 1856), Rector of Lawford, for the Ardleigh Deanery; Rev H. G. Willacy (B.A. 1873), Rector of Syderstone, for the Burnham Deanery;

The following members of the College were ordained on Sunday, December 19:

DEACONS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>	<i>Parish</i>
Kefford, W. K.	(1897)	Canterbury	Ospringe
Keymer, E. H.	(1897)	London	St. James', Enfield
Woffindin, H. L.	(1896)	Carlisle	Highway
			Christ Church, Cocker-
			mouth
McKee, C. R.	(1895)	Chester	St. Paul's, Helsby
Hutton, A. R. R.	(1893)	Exeter	Stockland and Dalwood
Lord, A. E.	(1896)	Manchester	St. Mary's, Penwortham
Smith, V. M.	(1895)	Manchester	St. Thomas, Fendleton

PRIESTS.		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Barnes, A.	(1893)	York
Coore, A.	(1894)	York
Hudson, E. C.	(1895)	York
Smith, E. W.	(1889)	Bath and Wells
Lane, E. A.	(1894)	Exeter
Dearden, G. A.	(1895)	Lichfield
Doherty, W. A.	(1895)	Liverpool
Sanders, R. L.	(1892)	Liverpool
Adams, H. J.		Norwich
Reeve, H.		Rochester
Stowell, R.	(1893)	Southwell

and on St Thomas's Day :

Norregard, A. H. M. M. (1893)	Winchester
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The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number :— Dr Sandys to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Classical Tripos, Part II, 1898 ; Dr D. MacAlister and Prof Kanthack to represent the University at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held at Madrid in April 1898 ; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Financial Board ; Prof. E. C. Clark to be one of the Sex Viri ; Mr R. F. Scott and Mr A. I. Tillyard to be members of the Agricultural Science Syndicate ; Mr A. C. Seward and Mr. F. F. Blackman to be members of the Botanic Garden Syndicate ; Mr W. Bateson to be a member of the University Library Syndicate ; Professor Kanthack to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate ; Mr J. Larmor to be a member of the Special Board for Mathematics ; Mr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology ; Mr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology ; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Special Board for Indian Civil Service Studies ; Dr J. N. Langley to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology ; Mr J. B. Mullinger to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology, and to be a member of the Degree Committee of that Board ; Dr J. N. Langley and Mr A. C. Seward to be members of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology ; Mr W. E. Heitland to be a member of the Special Board for Classics ; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be a member of the Special Board for Moral Science, and to be a member of the Degree Committee of that Board ; Mr W. Bateson to be one of the Auditors of the University Accounts ; Prof Kanthack to be a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate ; Mr W. A. Cox to be an examiner in German for the additional subjects of the Previous Examination ; Mr H. R. Tottenham to be an examiner in the Classical subjects, the Acts of the Apostles and Latin Composition for the General Examination ; Mr H. S. Foxwell and Mr A. W. Flux to be examiners in the Special Examination in Political Economy.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Fragments of the Book of Kings according to the Translation of Aquila, from a MS. formerly in the Geniza at Cairo*, edited by F. C. Burkitt, with a preface by C. Taylor D.D., Master of St John's College; *Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*, edited by C. Taylor D.D., Master of St John's College, second edition, with additional notes and a Cairo fragment of Aquila's version of the Old Testament (University Press); *The Mount of Olives. A Poem which obtained the Seatonian Prize at the University of Cambridge 1897*, by the Rev J. H. Lupton D.D. (Deighton, Bell & Co.); *The Law relating to Markets and Fairs*, by Louis Gaches, Counsel to the District Councils Association (Eyre & Spottiswoode); *The Citizen of India*, by W. Lee-Warner, I.C.S. (Macmillan).

By the generosity of our Master the Library has been enriched with a copy of the splendid reproduction of the Codex Vaticanus, published in 5 parts (1889-90) by Danesi of Florence,* a work of which the following extract from the latest edition of Scrivener's *Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament* (I. 119) deserves to be quoted:

"In this splendid edition the whole is beautifully exhibited in photograph: so that all students can now examine for themselves the readings and characteristics of this celebrated manuscript with all but the advantage of the examination of the original vellum itself; and gratitude is due from all textual scholars to the authorities of the Vatican."

We must not omit to add that copies of this great work have become extremely rare, owing to the fact that the larger number were not long ago destroyed by fire. The publishers on enquiry wrote as follows:—"I rimanenti esemplari dei 100 stampati de Vecchio e Nuovo Testamento andarono tutti distrutti in uno incendio del 1894. Mi duole quindi non potervi favorire, e resta inutile dirvi il prezzo. 14 Gennaio 1898."

JOHNIANA.

It is perhaps not so well known as it ought to be that the famous Diary of Samuel Pepys was first transcribed by a Johnian. Our readers will no doubt be interested to read the following series of notes and letters from *The Illustrated London News* for 1858. The Rev John Smith (B.A. 1822, M.A. 1836) was ordained Deacon in 1824 by the Bishop of London and Priest in 1825 by the Bishop of Norwich. He was Deputy Esquire Bedell of the University

* *Vetus Testamentum juxta Ixx Interpretum versionem e Codice omnium antiquissimo Graeco Vaticano 1209 phototypice repraesentatum auspice Leone XIII. Pont. Max. Curante Josepho Cozza-Luzi Abate Basiliano S. Rom. Ecclesiae Vicebibliothecario.* 4 Partes. Romae 1890.

Novum Testamentum e Codice Vaticano 1209 nativi Textus Graeci primo omnium phototypice repraesentatum auspice Leone XIII. Pont. Max. Curante Josepho Cozza-Luzi Abate Basiliano S. Rom. Ecclesiae Vicebibliothecario. Romae, 1889.

from 1821 to 1824. Curate of St Clements Eastcheap, London 1824, of Banham, Norfolk 1824—32, Rector of Pwlcrochan, Pembrokeshire 1832, and Rector of Baldock, Herts from 1832 until his death on March 3, 1870.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The President of the Camden Society, and the editor of "Pepys' Diary," was removed from among us on Saturday last. Lord Braybrooke was not a scholar, nor did he pretend to be one; but he was well read in English history, and told what he had to tell diffidently and not in many words. As Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge, he had as unrestricted access to Pepys' papers as any person, by the conditions of Pepys' will, can have access. It has been said that his Lordship actually discovered "Pepys' Diary;" but this, we believe, is a mistake. The "Diary" is written in shorthand, was deciphered by a clergyman of the name of Smith, and in the year 1825 was first given to the world, in two volumes quarto, edited by Lord Braybrooke. No book dug from the dusty shelves of any collection, after more than a century of neglect, can be compared in importance with "Pepys' Diary." Lord Braybrooke, it is clear, was not at all aware of the treasure his position enabled him to give the public. He was afraid of what he had, and was a little afraid to the very last. In the first edition he cut Mr. Pepys to the quick; to the second edition he did little or nothing; to the third edition he did a great deal—he restored passages which he had cut from his author without any kind of judgment; and when a fourth edition was asked for he called in to his aid more than one person able and willing to assist him. This fourth edition is a well-edited work, and in its full-sized octavo shape a handsome-looking book. Still, we have not the *whole* of Pepys;—and why not? Lord Braybrooke was squeamish. There are suppressed passages current in learned societies that merit publication as Pepys had set them—not separately. The inner thoughts of man as they relate to himself were never so anatomically laid bare as they are by Pepys in that invaluable Diary which the late Lord Braybrooke was the first to give, though imperfectly, to the public.
[20 March 1858].

The admirers of Pepys will thank us for the following letter :—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS)

I have seen the remarks on "Pepys' Diary" in the "Table Talk on Literature" in your Number for March 20, and, as it may be interesting to your readers to be made acquainted with some facts respecting it, I may be permitted to say that the existence of the "Diary" in its present *legible* state is owing to my sole exertions. In the spring of 1819 I engaged with the late Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge (I then being an Undergraduate of St John's), to decipher the whole of the "Diary" from the six closely-written volumes of the original short-hand MSS, little thinking how difficult, how laborious, and how unprofitable a task I had undertaken. The distinguished stenographer, the late William Brodie Gurney, to whom I showed the MS at the outset, positively assured me that neither I nor any other man would ever be able to decipher it; and two other eminent professors of the art confirmed his opinion. I persevered, nevertheless; and in April, 1822, I completed the deciphering of the whole "Diary," having worked for nearly three years at it, usually for twelve and fourteen hours a day, with frequent wakeful nights. The MS extended to 3102 quarto pages of short-hand, which furnished 9325 quarto pages in long-hand, and embraced 314 different short-hand characters, comprising 391 words and letters which all had to be kept continually in mind, whilst the head, the eye, and the hand of the decipherer were all engaged on the MS. Much of it was in minute characters, greatly faded, and inscribed on almost transparent paper—very trying and injurious indeed to the visual organs. With the editing of the work I had nothing to do, that being undertaken by Lord Braybrooke, at the request of his brother, then Master of Magdalene.

I may add that in 1836 I deciphered another Diary, written in short hand by Mr Pepys, and deposited in the Bodleian Library, with many other valuable papers which had belonged to him. It comprised, *inter alia*, "A Narrative of his Voyage to Tangier" with the Earl of Dartmouth in 1863; and, possessing much interest, it was published in two volumes, 8vo, 1841, by Mr Richard Bentley, of New Burlington Street, for whom I undertook to decipher it, and who behaved most honourably and handsomely to me in the matter. *Palmam qui meruit ferat*. With the editing of these volumes I had no concern.

I have prepared a History of the Diary, which may one day see the light, as a sequel to the "Curiosities of Literature," and "The Calamities of Authors."

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours faithfully,

Baldock Rectory, 23 March, 1858.

JOHN SMITH.

We have heard the late Dr Bliss confirm Mr Smith's statement. We remember to have pressed both on the late Mr Colburn, the publisher, and on the late Lord Braybrooke, the necessity of adding Pepys' "Tangier Diary" to the earlier diary of the same entertaining writer. But economic views on the part of Mr Colburn, and a fair share of idleness on the part of Lord Braybrooke, stifled our recommendation, and the "Tangier Diary" is now only to be read in its cut-up and scattered shape in the two volumes referred to by Mr Smith.

[27 March 1858].

Our readers will thank us for eliciting the following letter:—

Sir,—having read Mr Smith's letter in your last impression, I may mention that I have often heard the late Master of Magdalene relate that those to whom he showed Pepys' shorthand MS. agreed with the late Mr Gurney in the difficulty of deciphering it; but that they added, "Only give us a key and the difficulty is at an end." This desideratum was supplied for Mr Smith's advantage by the late Lord Grenville, who, after a little trouble and patience, forwarded a key and a page or two of the Diary transcribed, with a letter, to my father, now in my possession.

I must add that the whole profits of the publication were handed over by Lord Braybrooke to my father, for the benefit of the college at which Pepys was educated, and to which he bequeathed his celebrated library. These were invested, and the interest has ever since been annually distributed in assisting meritorious undergraduates during their college career, many of whom are living, and will testify to the advantages which they have derived from the "Pepysian Benefaction."

I am your obedient servant,

Lowndes-street, March 30, 1858.

RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE.

We had heard before of the Lord Grenville's key to Pepys. What does Mr Smith say?

[10 April 1858].

The skilful scholar to whose knowledge we are indebted for Pepys (a great obligation) has thus replied to the letter of a former and well-skilled Correspondent:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I have read Mr Ralph Neville Grenville's letter in your Number of the 10th inst., and in reply to your query, "What does Mr Smith say?" I beg to remark how far I was furnished with a key, and with what degree of truth it could be said that, by reason of any such key, "the difficulty" of deciphering the MS. "was at an end," will appear from a consideration of the following observations, and of my previous letter to you, *the facts of which speak for themselves*. It is quite true that the deciphering of the MS. was attempted by the late Lord Grenville, who succeeded in making out, but imperfectly, a few passages. I had an interview with his Lordship, whose noble countenance beamed with delight as I deciphered to him from the original MS. the passages in full. Having received some hints from his

Lordship, and such information regarding the cipher as he was able to afford, I proceeded with my arduous labours on the whole Diary, finding fresh difficulties almost daily, the cipher being varied by Mr Pepys whenever he wished to be more secret than usual; and, in resolving those difficulties Lord Grenville's key, as it is called, afforded me no assistance.

In my former letter I made no remarks with regard to the appropriation of "the whole profits of the publication," the copyrights of which, it was stated in the *Times* (May 28th, 1857), cost Mr Colburn £2200. But, as Mr Ralph Neville Grenville has mentioned this matter, I may be permitted to add that all I ever received for deciphering this extensive work, occupying three years' time, was £200 from his father. However, I must not forget that I have also the gratification not only of having been the means of affording valuable historical information and intense amusement to multitudes of readers wherever the English language is spoken, but that, likewise, numerous "meritorious undergraduates" of Magdalene College, Cambridge, will, throughout all time, receive pecuniary benefits derived from my labours as the decipherer of "Pepys' Diary," brought into its *legible* state by my sole exertions.

Had not the credit which justly belongs to me been erroneously transferred to another, I should not have troubled you with these communications.—I have the honour to be yours faithfully,

Baldock Rectory, Herts, April 13, 1858.

JOHN SMITH.

Lord Braybrooke was not the most liberal paymaster; nor, to *our* thinking, has Mr Smith (the real revealer of Pepys) been well used.

[17 April 1858].

Pepys again (can we know too much of Pepys?), and once more to the point. Our readers will thank us for our Pepsian papers:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

86, Lowndes-street, April, 1858.

Sir,—The inclosed is a copy of Lord Grenville's letter to the late Master of Magdalene to which I alluded.

Your obedient servant,

RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE.

LORD GRENVILLE TO THE HON AND REV GEORGE NEVILLE.

Dropmore, Aug. 21, 1818.

My Dear George,—When my brother quitted us for the Isle of Wight he left with me a MS. volume which you had put into his hands. I have a little smattering of the art of deciphering, and I was desirous to try my hand on this MS., which, if it could be made out, would, I was aware, on many accounts be extremely interesting; and would just now, if it could be published, form an excellent accompaniment to Evelyn's delightful Diary. I am glad to say that I have succeeded to the utmost of my expectations, or rather much beyond them.

The character employed is a shorthand, not very different in principle from those in use now, or at least those which were in use when, as a law student, I practised shorthand. The writing is for the most part alphabetical (divided into words, which gives infinite facility for deciphering), but generally leaving out the vowels, and there is a large collection of arbitrary signs for terminations, particles, and words of very frequent occurrence, and some, though not near so numerous, for longer and less frequent words. The alphabet I have entirely mastered; the second class of signs I have so in a great measure, and a considerable proportion, though not nearly the whole, of the third, which, from the less frequency of its occurrence, is, of course, the more difficult to the decipherer.

But, as it is, I could already furnish you with a transcript of the first three or four pages, with a few hiatuses, and those easily supplied (or, at least, for the most part so) by conjecture, which I have no doubt a farther progress in the MS. would soon turn into certainty. But, having got so far as to make the task (I am confident) quite easy to any person who would set himself

sturdily to it, I am unwilling to go further, because I have done all that is really useful, and I find the poring over these minute characters, though amusing enough, does no good to my eyes.

What I would recommend is, that on your return to Cambridge, which under the circumstances of this year must, I suppose, be in October, you should lose no time in finding out some man who for the lucre of gain will sacrifice a few months to the labour of making a complete transcript of the whole, for which purpose I would furnish you with my alphabet and lists of arbitrary signs, and also with the transcript of the first three or four pages, and of some other passages taken casually here and there in the volume. I must not, I believe, see him to give him verbal instructions how to proceed further in deciphering the arbitrary marks, because it might not be right that he should know the MS. to have been in my possession. But any man of ordinary talent would, I am certain, by these helps master the whole in the course of a week or ten days of steady application, provided his eyes are young and strong, and that he is willing to work them a little.

I hope there is no restraint that would prevent you from publishing the whole when thus transcribed, and I am anxious that you should lose no time in setting about it, because it will be much best done under your own inspection this year, when you must of necessity be so much on the spot. If published, there is no doubt that the work would amply repay the expense of the transcript, for which I suppose you will make a specific bargain beforehand, after a few days' experience shall have enabled your decipherer to judge of the nature of the work.

But if publication be impossible it would still be a great matter to have such a transcript in the college library, and I would willingly bear my share in the cost of such a work, to which I am persuaded others would also readily contribute, and which, indeed, need not be large, as I can safely pronounce, judging by the little trouble which I have found in doing the most difficult part of the business. Let me know where and when I shall send the book and the alphabet, &c. If you could prevail upon yourself and Lady Charlotte to find this place on your road between Wales and Cambridge, that would be the best of all.

If no one else can or will undertake it, a professed shorthand-writer would dispatch your volume in a week; but I should in your place prefer a Cambridge man, to work under your eye. Ever yours,
G.

We have other letters on this subject; but must defer for the present any further reference to them. What does Mr Smith say?

[24 April 1858].

Last week, when printing the valuable communications which the much-liked name of Grenville has communicated to this column of our Paper, we added that we should like to hear what the Rev John Smith had to say in reply to our own observations and to Lord Grenville's letter. Mr Smith thus replies:—

(*To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)

Sir,—I have read the copy of Lord Grenville's letter in your Number of the 24th instant; and, in reply to your query, "What does Mr Smith say?" I need only refer to my two former letters to you, as a sufficient answer to his Lordship's observations. It is very easy, even without intending it, to undervalue and disparage the labour and skill of others; and he who really deciphered *the whole* of the Diary only knows the labour and difficulty with which it was accomplished.

In taking leave of this subject, I beg you to accept my best thanks for the courtesy you have shown me, as a fellow-labourer in the field of literature; and I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SMITH.

Baldock Rectory, Herts,
April 27th, 1858.

To this letter (and as we are pledged to a reply) we state our conviction that what Lord Grenville attempted to decipher (then rich and well-known, and would have deciphered had he been poorer) the Rev John Smith, now of Baldock Rectory, Herts, but then young and unknown, deciphered with a skill so admirable, and an industry so perseveringly successful, that but for the present Rector of Baldock, in Herts, Sir Walter Scott could never have enjoyed (and did he not enjoy them?) those two large-sized quartos, in matter cut down through an unnecessary fear by the late Lord Braybrooke. Pepys has been enjoyed by millions of readers; but the Rector of Baldock has had the hard measure allotted to him (we confine ourselves to Pepys) which Rushworth (to whom Mr Carlyle gives no hard names) had allotted to him even in his less sympathising generation.

[1 May 1858.]

Dean Merivale, the historian of the Roman Empire, is one of the old Harrovians we have reason to be proud of. He was as distinguished in the cricket fields below the Hill as he has been since in the fields of literature. In his presentation copy to the Vaughan Library of his History, he has written an inscription that he gave this work to his *alma mater*, where he had read through Gibbon and learnt Lucan by heart. This for a boy who always found time to play in the school cricket and football elevens was not so bad. Of course none of the Sixth Form boys had any doubt about the matter—they too (like any boys in the Fourth) accepted without question the statement of one who had such an excellent athletic record: not so our chief. The Dean of Ely was breakfasting with Dr Butler, and so were several Sixth Form boys. "Have you really learnt the whole of Lucan by heart?" asked our host. The historian replied with a 'Dean-like' blush that perhaps he had not learnt the last fifty lines of *Pharsalia*.

[*Old Harrow Days*, by J. G. C. Minchin, p. 125.]

Dean Merivale (B.A. St John's, 1830) was in the cricket and football elevens at Harrow in 1824. *Ibid.* p. 181.

The Rev F. J. Eld, Rector of Polstead, Suffolk, has kindly furnished the following extracts from the Parish Register of that parish.

It is worth noting that at Polstead the original paper register is still in existence, as well as the parchment transcript. There are only two or three others, if so many in Suffolk, there is one in Warwickshire and one in Worcestershire, and then very commonly there is no parchment transcript with them. In the parchment transcript at Polstead, which begins in 1558, the paper register is styled "chartaceus prototypus."

1549 et undecimo Julij.

Joannes Grenewood Magister artium et nuper Sodalis ac thesaurarius Collegii Divi Joannis Cantibrigiae, Nunc Pastor parochialis Ecclesiae de Polsted duxit uxorem Joannam Lungley filiam Thomae lungley de Nusted (et eiusdem parochiae vndecimo die Julij Anno Do. 1549.)

The words enclosed in brackets are on a strip of paper that has been pasted on, apparently long ago, possibly at the time of entry. This entry and one other lower down on the same page are printed and are in Latin: the rest of the entries are in English, and in the court hand of the period.

Nusted is a Manor in the parish of Polsted: the house is now (1898) divided into two cottages. It is mentioned in the will of Alfred, Birch's *Cartularium Saxonum*, No. 1289, where it is spelt 'nnustede': Thorpe (*Diplomat. Ang. Sax.*) dates this will 'circa 972,' but it is probably later, as Alfred's husband, Brightnorth, was alive till the battle of Maldon in 991. The Manor belonged to Thomas Spring, the rich clothier of Lavenham, who died in 1528, and to his son, Sir J. Spring: before the end of the century it had become the property of the Brond family, and their heir still holds it.]

Anno domini 1551, february.

Elizabeth Grenewod filia Joannis Grenewod et Joannae vxoris eius baptizata est 22 do. die februaryi.

Anno domini 1553.

Gulihelmus Grenewod filius Joannis Grenewod et Joannae vxoris baptizatus fuit 22 do. die Januarij.

1562.

John grenewood the soone of maister John grenewood and Jone hys wyfe was baptysed the fyrst day of November (this is an insertion in the register.)

Anno Domini 1565, November.

Jemys the soone of Maister John grenewoode and Jone his wife was baptysed the xvij Day of november.

Anno domini 1551, february.

Sepulta fuit 21 mo. die februaryi Joanna filia Johannis Grenewod et Joannae vxoris eius.

An. Do. 1570.

Magister Grenwoode rector huius ecclesiae sepellebatur 30 decembris.

The following names and dates of institutions are taken from Davy's Suffolk Collections (*Brit. Mus. M.S. Plut. clxxvi. F.*; 19078).

17 July 1548: John Grenewode M.A., on presentation of Sir W. Waldegrave.

10 July 1554: John Cotton, on presentation of the assigns of Sir W. Waldegrave.

9 May 1571: Gervase Smith, on presentation of Sir W. Waldegrave.

Mr Grenewode seems to have been ejected from 1554 to 1559 or 1560. Entries in his handwriting (or printing) continue from 1540 to 23 March 1553. This entry has been marked off by a later hand and assigned to 1554, with an explanatory note that "Hetherto in the supputation of years the wryters have not folowed the maner of our Englyshe compte or rekenynge."

No entry at all till 1554, though in the Marriages a space, and in the Baptisms a whole page is left blank.

A new handwriting appears first on 3 April 1555, and continues till 8 October 1559. Possibly this may be the writing of Mr Cotton.

Mr Grenewode's writing appears again on 29 December 1559, and continues on, more or less, till near the time of his death in 1570. Mr Grenewode, being a married priest, would of course be ejected under Queen Mary; when Elizabeth became Queen, and when affairs had settled down, he may have resumed his former position as Rector without being instituted anew, hence the absence of any record of a formal deed of institution.

To these notes of Mr Eld's may be added the following from other sources,

John Greenwood was elected and admitted a Fellow of the College 28 March 1547. He was succeeded in his Fellowship (Halytreholme) by Thomas Kechen, admitted 4 July 1549.

John Greenwood compounded for First Fruits as Chantry Priest of Orford, St Mary, Suffolk, 3 May 1546, and as Rector of Polstead 7 July 1548.

One John Greenwood compounded for First Fruits as Rector of Little Cornard, Suffolk, 31 July 1562. Richard Thornell, his successor there, compounded 5 April 1571. John Greenwood compounded as Rector of Walpole St Peter, Norfolk, 7 February 1565-6, Michael Culperte his successor there, compounded 12 February 1573-4. The dates of the successions make it probable that the Rector of Polstead held these benefices in addition.

The Editors of the *Eagle* will be grateful for similar extracts from Parish Registers relating to members of the College.

Mr R. J. Walker (son of the High Master of St Paul's School) has issued a little volume containing a translation of the Seven Penitential Psalms into Latin elegiacs. To this is prefixed the following *Epistola Dedicatoria*:

Optimo et Doctissimo Viro, Joseph Hirst Lupton D.D., Submagistra Scholae Paulinae olim a Coletto fundatae in Honorem JESU IN PURGICIA et

BEATÆ MATRIS MARIAE (quorum in Honorem haec Carmina et ipse condo),
qualecunque hoc Opusculi a Scriptore humiliter dedicatur.

Tu mihi praeceptor puero carusque magister,
Tu me nunc etiam docte docere virum,
Accipe de sacris quae verti carmina chartis,
Carmina praecipuo jure dicanda tibi.
Per te quippe patet sancti pia vita Coleti
(Ingenio plenum, plenum opus officio),
Qui jussa ipse suae dedit haec servanda juventae,
Jussa dedit, dextrâ scripsit et ipse suâ.
“Vadite” ait “bini: bini procedite pompis,
Et septem psalmos dicite voce piâ.
Dicite, neu cantate: procul sonus esto canentum:
Tunc septem psalmis addite rite preces.”
Nunc plateis passim psalmi tacuere: Coleti
Irrita (si bona sunt irrita) verba cadunt.
Ipsi non possunt psalmi siluisse silentes:
Scilicet in multo nunc quoque corde sonant.
Namque vigent vel adhuc divini carmina vatis,
Et cedunt arti scripta profana sacrae.
Haec equidem volui dare carmina versa Latine,
Quo majus nemo vertere posset opus.
Versibus indulge: mitis mihi corrige mendas:
Sæpius auctorem plurima menda latet.
Hoc modo ne quæras, cur tentem scribere versus:
Id, versus qui non scripsit, amice, roget.

We take the following verses (by one of our own Contributors) from *The Kingston News* of Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

TO RUDYARD KIPLING.

(A Colonial Impression.)

Since you took the world, a stripling, we have marvelled, Rudyard Kipling,

At your facile versatility, your gifts and genius.

But we folk across the seas would request you, if you please,

To be cleaner-tongued in future, if you want to sing of us.

We all take it very kind that you find us to your mind,

That you tell the British public, we are men and Britons too,

That you try to emphasize that beneath all sorts of skies,

Lost in bush or veld or prairie to our home our hearts are true.

And we native-born as well, find blood tingle, bosom swell,

As we read the strains that bind us to our kin beyond the foam,

And our spirits seek the shore, whence the ships our fathers bore

To our Northern land of sunshine and our Southern seagirt home.

But when page and page by turns, 'tis another flush that burns

As we read of manhood's foulness, and of womanhood of shame,

When we find old England's praise, sandwiched in with filthy phrase,

Dirty rhyme and nasty story—is it gratitude you claim?

There are sins enough and more, to our tale on sea and shore,

Which we know as well as you do, which we do not care to brag,

And we have a private notion, that on neither side the Ocean,

Lust and greed have special lustre to impart to England's flag.

We shall reckon it a favour if your future volumes savour,

Less gratuitously nakedly of slime and grime and crime;

Life perhaps is not all flowery, but the Dockyards and the Bowery,

Don't exhaust its every aspect—it has other themes for rhyme.

You, whenever so you please, have the gift to span the seas,
 And to link us to our Motherland, and link that land to us;
 There's a work that none can do half so splendidly as you—
 If you but remember cleanness is a test of genius.

QUIS TERRITIOR?

The following verses from a Bedfordshire paper are from the pen of an old Contributor to the *Eagle*.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

"The Challenge," By Water-Seer.

Father Cam on his throne was presiding,
 By the side of fair Granta his Queen,
 And, each an "arundo" bestriding,
 The river-gods round him were seen;
 And hither and thither his Naiads
 Were wading knee-deep through the mud,
 Having more the appearance of Hyads,
 For their tears put the river in flood.

"We are met," said the President gravely,
 "Our annual challenge to send;
 Hitherto we have borne ourselves bravely,
 But Fortune has not been our friend."
 Up jumped a pert youth, "My advice is
 The boat-racing business to drop.
 Father Cam, you're no match for the Isis,
 So you'd better at once shut up shop."

Then arose an inordinate Babel—
 Shrill hisses, loud cheers, and deep groans,
 Till at length Father Camus was able
 To speak with authority's tones—
 "Ye gods and ye goddesses, hear me,
 While my weeds and 'arundines' grow,
 While I've subjects to row and to steer me,
 With Isis I'm ready to row.

For he may a hero be reckoned
 Who, though he has suffered defeat,
 Though he comes in repeatedly second,
 Yet never will own that he's beat.
 So here goes the challenge—good luck to it!"
 The meeting adjourned with three cheers
 For the Cam, who so pluckily "stuck to it."
 May he wipe off one year of arrears!

"VATES AQUATICUS."

MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATION, MICHAELMAS TERM 1897.

3rd Year.

1st Class.
 Hudson

Boy
 Watkin
 Franklin }
 Patuck }
 Corbett }
 Pal }
 Bell }

2nd Year.

2nd Class.
 *

3rd Year.

3rd Class.

Casson
 Robinson, M.H. }
 Balak Ram }
 Havelock }
 Lockton }
 2nd Class.
 Harding
 Beechey

2nd Class.

Foster

Sodáh

Camell }

Walton }

3rd Class.

Chambers

Faulks

2nd Class.

Field

—

Clements

Ghosh }

Sills }

Cradock }

Kirk*

ALLD. THE EXAMINATION.

Prytherch

RECOMMENDED FOR THE HERSCHEL PRIZE.

Hudson

* Second Year men who have obtained a First Class in the College Examination in June 1897 have been excused this Examination.

INTER-COLLEGIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1st Class.

Winfield

2nd Class.

Jinārajadāsa

3rd Class.

Russell

4th Class.

Babington

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Lent Races were rowed on February 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th.

The crews were as follow :

<i>First Boat.</i>		st. lb.	<i>Second Boat.</i>		st. lb.
1	M. H. Robinson (<i>bow</i>) ..	9 5	1	G. A. Ticehurst (<i>bow</i>)	10 7
2	P. B. Haigh	9 9	2	H. W. Bethell	10 5
3	A. W. Poole	10 9	3	F. A. G. Jeans	10 13
4	K. C. Browning	11 13	4	W. P. G. McCormick	11 13
5	A. S. Roscamp	12 2	5	F. Fletcher	13 8
6	H. Hardwick-Smith	13 5	6	K. S. R. Hayter	11 11
7	J. B. Irving	11 2½	7	A. E. Bevan	11 7
	W. M. Royds (<i>stroke</i>) ..	10 13		M. B. Briggs (<i>stroke</i>)	9 7
	C. Jinarajadasa (<i>cox</i>)	7 3		E. H. Vigers (<i>cox</i>)	8 6

First Night. The First Boat were caught by First Trinity I. at Ditton.

The Second Boat caught Pembroke at Ditton.

Second Night. The First Boat again fell to Trinity Hall, just after Ditton.

The Second Boat caught Jesus II. in the Plough Reach.

Third Night. The First Boat were caught by Caius I. in the Long Reach.

The Second Boat made a plucky attempt to catch Caius II., and got within a quarter of a length after the Railway Bridge, but failed to bump.

Fourth Night. The First Boat rowed over.

The Second Boat was caught by First Trinity III. in the Long Reach, being within half a length of Caius II. at the time.

The First Boat is certainly the most disappointing that the Club has turned out for some years. They were light in the bows, and had strong head winds to contend against, but there excuse for them ends. In practice they were variable, but on the two days before the races began they rowed extremely well, and equalled the times of last year's crew that went Head. In the races they never rowed decently after the first 100 yards, time and swing were then utterly disregarded, and miserable failure was the natural result.

The Second Boat gave a much better exhibition both of pluck and of rowing, and they deserved a better fate than befell them on the last night.

Characters of the crews :

First Boat.

Stroke—Has good body form, but needs more life and elasticity, especially about the recovery.

Seven—Performed very fairly in practice at a slow stroke, but when rowing was apt to get short and late. In the races these faults were very conspicuous, and the failure of the boat was largely due to his unsuitability for his position in the crew.

Six—Improved a good deal, but has yet to learn to sit up and to grip the water at once, the latter a fatal fault in one of his weight.

Five—Seems to have irrevocably acquired a thoroughly bad style.

Four—Painstaking and a hard worker, with an unfortunate tendency to stop swinging at intervals.

Three—Works well, but misses the beginning through rushing forward, and has a terribly cramped finish.

Two—A very hard worker for his weight. Should swing more and wriggle less.

Bow—Neat and does his fair share of work, but rushes badly at times.

Cox—Did not steer as well as he ought to have done. He has yet to learn how to "wash off," and that there are bays in the Plough Reach.

Second Boat.

Stroke—Is possessed of any amount of pluck, and manages to row lively and long with an entire absence of style.

Seven—Short in swing, but kept good time and rowed hard.

Six—Must learn to use his arms less and swing his body more. Backed stroke up well.

Five—Promises well, but at present is very stiff, and his weight is not adequately represented in his work.

Four—Seems incapable of swinging his body forward, and so has to trust entirely to arm work. Has tried very hard to improve.

Three—Rowed hard in a clumsy way. Must learn to feather, and control his swing forward.

Five—Rowed very hard, and improved more than anybody in the boat, except, perhaps,

Boat—Who rowed both hard and neatly.

Cox—Steered fairly well, but should follow the banks less.

At a General Meeting of the Lady Margaret Boat Club held in the Reading Room on the evening of February 15th, the question of acquiring a site and building a new Boat House was discussed.

Mr Bushe-Fox, the President, who was in the chair, pointed out that the question was a pressing one, and might become urgent, as it seemed probable that the Boat Club might be compelled to leave their present quarters.

Mr Scott gave the result of some enquiries as to the value of the land by the river side, stating that it seemed possible that the Club could acquire a site near the Jesus Boat House, the price of land there being £2 per foot frontage to the river with a depth of 100 feet.

The ground on which the Jesus Boat House stands had a frontage of 140 feet, and the Pembroke frontage was 135 feet.

Land in this part of the river could be acquired at once. Sites higher up the river, owing to the existence of leases, could not be acquired for a year or two, and would cost more.

Mr Scott stated that, from what he could learn as to the cost of the Boat Houses of other clubs, the cost of acquiring a site and building a Boat House would be about £2500.

Mr Scott concluded by moving, "That an appeal be made to Members of the College to raise a fund for the purpose of acquiring a site and building a Boat House thereon." Mr H. E. H. Oakeley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Barlow then moved, "That a Committee for the purpose of raising the Boat House Fund be appointed, and that it consist of the Committee of the L.M.B.C. and Mr Scott, with power to add to their number." Mr E. Davidson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A Concert was given by the officers of the L.M.B.C. to the Crews in training for the Lents on February 12th. The thanks of the Boat Club are due to a member of the Italian Opera and to a gentleman from Devonshire, who were kind enough to contribute items which added considerably to the programme; and to Mr Scott, who took the chair. Mr Briggs' speech was the sensation of the evening, and Mr Tudor Owen showed that long practice at the Union had developed a remarkable dramatic talent.

Subjoined is the programme, which excited much admiration :

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

Boats out at 8.15.

ORDER OF GOING IN.

- BOW. PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "*The Musical Box*"
2. SONG..... "*Anchored*"M. Watson
The Cordwainer,
3. SONG..... "*To-morrow will be Friday*"Molloy
Signor Herculio Duardo (*from the Italian Opera*).
4. CORNET & VIOLIN DUET.. "*Fiddle and I*"
Texas and O'Kelly (Limited).
5. SONG..... "*It's a great big shame*"Le Brunn
The Scotch Bun.
6. ORATION
"The rising light of the Union" (*see "Cantab" passim*).
7. THE WORM will give his celebrated turn
8. PSALM, by David
9. COACH HORN SOLO
The London Welsh.
10. SONG..... "*Mary*"
The 1st Captain of the Lady Margaret Additional Lent Boat.
11. DITTY....., "*Killaloe*"
The Hedge-Pig.
12. "No SIDE," by the Referee.....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

N.B. This programme is subject to alterations and Repairs.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—A. R. Ingram. *Hon. Sec.*—F. N. Skene.

A match was played against Lincoln College, Oxford, and resulted in a win for the College by 2 goals 1 try to 1 try.

A "Rugger" XI. were beaten by the "Soccer" by 4 goals to 2 goals.

Six nines were drawn, O. L. Scarborough's team, consisting of seven men who have played for the team, winning easily.

We heartily congratulate P. G. Jacob on gaining his International Cap.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Only four matches have been played this term, three 1st XI. and one 2nd XI.

v. Christ's	Lost ..	0—7
v. Old Salopians	Lost ..	2—7
v. St Mary's Hospital, London ..	Won ..	7—1

2nd XI.

v. Fitzwilliam Hall	Won ..	10—0
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The St Mary's match was played on a very heavy ground, but the team combined very well under the circumstances, and scored 3 goals in the first half and 4 in the second. In the evening St. Mary's were entertained at dinner.

The "Sixes" were played off between February 1st and 14th, and were won by the following six: C. S. P. Franklin, J. J. P. Kent, T. B. Sills, F. N. Skene, O. V. Payne, H. F. Bloom.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—S. C. Moseley. *Hon. Sec.*—F. N. Skene.

J. S. White ran second in the Three Miles Handicap in the University Handicaps.

E. H. Crispin ran first in the Three Miles in the Strangers' Race at the Emmanuel Sports.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held in the Reading Room on the evening of Wednesday, March 2, the following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Captain*, A. R. Ingram; *Honorary Secretary*, J. D. Cradock; *Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Committee*, A. C. Chapple, A. C. Ingram, F. S. May.

FIVES CLUB.

Arrangements have been made so that the Club has the use of one of the University Courts, Park Street, for one hour daily, at a reduced rate.

The following matches have been played:

Feb. 1, v. Sidney, on Eton Courts (lost),

Feb. 11, v. Sidney, on Rugby Courts (won)

(after this match A. R. Ingram and C. Kingdon were awarded their colours),

Feb. 23, v. Bedford Modern School, at Bedford (won).

The team were severely handicapped by the absence of A. R. Ingram, but, after 16 games, won by 15 points. After this match C. B. Bryan received his colours.

The following matches have been arranged :

March 5, v. Bedford Modern School.

April 6, v. Merchant Taylors' School.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—R. H. Yapp.

Hon. Sec.—H. N. Burgess.

At the time of writing this report the fate of the Inter-Collegiate Cup is still undecided, as we have yet to meet Clare again. We were unfortunate in having to play a weak team against them last time, in consequence of which we lost rather badly. With this exception we have been successful in College matches.

Colours have been awarded to W. H. Allen, G. F. S. Atkinson, E. F. D. Bloom, E. F. Carliell, J. L. Moore, and W. P. D. Pemberton.

Congratulations to B. M. Cook, A. W. Harvey, W. P. D. Pemberton, and R. H. Yapp on obtaining their 'Varsity 1st team colours; also to G. F. S. Atkinson on being awarded 2nd team 'Varsity colours.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—N. W. A. Edwards. *Librarian*—H. E. M. Oakeley. *Committee*—K. S. R. Hayter, M. Hornibrook, W. Greatorex, W. A. Rix, G. A. Ticehurst.

Practices has been held throughout the term on Thursday Evenings for the May Concert next term. The Chorus is numerous, and has plenty of excellent, though at present rather rough, material. Dr Sweeting is conducting, and the Chorus is improving rapidly. C. V. Stanford's *Phaudrig Croboore*, an Irish Cantata, has been selected as the piece to be performed.

Two Smoking Concerts have been held this term. The programmes were as follows:—

On Monday, February 7—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Minuet"*Sieeking*
W. GREATOREX.
- 2 SONG..... "Jessamy Town"*Roeckel*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 3 SONG..... "The Golden Vanity"*Old English*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 4 CORNET SOLO.... "Watchman's Song"*Grieg*
C. G. POTTER.
- 5 SONG..... "Strawberry Fair"*Songs of the West*
O. V. PAYNE.
- 6 COMIC SONG "Ding Dong" (from 'New Mephisto')*H. Ingram*
A. W. BURKE-PEEL (Fitzwilliam Hall).

PART II.

- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO., "La Chasse" *Pauer*
R. J. COLE.
- 8 SONG..... "The Tar's Farewell" *S. Adams*
H. E. H. OAKELEY.
- 9 'CELLO SOLO..... "Cavatina" *Squire*
J. YOUNG (Christ's).
- 10 SONG..... "The Devout Lover" *Maud Valerie White*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 11 SONG..... "The Monks of Old"
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 12 COMIC SONG "Her Papa and her Mamma never knew" *A. Lawrence*
A. W. BURKE-PEEL (Fitzwilliam Hall).

Chairman—DR DONALD MACALISTER.

On Monday, February 28th—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET., "Festal March" *E. T. Sweeting*
DR SWEETING AND W. GREATORIX.
- 2 SONG..... "My Love's an Arbutus" *C. V. Stanford*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 3 SONG..... "The Storm Fiend" *J. L. Roedel*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 4 COACH HORN GALOP..... *Koenig*
C. G. POTTER.
- 5 COMIC SONG
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).

PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE SOLO., "Scherzo in B-flat Minor" *Chopin*
DR SWEETING.
- 7 PLANTATION SONG., "I'm off to Charlestown"
P. H. BOWN.
- 8 SONG..... "The Miller" *Collingwood Banks*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 9 SONG..... "The Garonne" *Stephen Adams*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 10 COMIC SONG
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).

Chairman—MR MARR.

CHESS CLUB.

The Chess Club has played three matches this term.

On January 29 we played the Conservative Chess Club ten boards, and won by six games to two, there being two draws.

On February 12 we played Caius College ten boards. On the first five boards we lost three games and drew two; on the bottom five we won every game, so that we won the match.

On February 28 our second team played the Conservative second team, and won by five games to one.

In the Tournament, which was commenced in October, the first prize was won by J. R. Corbett, and the second by E. L. Watkin.

A Handicap Tournament was begun this term with ten entries.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. L. Pass. *Vice-President*—W. H. Winch. *Treasurer*—P. L. Babington. *Hon. Sec.*—D. Linney. *Committee*—T. A. Moxon, H. M. Adler.

The Debates during the Term have been as follows:

Jan. 22—"That this House approves of outdoor sport on Sundays." Proposed by P. L. Babington, opposed by A. F. Russell. Result—For 9, against 10.

Jan. 29—"That it is the duty of every thoughtful man to abstain from intoxicating drinks." Proposed by W. Browne, opposed by T. A. Moxon. For 6, against 12.

Feb. 5—"That this House would approve of the partition of China." Proposed by E. H. Vigers, opposed by H. M. Adler. For 4, against 10.

Feb. 12—"That, in the opinion of this House, the man of ideas is of more service to humanity than the man of actions." Proposed by J. E. Purvis, opposed by W. H. Winch. For 9, against 6.

Feb. 26—"That political stability would be secured by the spread of higher education in India." Proposed by B. C. Ghosh, opposed by C. Elsee. H. H. F. Hyndman (Trinity) spoke third. For 7, against 9.

March 5—"That, in the opinion of this House, this University should be turned into a Limited Liability Company." Proposed by H. L. Pass, opposed by R. A. Chadwick.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—S. Belshaw. *Ex-President*—T. H. Hennessy. *Hon. Treas.*—E. H. Vigers. *Hon. Sec.*—T. A. Moxon. *Committee*—J. D. Coe and W. L. Walker.

The following has been the programme for this term :

Jan. 21. In the rooms of J. D. Coe, a paper was read by the Rev F. J. Foakes-Jackson on "The beginnings of Monastic Asceticism in the Church."

Jan. 28. In the rooms of H. P. V. Nunn, a paper was read by T. H. Hennessy on "The ancient inscriptions and their bearing on the History of Israel."

Feb. 4. In the rooms of W. Browne, a paper was read by the Rev Prof Mason on "Reading of Lessons."

Feb. 11. In the rooms of R. M. Woolley, a paper was read by the Rev T. C. Fitzpatrick on "St John and the Isle of Patmos."

Feb. 18. In the rooms of C. A. L. Senior, a paper was read by the Rev A. M. Knight on "Some historical grounds for the credibility of the Gospel narrative."

Feb. 25. In the rooms of E. H. Vigers, a paper was read by the Rev Dr Jessopp on "Our conflicting views."

Mar. 2. A Social Meeting was held in the Secretary's rooms.

The past term has been a very successful one for the Society. The papers read have been of exceptional interest, the attendance of members has been very large, and there are no vacancies in the Society.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Senior Missioner and his family and all connected with the College Mission, whether in the College or Walworth or elsewhere, have suffered a very sad and painful loss by the death of Mrs. Phillips. What she was to her husband and family is not for us to say. But successive generations of Johnians during the last 14 years have experienced and appreciated her kindness and hospitality whilst staying in Walworth. The respect and affection which was felt towards her in the Mission district was very plainly shown at her funeral on Saturday, January 22. There is little doubt that her efforts on behalf of the Mission overtaxed her strength and hastened her death.

W. T. Gibbings, W. M. Royds, and C. A. Senior have been elected representatives of the first year on the Mission Committee.

Mr. Green, one of the Junior Missioners, preached in the College Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday. The offertories on that day for the Mission amounted to £12 15s. 1d.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Committee: Rev F. Watson, D.D., Rev J. T. Ward, M.A., Rev H. T. E. Barlow, M.A., W. Fairlie Clarke, B.A., P. Greeves, B.A., J. D. Coe, J. E. Cheese, C. Elsee, T. H. Hennessy, A. R. Ingram, S. C. Moseley, J. W. Rob.

Lent Term, 1898—List of Addresses.

Jan	15th	Mr J. P. A. Bowers, Canon Missioner of Gloucester.
	" 22nd	Mr Barlow.
	" 29th	Mr J. F. Buxton, Vicar of St Giles', Cambridge.
Feb.	5th	Mr Caldecott.
	" 12th	Mr P. Green, Assistant Missioner at Walworth.
	" 19th	Mr W. F. Baily, Head of the Cambridge House, S. London,
	" 26th	Mr C. L. Acland, Vicar of All Saints', Cambridge.
Mar.	5th	Mr G. A. Weekes, Fellow and Dean of Sidney Sussex College,
	" 12th	Dr Watson,

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

The Eighth Annual Dinner will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, W., on *Wednesday, April 20*, at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. SIR FRANCIS S. POWELL, Bart., M.P., has kindly consented to preside. Tickets (price 8s. 6d., wine not included) may be obtained from ERNEST PRISCOTT, 76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W., or R. H. FORSTER, Members' Mansions, 36, Victoria Street, S.W.

THE LIBRARY.

* The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas 1897.

Donations.

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Easter Term,

1898.

THE AMATEUR ANTIQUARY.

IV.

"Phantom sound of blows descending, moan of an enemy massacred,
Phantom wail of women and children, multitudinous agonies."

Tennyson.



FROM the gateway of Cilurnum we ride away southward; for time presses, and this route is somewhat easier than the road which follows the course of the Wall over the great basalt hills to the west. At first we cross the fertile, undulating strip of land which lies between the river and the western slope of the valley; just beyond the suburbs a few tombs stand by the wayside, and then the road passes between fields and gardens, which nestle snugly in this sheltered basin; for to the south the valley is narrowed almost to a gorge, where the North Tyne chafes and frets his way over stubborn boulders and jutting ledges of rock, towards the wide haughs where he and his fellow river are presently to join their waters.

Soon the road takes a sharp turn to the right, and climbs to the neck which joins the great wooded hill of Warden to the higher ground of the north: a few minutes later we find ourselves at the brow of the

further slope, and make our survey of that portion of South Tynedale which lies below us—a great curve of the valley, embaying a pleasant nook of cultivated land, through which the road is to lead us. Close by the river's bank there is a low bluff, and then the ground rises gently towards the half circle of moorland hills, which shelter it from the biting winds of the north and east. In the centre of this natural theatre is a large camp and a straggling village; for the place is used as a sanatorium and has some strategic value as a supporting station. Westward from Cilurnum the Wall forms a great curve, and here is its focus; from this spot supports may in a short time reach Cilurnum, Procolitia, or Borcovicum; and even Hunnum and Aesica are not too far distant to send hither for assistance.

But there is nothing of such special interest as to detain us here: we ride past the southern rampart of the camp, and set our horses to the long slope, by which the road mounts to the higher levels of the moor. To beguile the monotony of the ascent, we tempt our friend the Decurion into conversation, and he is ready enough to regale us with all manner of strange histories, drawn from his own experience or from the traditions of the regiment.

There is no lack of excitement in some of his stories, as, for instance, when he relates how only three months ago Marcus and Quintus, the Prefect's sons, ran away from home to seek adventures up the North Tyne valley. Marcus and Quintus, we learn, are the real, though unofficial, commanders of the Second Asturians, and, notwithstanding the claims of one Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius etc., the complete autocrats of Cilurnum: in fact, there is scarcely a man in the fortress, civil or military, who is not ready to neglect his duties, if Marcus' bow requires mending, or leave private business undone, if Quintus demands a stock of pebbles for his sling.

The Decurion grows eloquent, as he describes the commotion which arose when the lads were missed, the fiery haste with which the Prefect and every available trooper rode northward, as soon as their trail was discovered, the grim silence or fierce oaths of the men, when they saw the small footprints suddenly surrounded by the marks of a hundred naked feet, and the awful havoc which they worked in the moorland stronghold, where they found the boys at last, standing, as they had stood through a long hour of terrible suspense, pale but defiant, while their captors quarrelled over their fate, the politic wishing to hold them to ransom, and the fiercer spirits, who had lost sons or brothers by the Roman arms, clamouring for cruelty and revenge.

"But we left them little time to decide," says our friend. "We made almost as clean a sweep of them as our men made of the crag village years ago."

This is an old story, which he himself had learnt from the lips of a veteran who took part in the ghastly deed. There was a certain clan, he tells us, that dwelt in a village on a craggy hill, and trusting in the security of their fortress, broke the Roman peace and raided the valley; but at dawn one morning came a stern, resistless column of Roman troops, who climbed steadily up the one practicable path to the village gate, burst through every obstruction, and then, spreading out into line, drove all before them till they came to the cliff at the further side, and looked down upon the awful heap of dead and dying that lay a hundred feet below.

The Decurion sees by our faces that the story is not altogether palatable, and brings out a pleasanter tale to remove the taste—a story of days yet more distant, when the Wall was slowly rising, and the neighbouring Otadenes were pressed to serve as labourers, and carry the stones from the quarries to the Wall; a touching story of an Otadene woman, who took her husband's place in the gang, and bore his burdens, when pain and

sickness had robbed him of his strength, till a brutal centurion would have lashed the weary sufferer back to work: but the woman shielded him with her own body, and the sight drove weakness from her husband's limbs, nerving him with the fierce strength of passion, as he leapt from the ground, and thrashed the bully with his own rod, while the rest of the soldiers looked on and laughed, as the cur howled for help or whined for mercy; and then a stern, quiet voice sounded behind the throng, making every man start back trembling, and open a passage for Hadrian himself.

The Decurion tells his tale with no attempt at word-painting, but we can picture the crisis of the little drama for ourselves—the soldiers standing stiffly at attention, and the bully picking himself up from the ground and glancing furtively at the Emperor's face, to see whether it be safe to attempt an explanation or lodge a complaint: Hadrian himself looks sternly round the ring of iron faces for a few moments of silence; the chastiser is already trembling with the reaction of weakness, and yet holds himself proudly, erect to face the death which he does not hope to escape; and the woman clings to his hand in despair, her sobs choking the plea for mercy which she strives to utter.

We can guess how the story ends, before more words are spoken: the bully is rebuked and punished, and the faithful couple are released from labour and rewarded by the Emperor's bounty. But we can go further than the tale, and see a pathos in it which is hidden from the narrator. It is a strange contrast, if the story be true; for we cannot doubt that the lord of thirty legions turns away with a sigh, envying the humble Otadene, who is poor, weak, ignorant, and beloved.

"Ah! Sabina!" we can almost hear him murmur, "you won me the purple,—and you take care I don't forget the fact—but I wonder whether you would ever interpose your august person to save me from a thrashing."

We wake from our revery to find ourselves riding down into a broad shallow basin of moorland; and yonder in front of us is Borcovicum, perched on a great hummock of rising ground between two higher basalt hills. The sun is almost touching the western heights, and the whole scene is flooded with golden radiance and thrown into high relief by the slanting rays. The southern half of the fortress slopes towards us; towers, temples, halls, granaries, and a hundred other closely packed buildings are picked out in glare and shadow. The broad slope, which falls away from the southern wall, is cut into terraces and dotted with suburban houses; but at either end, and fringing the level land below, are gardens and orchards, glorious with autumnal colours. The flanks of the great hills show the buff of withered grass, varied here and there by streaks and patches of green, where the moister spots still keep something of their summer dress; and there on the hill-tops we see the Wall once more, stretching from height to height, and never shirking the steepest slope, except in a few places, where it crosses a deep gap in the line of hills, and is drawn cunningly back to form a death-trap for the rash assailant.

We cross the rich level of newly-drained marsh, which lies below the town, and ride up the steep road to the southern entrance of the fort: the gateway is of much the same size and appearance as those which we have already seen at Cilurnum; and though a sentry is posted under either arch, there is free passage while the daylight lasts, and we enter the fortress by the broad street which runs steeply upward from the gate.

A few moments later we have reached the prae-torium, and are introducing ourselves to Quintus Verius Superstis, Prefect of the First Cohort of Tungrians and commandant of Borcovicum, and, after the manner of distinguished travellers, we take informal possession of him and his house. Verius is a small man of hardy appearance; his dark hair and beard are just tinged

with grey, and his eyes are quick and intelligent. He is a person of some importance too; for Borcovicum commands a difficult stretch of country, and the cohort which forms its garrison is a thousand strong; but notwithstanding the dignity of his position and the press of official business he gives us a hearty welcome. Visitors are rare at Borcovicum, and society is limited; Petronius, the commander at Vindolana, is a dull neighbour, and Verius' wife is not on the best of terms with the good lady of Marcellus at Procolitia. Even hunting grows monotonous after a time; and we are therefore doubly welcome, as being a new source of occupation.

Of our lodging and entertainment we need only state that, although the praetorium is necessarily somewhat cramped, we fare sumptuously and sleep well. Let us therefore turn the page of our diary, and pass on to the next morning; for at an early hour the energetic Verius is ready to show us the sights of Borcovicum.

The fortress covers a space of about five acres, and is closely packed with buildings. Our host, however, is an enthusiastic soldier, and it is to the purely military features of the place that he draws our particular attention. The walls are of the same height, and of almost the same strength, as the Great Wall itself, which is bonded into them at the two northernmost corners; and at certain commanding points square masonry towers are built against the inner face,—ballistaria Verius calls them, for on the high platform of each stands a powerful ballista.

This is a form of artillery which we are eager to examine, and accordingly Verius leads us up the ladder to the top of the tower at the north-east angle of the fort, whence we look down a steep slope into a marshy hollow below. The stout coverings of hide have already been removed from the machine; for our thoughtful entertainer has ordered out a ballista-team (if we may so describe it), and we are to see them at practice.

The weapon is something like a gigantic cross-bow ; a long beam is hinged near the centre to the top of a pivoted pedestal, and carries a heavy square frame of wood at the fore end. The propulsive force, however, is not derived from the spring of stubborn wood ; for the two arms of the bow are separate staves, and their power comes from great tourniquets of tightly-twisted ropes, which are fastened to the wooden frame. The upper surface of the beam is hollowed into a deep trough, along which slides a heavy block of iron, guided by flanges which move in long slots cut through the sides of the trough : either flange projects beyond the sides of the beam, and terminates in a ring or eyelet, to which are fastened the stout cords which connect the iron block with the arms of the bow ; and at the hinder end or butt of the beam is a winch, the cord of which is attached by a slip-hook to a ring at the end of the block. To the lower side of the beam, about midway between the butt and the centre, is hinged a spar or leg of wood, the lower end of which fits into various notches or sockets in the cone-shaped base of the pedestal, so that the main beam may be set at any angle that may be required. On either side of the weapon is a neat pile of round stone shot, each stone being between thirty and forty pounds in weight ; and near them is a tub of wet clay, the use of which perplexes us for a time.

Verius explains the mechanism, and then the ballista-drill begins. We fail to catch the exact terms of the various orders, since they are given with that semi-articulate abruptness which military convention demands ; but we can understand the process without them. Two men are stationed at the winch handles, and these wind back the iron block till the bow is fully strained ; then a stone is placed in the trough, touching the block ; the captain of the team adjusts his aim ; and since this is to be a long range shot, the butt is lowered by placing the supporting spar in one of the lowest notches of the base.

When this is done to his satisfaction, he pulls the lanyard and releases the slip-hook; the arms of the bow fly forward and strike with a sharp report against the wooden frame, and we hear a dull, whirring noise in the air, followed in a few moments by a faint thud as the shot buries itself in the ground almost three hundred yards away, sending up a spurt of peaty soil, as it strikes the bare brown patch of hill-side, at which it was aimed.

But the tub of clay is still perplexing us, and accordingly we ask Verius to explain its purpose: Verius replies that we shall see in a moment, and orders that the next shot shall be discharged at an imaginary enemy who is threatening the Wall in the deep hollow below. Once more the shot is placed in position; but this time the weapon is to be depressed, and the stone is kept in contact with the block by a handful of clay, which prevents it from rolling out of the trough. Then the same operations of aiming and discharging are repeated; and when at last the shot is driven with a splash deep into the marshy ground below us, we cannot help feeling particularly glad that we are Verius' friends and visitors, and not the company of truculent Caledonians, whom our fancy lately posted on that very spot.

From the ballistarium we move on to the eastern barrack-yard—a long, paved court with a narrow portico at either side shading the doorways, which open into the sleeping-quarters of the men: these are bare, comfortless kennels, as we think when we come to inspect them; but Verius' Tungrians are no Sybarites, and most of them have known worse lodging before they enlisted. Our visit is informal and unexpected, and as we stand in the gateway of the yard, we can observe something of the every-day life and natural manners of the men, before our presence is noticed. Some are cleaning their arms and armour, and humming snatches of weird Teutonic songs over their work; some are

anxiously watching the cooking-pots, which stand in the embers of the fire at the further end of the yard, stewing a coarse porridge of bruised wheat for the morning meal; a few are playing some unintelligible barrack-room game; and the rest are sleeping, yawning, chattering, or otherwise idling away the time, till the hour of parade or sentry-duty arrives.

But every man's occupation, or the want of it, is interrupted by our entrance, and he springs to attention, while we make a short survey of his home. But there is a larger barrack-yard across the street, where Verius has ordered a century to parade for our benefit; and thither we follow him with a guilty suspicion that a hundred warriors are muttering rude things about us in an unknown tongue. But the sight is worth seeing even at the cost of a certain unpopularity; for the men are a fine, sturdy lot, and their equipment is business-like and becoming.

Let us take a typical private from the front rank. He wears a burnished bronze helmet of peculiar shape, which may best be described as resembling a modern "billycock" hat without a brim: from the crown of it a short, white feather rises with a saucy slant towards the right, and from the same socket a long, red plume arches back and falls to the nape of his neck. His body is clothed in a stout, half-sleeved tunic of tawny leather, with a gorget and shoulder-plates of bright bronze; and round the skirts of the tunic, which reaches almost to his knees, are sewn three overlapping rows of bronze scales, to protect his thighs. Bronze greaves and stout leather shoes complete his bodily equipment, and on his left arm he carries an oval shield about two and a half feet long: the shield is of thin wood covered with fluted plates of metal, which radiate from a round boss in the centre; the boss is hollow and large enough to admit the man's hand; for he grasps the shield by a bar which stretches across the back of it. In his right hand he carries a narrow-bladed spear, six feet in length,

and a short sword, in a sheath of bronze-bound leather, hangs at his right side from a baldric which passes over his left shoulder.

In front of the ranks stands the centurion, with his two optiones, or sub-officers, and the standard-bearer of the company, who carries a stout staff shod with three metal prongs, and surmounted by the silver figure of a bull—the crest of the cohort. The centurion puts his company through such movements and exercises as the narrowness of the yard will admit of; but the feature which most impresses us is the martial sound of the march, as the bronze scales of the tunics clank at every stride—a harsh but stirring accompaniment to the strident music of the trumpeters, who are posted at the end of the yard.

But Verius has a military display of greater magnitude in store for us. We return with him to the Prætorium, and there over a jar of wine he discloses his plans. His scouts, he tells us, report that some of the petty tribes, that inhabit the wild moorland country north of the Wall, are in a state of unrest, and apparently mean mischief. It is probable that they will attempt to break through the line of defences at some lonely spot, plunder the outlying farms, or even raid the suburbs of the fortress in the darkness of night and the confusion of a surprise, and so retire with their booty before morning. But they have left Verius out of their calculations, and that watchful commander means to anticipate their attack.

“They will not move before dark,” he says, “for they always make these attacks an hour before midnight. But perhaps they will move by daylight after all, though not in the direction they intend: at least, they shall not want a push to start them, and if you care to see the push delivered, you shall ride with me this afternoon.”

For the present, however, we are charged to keep the secret, since, in spite of all precautions, news of

this kind is apt to leak out, and the expedition is, if possible, to effect a surprise. But Verius is an ingenious person; he issues orders that five centuries of men are to be ready in full marching order at midday; for the Prefect's visitors desire to see them go through some elaborate evolutions on the moor to the south of Borcovicum.

"By Mercury!" Verius exclaims, as soon as we are alone again, "I am deeply obliged to you. It is the hardest thing in the world to get such an expedition ready without some hint of its purpose getting abroad; but you have given me the best excuse that ever I had. I'm afraid your ears would tingle, if you were in the barracks now; but when the men hear their real destination, they will be so glad that any ill-feeling will speedily be forgotten."

Shortly before midday we make a hearty meal, lest the little campaign prove longer than Verius expects, and make us late for supper: then we mount the small, wiry ponies which Verius has provided—our own horses being too big and heavy for this moorland and marsh work—and so ride to the eastern gate, where we find a splendid body of five hundred men waiting for us in the open space without the walls, each century drawn up four deep, with its centurion, sub-officers, standard-bearer, and trumpeter in front.

The men appear somewhat sulky, but are rigidly exact in their military bearing: a small crowd of idlers has gathered in front of them, and not a few of the men who are off duty stand round, grinning in a most exasperating manner at their comrades who are doomed to labour—so they imagine—for our amusement. But the laugh is destined to turn the other way before long: Verius rides along the line, giving brief instructions to each centurion as he passes; and we notice that each centurion whispers to his subordinates, and these pass the joyful news to the men behind them, and are answered by a low rattle of metal plates, as each century in turn

seems to grow less statuesque and to quiver with impatience.

Presently Verius turns his pony and gives the signal for the march to begin: the centurions shout their orders, each century faces to the right and marches forward, then wheels to the left, and so swings away with a clank and a clatter down the hill towards the gateway that pierces the Great Wall at the bottom of the hollow, while the faces of the late scoffers become a truly pitiable sight, and their howl of disappointment almost drowns the braying of the trumpets. As for ourselves, we wait with Verius at the crest of the slope, and admire the precision of the troops, as they approach the gate: each century wheels once more to the left as it reaches the level ground, and changes its formation, as it passes the gate; for a column only two deep issues at the further side, like water issuing from a pipe, while the broader mass within marks time and slowly dwindles down into the same extended array.

At last the whole force is north of the Wall, and we move after it, followed by a small detachment which guards the surgeon of the cohort and his staff. The vast rolling surface of the moor is ablaze with the vivid tawny brown, to which autumn has turned the coarse grass and rushes that clothe it: only here and there do other colours diversify the prevailing hue—here a patch of faded heather, where the ground is drier, there a scar of grey rock, with a line of loose fragments lying below, and yonder a pair of bright blue lakes, with the deep green of pine trees fringing the further shore.

Our route lies in a north-westerly direction, and so for a mile or two the column marches on, keeping to the same extended order; for the track is narrow, and the ground on either side of it is broken and treacherous: scouts are thrown out ahead and on either flank, but nothing is to be seen on the lonely moor, except here and there a startled wild fowl, which flies clamorously up from its covert among the heather or rushes, as we

mount the slope which rises northward from the hollow where the lakes lie, and so continue our march towards the doomed village at a leisurely pace.

"We must give them a little longer," Verius remarks, "and then we shall catch most of them asleep: when they intend to work at night, they sleep in the afternoon."

After a while we reach the last ridge of moorland which hides the object of our attack from sight, and here we halt under shelter, to rest the men before the real work of the expedition is begun. The leading century draws up on the breast of the hill, the rest take up parallel positions, two on either side, and for some twenty minutes the men sit or lounge upon the grass and heather, and revile Verius under their breaths, so impatient are they for the coming battle. But at last the final instructions are given, and the march is resumed, the five centuries advancing in parallel columns, each with its centurion at the head and its standard-bearer at the rear of the company. Verius and ourselves ride on in the rear of all, and before long we catch sight of our destination, a large village of wattled huts, perched on the round top of a heather-skirted hill, and ringed with a rude wall of turf and stones.

The afternoon is still and sunny, and its peacefulness forms a strange contrast to the scene that is soon to be. But the Otadenes have not neglected all precautions, and a few moments later the wild warning cry of a watchman proves that our approach has been discovered. Instantly the quiet moor rings with a confusion of tumultuous noises; the village wakes with a roar, and leaps up with a clash of arms: even at this distance we can distinguish the wild shrieks of the women and children from the deeper cries of men that encourage their comrades to battle; and each succeeding moment the fierce war-shouts of those that form line upon the rampart gain strength above the rest. And now Verius

roars out his order for the final advance, and the clamour of the village is echoed by the cheers of the eager Tungrians, the brisk notes of the trumpets, and the sharper clang of arms and armour, as the five centuries quicken their pace. The ground on the nearer side of the village is steep and hazardous; and at the foot of this slope one century is left in reserve, cursing in angry fretfulness, while the remaining four separate into two bodies, which sweep round, one to either side of the hill, and then break into a double, as they charge up towards the flanks and rear of the stronghold.

On these three sides the slope is easier, but still formidable; there are fully six hundred men behind the turf rampart, and every man of them is resolute to resist or perish. A shower of arrows is poured down upon the assailants; but the Tungrians are charging in open order with shields advanced, and the arrows inflict no more than here and there a scratch upon arm or cheek or knee, and merely sting the stolid Teutons into the full fury of battle. The defiant yells of the defenders grow louder and more fierce as the moment of crisis draws near, and the wild gesticulations of the warriors who line the rampart are those of madmen. Huge stones are hurled down against the advancing forces; but the Tungrians are agile, and well used to this method of warfare: a few men are knocked over for a moment, but no material damage is done; and the rest surge steadily upward, silent now and grimly irresistible.

Their opponents are wild-eyed, shaggy-haired barbarians, fierce with racial hatred, and frenzied by the truculent war-songs, which all the morning their bards have chanted. Of defensive armour they have little or none, being for the most part scantily clothed in ragged garments of deer-skin or roughly woven woollen cloth; and their weapons seem to have been picked from the rubbish of ages—here a bronze sword, here a spear clumsily forged from scraps of stolen iron, and in one

or two hands the flint axe, which has been handed down from father to son for untold generations.

Now the shock of actual conflict is imminent, and the noise and fury is doubled: but the fitful fire of the untrained and undisciplined valour is no match for valour not less ardent and much more scientifically disposed and applied. Exactly and remorsefully the four centuries rush on; there is a brief pause when they reach the village wall, and for a minute the sharp rattle of blows given and received rings out above the confused medley of angry cries and shrieks of pain. Then we see the figure of a centurion show out clear against the sky, as he wins foothold on the rampart; a common soldier appears beside him in an instant, and another, a third, a fourth (they are up too fast now for us to keep count of them) follow in quick succession; and then with a fierce roar of triumph the Roman force heaves itself like a wave over the wall; the Otadenes break and fly, and the discontented fifth century swears no longer, for its opportunity has come at last.

Now the whole hillside is alive with men; for only two centuries remain on the summit, to clear the village and secure the non-combatant prisoners, while two join in the pursuit of the fugitives, who are leaping from the wall and scampering like rabbits down the hill. The air rings with the fierce shouts of the excited Tungrians, and the wild shrieks of the vanquished, as those terrible short swords do their bloody work on the backs of the flying; for only a few turn in their despair and face the death which they cannot escape. It is a stern lesson pitilessly taught, and yet merciful to the remnant that escapes: it will be long before bard or braggart shall again persuade them to trifle with the iron power that holds them and their land in subjection.

But let us ride up with Verius, and see the village. The dead barbarians lie thick upon the rampart and beside the gate; but on the Roman side there are only twenty or thirty men wounded, and these are already

in charge of the surgeon and his staff: it is the prisoners who rather attract our attention and move our pity. There are more than a hundred of them—almost all women under middle age, and boys of less than seventeen; for the men are dead or flying for their lives across the moor, and the old and useless of either sex, who have no value in the slave-market, have been allowed quietly to make their escape.

Alas, that we must support our assumed character of Roman travellers, and look unmoved upon this scene of ruin and agony! Truly, no other form of disaster inflicts upon its victims such intensity of fear and anguish, as tortures these poor wretches, who in a few minutes have lost home and freedom, kindred and friends, and now stand huddled together like dumb beasts, quivering with fear of the unknown, sorrow for the dead mingling with the mere physical pain of the thongs that bind them, and the shame of bondage aggravated by the pangs of disappointed hope. Only an hour ago these were the wives and children of heroes and patriots: now the high resolve is broken and the proud boast belied; the wives and children are widows and orphans, and, saddest of all, the free are slaves.

Before long the homeward march is begun: the captives, with their hands bound behind them, are roped together in long lines, and move off under escort; the wounded are borne away on the ponies and litters of the surgeon's detachment; and at last the village is empty, except for the squad of men drawn up beside the fire which still burns on the common hearth. Verius gives his last orders; the men seize brands from the fire, and swiftly set about their work of destruction; hut after hut spits and crackles and bursts into a blaze; and as we ride away across the moor, we turn in our saddles, and see the spurting tongues of flame flickering lazily up in the still afternoon air, and the dense canopy of blue-grey smoke forming and thickening above the ruins.

But we are Romans, and must harden our hearts to fit our characters. We congratulate Verius on the success of his campaign, and indeed we have much reason to be thankful for it. Had he been slow and negligent instead of prompt and energetic, we might have been doomed to undergo some very unpleasant experiences in the small hours of to-morrow morning: aye, a surprise might well have led to a disaster, in which case we ourselves might some twelve hours hence be marching stripped and bound across this very moor to a worse fate than will befall these captive Otadenes, and with bodies less fitted to endure the pain of it. Ugly stories are told of the things which happen yonder in the wild moorland glens, when by any chance these truculent clans succeed in taking a prisoner.

Our return to Borcovicum is uneventful, and of the supper, to which Verius invites us in celebration of the victory, we are not prepared to give a detailed account. It is needless to state that we rise late the next morning; and early in the afternoon we bid farewell to our host, and mount our horses for the first stage of the homeward journey. But an unexpected honour awaits us: the First Cohort of Tungrians is pleased to take us to its heart as its comrades in arms, and to discover that we are not such Stygian inquisitive meddlers after all; and the street from the praetorium to the southern gateway is packed with our enthusiastic fellow-warriors. Slowly we push our way through the press, shaking great brown hands, listening to tumultuous cheers, and wondering what in the name of Cicero we shall do, if they demand a speech. Happily our honest Tungrians are content with the sound of their own voices; and so, sped by a last uproarious cheer from eight hundred lusty throats, we pass the gate, and leave Borcovicum behind us.

R. H. F.



AN IDYLL TALE.

ONCE in a certain land and nation
(excuse more detailed information)
'tis said there lived (no matter where)
a humble labouring married pair
with children far beyond their means,
(the eldest hardly in his teens,
and by the School Board kept from earning
to gain unprofitable learning):
somehow they lived and pigged together
in rooms that welcomed wind and weather,
enjoying still a brave contentment
though well they knew what paying rent meant.
He plied the pick and she the pail,
their only fear lest work should fail;
for life falls short of beer and skittles
when want of work means want of victuals.
Well, Sikes (his name was Sikes, and so
was hers, if you desire to know)
while times were bad, was strong and healthy
and paid his way, though far from wealthy.
But times got better, and the improvement
produced at once a Labour Movement,
with Demonstrations, speeches, strikes;
and promised affluence to Sikes.
And while the agitation grew
the Union gaily pulled them through
and waged the economic war
and paid the allowance regular.

So all went smilingly at first :
but much discussion leads to thirst ;
and oft the Union shepherd browses
with Union flock in Public Houses :
and men their rights more quickly spy
when facts and throats are not too dry.
But oh the vapours melancholic
that rise from liquors alcoholic !
the nights that crown a week of Sundays
oft make the mornings seem like Mondays ;
and Sikes had now no work to do,
so drew his pay and drank it too.
Now Mrs S disliked the expenses,
and even more the consequences ;
and spoke—I will not call it rudely—
but gave her censure somewhat crudely,
bewailed her own and children's lot,
and roundly dubbed her spouse a sot.
But Sikes, who even abroad, you see,
looked coldly on the powers that be,
Policemen, Magistrates, and suchlike,
found this was what he didn't much like.
He looked at least for peace at home :
the best of husbands sometimes roam,
and why, when he returns in liquor,
should man and wife begin to bicker ?
Therefore in no indulgent sense
he heard her lively eloquence,
and loathed his wife's excess of tongue :
besides, she was no longer young.
At last the weary strike was ended
ere Union funds were all expended :
the masters yielded, wages rose,
and they seemed friends who late were foes.
But Sikes retained the habits formed,
and Mrs S complained and stormed.
Sometimes he fled, and then would rally,
and knock her down occasionally.

And thus for weeks, like neighbouring nations,
the pair kept up their strained relations;
till he, who knew himself the stronger,
could stand this sort of thing no longer.
So one night from the genial bar
returning primed for nuptial war
he smashed the crockery and chairs,
and threw his offspring down the stairs,
turned on his wife with ready poker,
beat and promiscuously broke her
then kicked her on the ribs and head
till satisfactorily dead.
'Twas very horrible, no doubt;
and even Justice found him out:
but scenes like this we know, must be
in every Nineteenth Century.

H.

SONNET.

WHENCE cometh music? Is it of the soul?
Springs it, unsown, unplanted, from the brain?
Or are sounds gathered in the silver bowl
Of mem'ry, till awakes the complete strain?
A child of voices born the soul loves best,
Of strange wind-echoes, and the deep-sea's wail,
And songs of birds that sing beside the nest,
With human cries, mere utterance, when words fail?
Yes, music is the language of a thought,
That knows not yet to voice its own desire,
But roams ear-open till a sound is caught,
That thrills it like the wind upon a wire.
And music too is but a passion's cry,
And so it liveth in a laugh, a sigh.

H. B. HAMER.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 161.)

THE first document here printed is an Answer or Reply to a Bill of Complaint in some action, probably before the Lord Chancellor.

It is not easy to gather from its terms what the nature of the accusation against Pynder was. Apparently he is defending himself against a charge of having obtained a lease of the College farm at Hilton, Hunts, on terms disadvantageous to the College. Similar charges may be met with in Baker's History of the College. It seems probable that in early days, leases of the College property were granted on terms which enabled the lessee to sublet at a profit. The Master of the College seems to have been allowed this indirect source of income. For we read that whereas Dr Clayton had a lease of the College property at Clavering in Essex, Dr. Gwyn chose that of the Manor of Ridgewell in the same county (*Baker-Mayor*, p. 199 note). And it may be that by interest or intrigue a like privilege was sometimes secured by a Fellow of the College. The vehemence of the language employed in the document is somewhat notable. H. Norley, who signs it, was probably counsel for Pynder, though his name does not appear as a Member of any of the Inns of Court.

With regard to the members of the College named in the document, George Bullock, the ninth Master of the College, was admitted to that office 12 May 1554. The College sealed a testimonial (for orders) to William

Gokman B.A. on the 10th March 1542-3, and he was admitted Fellow 28 March 1547, when he signs his name as Gokeman. He was afterwards Rector of High Halstow in Kent, and died in 1588. Leonard Pollard was admitted a Fellow in 1554, and John Pynder in the same year. The College granted a lease of the great tithes of North Stoke in Oxfordshire to John Pinder, gentleman, in 1543. One John Pynder compounded for First Fruits as Vicar of Frodingham, Lincolnshire, 4 November 1541; his successor was appointed in 1546. And one of these names was Rector of Charleton, Devon, from 1 January 1561-2, until 1588.

The document itself is much decayed having at one time suffered from damp. The blanks in the transcript correspond to holes in the original.

The Aunswer of John Pynder one of the fellowes of Sanct Johannes Colledge in Caimbryge.

The seid defendant saithe that the said bill of complaint is vntrewe, vncerteyn, and insufficyent in the lawe to be aunswered vnto. And the matters thearin conteyned be frevelus and fayned, ymagened and procured of mallyce and yevell will to the only intente and purpose to putt the seid defendant to vexacion, trobull and losse of goodes as he hathe done hearetofore. ffor the seid defendant saythe that the seid George Bulloke, complainant hathe most wilfully and vyolabull broken his othe which he hathe heretofore taken in the mayntenaunce of the Auncyent liberties and pryveleges of the vnyuersytie of Cambrige to the Skollers and Studentes of which vnyuersytie consaunce of ple be the Quens highnes projenytores be graunted and the heringe and determynynge of all causes of Varyence between any Student or Skoller within the Vnyuersytie hathe always tyme out of mynd bene hard ended and determyned by the Vycechauncellor of the Vnyuersitie and other the officers in the same for the tyme beinge. And the seid defendant.....for that the seid complainant dothe sue the said defendaund in this honorabull Court, they bothe being graduates and members of the seid vnyuersitie, that the

seid Complainant hathe infrynged and broken the pryvelege of the seid Vnyuersitie. And the said defendant saythe that the seid George Bulloke Complainant afore this tyme of late in his mallyce did commence sute in this honorable Court agaynst one Mores, Bedell of the seid Vniversitie and a member of the same, whearevpon the grave and auncyent fathers of the seid Vnyuersitie dyd determyn that the seid George Bulloke had lykewise broken his othe and the pryvelege of the seid Vnyuersitie, ffor which offence the seid George Bulloke Complainant and one Wylliam Gogman and.....Pollerd, fellowes of the seid Colledge being the Counselloures and procurrers of the seid George Bulloke Complainant thearvnto were most iustly excommunicate in the open scoles of the seid Vniversytie by the right worshipfull Doctor Yonge then Vicechauncellor of the same. After which excommunicacion vpon the submyssyon of the seid Wylliam Gogman and Pollard they knelynge vpon their knees and acknowleging their seid offence afore the said Vicechauncellor and graduates of the seid Vniversitie at Cambrige aforesaid, was absolved of the same, whearfore the said defendant saythe that he is ryght sorye that the seid George Bulloke Complainant is so forgetfull of his dutye towards God and of his saythe towards the seid vniversitytie And chefely to the College, and to the intent thys honorable court shall perceyve the mallyce that the seid Complainant beareth to the seid defendant, he the seid defendant seithe that afore this tyme the seid George Bulloke of his extort power did expulse the seid defendant owt of the seid Colledge of Saint Johns and their poor lyuinges and certeyn other beinge seniors off the same by cause they haue not bene concentyng to his vntruthe towards the seid Colledge but hath reviled the same in the dyscharge of their consyence Whiche wronges and yniuries being afterward hard afore the right reuerend father in God Stephen late Busshopp of Wynchester and late Lord Chauncellor of England. It was ordeyned by the seid late lord Chauncellor that the seid defendant and the other fellowes of the seid Colledge so yniured and wronged as afore seid shuld be restored agayne vnto their seid lyuinges in the seid Colledge And also yt was further ordeyned by the seid late Lord Chauncellor that the seid defendant and the other shuld haue ageyn their owne Chambers. And that the seid George Bulloke shuld paye the costes and charges that the seid Defendant and the

other had susteyned by the wrongfull vexacion and trobull of the seid George Bulloke.....dulye proved afore the seid right honorable Lord Chauncellor. Whearefore this defendant saythe that the seid George Bulloke Complainant dothe comence this sute agaynst the seid defendent more of his owld accustomed hatered and malice than for any zeale or favor that he beareathe to the state of the Colledge, nevertheless yf this defendant shallbe compelled to make further Aunswere vnto the seid bill of Complaint the advantage of the insufficiencie thearof allways to hym saved and the pryvelege of the seid vniversitie. Then for Aunswere vnto the seid bill of complaint the seid defendant saithe that he hathe nothing in the seid lease or term of yeares mencyoned in the seid bill of complaint And the seid defendant dothe vtterly dysclaime thearin, but the seid defendant saythe that for that he hathe dyverse poore men to his brethern in the Countrie where he was and always being myndfull for the helpe and relesse.....And for that the seid defendant knewe that the seid.....Heron named in the seid bill of complaint tenaunt of the seid fermehold of Hilton was a very poore man and not abell to store the seid ferme, vppon certeyne communycacion betwene the seid defendant and the seid Heron about iij yeres sythens yt was agreed that the seid defendant for the somme of xvij*li* should haue the lease of the seid Heron obteyning the good wylles of the Master fellowes and skollers of the same. And thearevppon this defendant at that tyme declared the same vnto the seid George Bulloke being then of great friendship with the seid defendant, whearvppon the seid George Bulloke willed and Counselled your said orator to gett some other frend to occupye the same for the behalfe of the seid defendant vntill the seid George Bulloke had obteyned licence for the Alienacion of the seid lease, wheare vppon and throughe the mocyon and promyse of the seid George Bullock complainant, the said defendant toke order with the seid Heron for the storing of the seid fermehold with the proper goodes of the seid defendant and toke bondes of the seid Heron for payment thearof, yf in the meane season he cold not obteyne the good wylles of the seid Master and fellowes and Skolers And by cause the seid defendant perceyved that for the causes aboueseid in not con-tinge to the seid George Bulloke in any of his vngodlye attemptes he dyd begyne to envye and malice the seid defendant, he the seid defendant wold not further medell thearin, nor

had not to do in the seid lease otherwyse then to lend the seid Heron part of his substance in hope of the preferment of his seid lease for one of his seid brethern yf he could haue obteyned the good willes of the said Master fellowes and Skollers of the seid Colledge as is abouesaid. And also this defendant saythe that the seid fermehold hath alwayes bene in lease And that the same is no otherwise now lett.....hathe bene always sythens the seid Master fellowes and Skollers wheare fyrst owners of the same And this defendant.....that he gaue his consent to the seid Heron for the contynuinge of the seid lease And sayth that the seid Master fellowes and Skollers of the seid Colledge hathe had always theire repeyre and dwellyng in the seid mannor howse in all tyme of sykenes without of lett of any person. And further seith that thear is as ampull and as large covenantes and reservacions graunted and reserved in the seid Indenture of lease for the benyfite and commodytie of the Colledge as hathe bene vsed in any graunt frome the seid Colledge without that the same was senysterly obteyned and gotten by the seid Master Lever late Master of the seid College as in the seid bill of complaint is conteyned or that ther was any interlynynge or rasinge of the seid lease but by the hole consent of the seid Master fellows and Skollers and afore the delyverye of the seid lease as this defendant supposethe. And.....the seid defendant against all lawe and right did enter into the said fermehold or most vyolently expulse and put out the seid complainant out of the same as in the seid bill of complaint is conteyned. And without that the seid defendant did exhibit a bill of complaint in the name of the seid John Heron in the seid Starre Chamber as in the seid bill of complaynt is also vntrewlye alledged or that any other matter thyng or thinges conteyned in the seid bill of complaint materiall to be aunswered and herein not confessed and avoyded traversed or denyed is trewe All whyche matters the said defendant is redye to averre and prove as this honorable Court will award and prayethe to be dysmyssed with his reasonable costes in this behalf susteyned.

H. NORLEY

The documents which follow were drawn up by the Visitors appointed by Queen Elizabeth to settle new

Statutes for the College. These Visitors were appointed in July 1576, but the Statutes were not finally signed until 1580. The Visitors were all Masters of other Colleges: Perne of Peterhouse, Hawford of Christ's, Hervey of Trinity Hall, Ithell of Jesus, and Byng of Clare. The rules they prepared point to some irregularities in the payment of College bills, the reasons for which it is not easy to explain. At this period there were no tutors in the sense in which we now understand the term, but each fellow took charge of a few undergraduates, who lived with him in his rooms and for whose college dues he was answerable. The first two sets of orders are written on paper, the last set on parchment, probably as being more precise and permanent.

Orders taken by hir Maisties visitors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge whose names be herevnder written for the paiement of Commons, the vijth of August Anno 1577

1. ffirst that from the ninthe of August next comminge everye ffellowe of Saint John's Colledge aforesaid who is behinde at that tyme for payeinge of his commons and the commons of his pupills by the space of fve weekes shalbe put oute of commons and sizing, and all his pupills likewise, and he beside to lose xij*d.* for that fyrst weeke.

2. *Item* that after ffridaye beinge the sixtenthe of this present moneth of August, the beddinge, bokes, and other stufte whatsoever in the chamber of everye one of the ffellowes that shalbe behinde in payeinge of their commons for themselves, or their pupills as is aforesaid be sould to the answeringe of the same commons.

3. *Item* that everie ffellowe of the said Colledge whoe shalbe behinde for payeinge of his commons and the commons of his pupills the xxijth of August next comminge shall haue and receive an admonition. And if his said commons and his pupills be not fullye satisfied, answered and payed either by sale as aforesaid or otherwise the xxxth of August next comminge, that then he shall haue and receiue A Second Admonition,

And yf his said commons and his pupills be not fullye satisfied, answered and payed, either by sale as aforesaid or otherwise, the xiiijth of September nexte comminge, that then he shall haue and receiue A thirde Admonitione and thereby to suffer further payne due for the same that ys to saye, to lose his fellowshipe in the said Colledge for euer. And the sayd Colledge to vse theyre remedye either before the Vicechancellor of the vniuersitye of Cambridge, or ells at the Common lawe for such debte or for somuche as shalbe behinde of his commons then vnpayed.

ANDREW PERNE
EDWARD HAWFORD

HENR. HERVEY
THO. ITHELL
THO. BYNG

The order taken for payment of Commons in St John's Coll. April 16 1578.

ffirst, that euery felowe now indebted vnto Mr Copinger for the tyme of his stewardshipp, or vnto the Steward nowe being, shall fully discharge them for his and his pupilles Commons before Saturday come sennet, which is Aprill 26. vpon payne of being cast out of commons and sysing from that tyme forward. And yf any disobeying this order shall take his commons or any part thereof, eyther att the table or att any other place, to be punyshed by the Master, or (in his absence) by the president, xijd for every meale or part so taken.

Secondly, yf before the sayd day they do not discharge the Steward for there commons, that ouer and besydes the former punyshment, the Master or President shall geve chardge and commaundment openly or before some witnesse, The two Bursers and Senior Deane to sett the pryce and make sale in the weeke followinge of there bookes, beddes, bedding or any other stufte in there Chambers, and to delyver vpp vnto the Master the money receyved for the same befor friday which ys Maij 2^o. And yf default be made eyther by the Master in not commaunding, or in the Bursers or Deane for not executing his commaundement, That then th' offendor herein be charged afterwarde with paying of there debt and further to abyde our order for answering the same as we shall appointe.

Thyrdly, that within three dayes after the 2 of May the Master or President shall delyuer vnto vs the names of such as

haue not answered there debt by sale of there bookes, bedding, chambers and such lyke, that we may take further order for paying the rest, and deale with them att our discretion for neglecting of the payment. In witenesse whereof we the Queene's Commissioners have sett to our handes Anno domini 1578 Aprilis 16.

ANDREAS PERNE
EDWARD HAWFORD

THO. BYNG
THO. ITHELL

The iiiiijth of Iulye 1578.

We the Queene hir Maiesties visitors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge whose names be herevnder written, doe order and decree by vertewe of hir Maiesties Commission to vs directed for the better payeing of the Styward of the same Colledge for the commons of the ffellowes Schollers and other students in the same as followethe, viz.

1. *ffyrstly* that every ffellowe of the same Colledge whoe is behinde at this tyme for his owne commons or sizinge or anye of his pupills for the last monethe or for longer tyme which was by order from vs to be answered before this Tyme vnto the Styward there, shall furthwithe be put oute of commons and sizinge, and all his pupills likewise. And that the said ffellowe soe put oute of commons for defalte of payeing to the Styward as aforesaid shall from that tyme for soe longe space be accompted as absent from the said Colledge, and to have spent of his dayes and time of absence from the Colledge allowed vnto him by statute as he shall remaine behinde in payeing of his commons or sizinge or the commons or sizinge of his pupills.

2. *Item* that no suche ffellowe so putte oute of commons presume to come to the table or enye other place to claim or to take his allowaunce of Commons in enye respecte vppon paine of incurringe an admonition for the same to be given by the Master or in his absence by the President and Seniors for every meale soe taken contrarie to this order. And that every such admonition be holden taken and reputed for the admonition and admonitions in degree tending by Statute to the amotion of enye ffellowe from his interest righte or title of ffellowshippe in that howse. And yf the Master or in his

absence the Presidente being certified by the Styward of enye ffellowe put oute of commons vppon the causes aforesaid doe not see the order before prescribed executed accordinglye, that then the said Master or Presidentt shall answere and be chardged for the commons of suche ffellowes beinge put oute of commons and presented to either of them and tollerated by them or either of them to enioye enye meale or benefit of their commons contrairie to the order aboue prescribed.

3. *Item* yf the Styward for faver, lykeinge, or partiallitye to anye fellowe, doe forbear or doe not present to the Master or in his absence to the president, the names of such as are, or hereafter shalbe behinde for the payeinge of their commons or sizinge, or the commons or sizinge of their pupills, he shall not onelye be chardged with the debte of the sayd fellowe for his commons or sizinge, and the commons or sizinge of his or their pupills in suche sorte behinde and not paid, and not certified to the Master, or in his absence to the President as is aforesaid, but also shall receive for the first monethe so forbearing and not certifieing of eny such fellow with his pupills or enye of them one Admonition. And for everye like monethes offence in forbearinge enye in the like sorte a second admonition. And soe for the third offence, the third admonition. And therevppon the losse of his office place and fellowshippe.

4. *Item* that after ffridaie beinge the eleventh daye of this present monethe of Julye the beddinge, bookes, and other stuffe whatsoever in the chamber of everie one of the ffellowes that shalbe behinde in payeinge of their commons or sizinge for themselves or their pupills as aforesaid shalbe prysed by the Bursers and Senior Deane and sowlde to the answeringe of the said commons or sizinge.

5. *Item* that everye ffellowe of the said Colledge whoe shalbe behinde for payeinge of his commons or sizinge or the commons or sizinge of his pupills after the nineteenthe daye of this present monethe of Julye shall have and receive an Admonition for his not payeinge his and his pupills commons or sizinge. And further yf his said commons or sizinge and his pupills bee not fullye satisfied, answered and payed either by sale as aforesaid or otherwise before the xxvjth daye of this present monethe of July that then he shall haue and receiue a second Admonition as is abouesaid. And yf his said commons or sizinge and his

pupills be not fullye satisfied answered and payed eyther by sale as aforesaid or otherwise before the ninthe daye of Auguste next commeinge, that then he shall have and receive a Third Admonition, and thereby to suffer paine due for the same, that is to saye, to lose his ffellowshippe in the said Colledge for ever And the said Colledge to vse theire remedye ether before the Vicechancellor of the vniuersitie of Cambridge, or ells at the common Lawe for suche debte.

6. *Item* that the abouesaid orders for payeinge of Commons be from tyme to tyme observed and kepte accordinge to the trewe meaning of the same vntill other orders be geuen vnto you for this matter.

ANDREAS PERNE.
EDWARD HAWFORD.

HENR. HERVEY.
THO. ITHELL.
THO. BYNG.

The deed which follows is an example of the foundation of an Obit or Anniversary Service. Some three or four examples of this class of donation, establishing services in other Colleges are preserved in St John's, to which College the property was to pass in case of default by the College where the Service was to be kept. Mr Spicer's Obit is the most interesting of these, not only on account of the precision and detail of its terms, but because it is a very late example of such a gift. Its date (1533-4) is just before the Reformation, and as the tenure of all such Obit or Chantry lands was taken away by the Act 1 Edward VI, c. 14 (1546), this particular Foundation could only have lasted a very short time.

This Indenture trypartite made the xxiiij daye of Marche in the xxiiij yeare of the Reigne of oure Soueraigne Lorde Kynge Henrye the viijth Betwene John Crayford Bachelor in Diuinite Maister of the College or hall callid Clarehall in the Vniuersite of Cambrige and the fellowez of the same place on the one partie And Raynold Baynebrige bachelor in diuinite and maister of the College called Saint Kathernys Hall in Cambrige and

the fellowez of the same College on the second partye And maister William Spycer bachelor in Cannon, parson of Clopton in the Countie of Cambrige and in the diocese of Ely on the thyrd partye Witnessethe that the sayd William Spycer of his goodnes and charitable deuocyon that he beryth to God And to the blessed virgyne Seynt Kateryne hath deliuered and payde vnto the forsaid maister and fellowez of the forsaid Clarehauill the sume of one hundereth poundes sterlinges to and for the buyldynge of a new chaple in the said College, ffor the which hundereth poundes sterlinges to the vse aforesaid the said maister and fellowez of Clarhall bynd them and there successors for ever to performe the Articles followynge ffirste they shall fynd a lampe brynnynge dayly for euer in the Chapell of Clarhall afore Sainte Kateryne there frome seven of the cloke in the morninge till it be ten of the cloke a fore none And also the said maister and fellowes of Clarhauill couenautith and grauntith and byndyth them by thies presentes that they and theyr Successors schall yearlye obserue and keipe fower solemn dirgys by note as they kepe for thier fflownders with masse of Requiem on the morrowe and everye fellowe to say masse of the fyve woundes or wythyn eyght dayes after eny of the said dirgys That is to say the morrowe after new years day a solempe dyrge with masse of Requiem on the morrowe And every fellowe to say masse of the said fyve woundes as is aforesaide And on the thursdaye in easter woke a solempe dirge with masse of requiem on the morrowe And every fellowe to say masse of the said fyve woundes. And on thursdaye next affore midsommer a solempe dyrge with masse of Requiem on the morrowe And every fellowe to say masse of the fyve woundes or within eight dayes as is aforesaide for ever yearlye And the maister of Saint Katherins Hauill to haue warnynge to be at euery of the foure solempne dyrges for ever and to say masse in Clarehauill Chapill on the morrowe if he may convenientlye or send one of the seniores of his place thider to dirge and to say masse And whan he hath said masse to say *de profundis* at my towmbes there And for every tyme so doynge quarterly to haue viij*d*. And if it fortune the said maister of Clare hauill for the tyme beyng or any of the fellowes of the same place to be absent at

such tyme or tymes as the said dirge is obserued and kepte Than as sone as they retorne home to the said College the same maister or fellowes to say dirge and masse of the fyve woundes for the sollis of maister William Spicer and Johanne his father and mother And thos solles the which the said maister is boundon to pray for and all Cristen solles or within eight daies fowloyng furthermore the said maister and fellowes of Clarehaull couenaunte and graunte and by thyes presentes bynd them and ther successors for euermore that dayly whan so euer and as often as they say masse to take a speciall collet with the secret and the post commune for the said maister William That is to say (duryng his lyf) *Deus qui iustificas impium* with the secret and the post commune And after his decesse *Deus cuius misericordie non est numerus*, with the secret and post commune And in their memento to pray for the said maister William Spicer his father and mother and thos that the said maister William Spicer was bownd to pray for And also the said maister and fellowes of Clarehaull couenaunte and graunte for them and their successors by thies presentes that after euery dener and sopper whan thay saye grace as they be bound to doo for ther foundres within the said place of Clarehaull so and in likewise to pray for the said maister william Spicer. After the maner and forme here after ensuinge that is to saye *Anima Elisabeth de burgo nostre fundatricis et Anima Willielmi Spicer specialis benefactoris nostri et Anime omnium fidelium defunctorum per misericordiam dei in pace requiescant Amen* And also the said maister and fellowes couenaunteth and graunteth and by thies presentes byndith theym & ther successors that one of theyr fellowes schall goo yearly to Ikkyllyngton for euer to my fathers obbyt and ther to be at dirge over nyght and to say masse on morrowe And three daies followinge to saye masse if he be disposed And every daye of thies three to say *de profundis* at my fathers grave The wich obbet schalbe kept duringe my life the xvth daie of marche And after my decese the daie it fortunyth me to dye Or send sume other oneste preste thyther at ther propre costes & charges This obbet is kept in the parishe church of Ikkillyngton And also in the nonrye or monasterye in the same towne And he that goth thyther schall se the obbettes perfourmed Accordinge to my wyll indented of the which the one parte lyeth within the house or monasterye of the Priorie of Ikkyllyngton aforsaide And the other parte in

the parishe church aforesaide And for non perfourmyng of my will or non payment of the money I will he that goeth to Ikkyllington to say masse at my fathers obbett haue power to strayne for non payment And by thyes presentes I give hym power to strayne Acordinge to her dede to me made and sealed with her conuent Sealle and he to se the money be expendyde accordinge to my will And if it fortune the saide maister and fellowes of Clarhaull or ther successors to be neclygent in sendyng of one of ther fellowes or one able preiste to Ikkyllington to sey masse and to se the said obbettes kept as afore is reherside but make defaut therein That than the maister and fellowes of Clarhaull couenauntith and grauntith that thay shall forfett for everye tyme that thay do not accordingly fyve shellinges to the maister and fellowes of Seynt Johannis College in Cambrige That is to say yf he be absent frome dirge and masse as is before rehersid And so often as it fortune hym to be absent at eny tyme And the same fyve shellinges so forfett to be payde within a moneth next ensuinge after eny such forfett done and made that is to say to the maister of Saint Johannis for the tyme beyng twentye pence And to the fellowes of the said place thre shellinges foure pence And if the same forfett of fyve shellinges be not payde within one moneth then next ensuyng the same forfeiture That then the same maister and fellowes of Clarhaull shall forfett ten shellinges ouer and aboue the saide forfeiture of fyve shellinges ffor the which ten shellinges the saide maister and fellowes of Clarhaull couenaunteth and grauntith by thyes presentes for them and theyr successors that it shall be lefull for the maister and fellowes of Seynt Johannis and to theyr successors or theyr certeyne Attorney to entre and distrayne in all ther landes and tenementes in Ikkyllington within the saide countie of Cambrige And the distres so takyn to lede dryve and carye awaye and it reteyne and withhold vntyll suche tyme as the said ten shellenges and tharragies of the same be fullye payde satisfyede and contented with the costes and charges by occasyon of the same expendede Moreouer the saide maister and fellowes of Clarhaull couenauntith and grauntith for them and ther successors by these presentes that as often as it shall fortune them not to fynd a lampe brynnyng afore seynt Katerine or make defeaute in doinge of eny of theyr fower solempne dirges with the masses or in eny of them as is afore

rehersede or also make defaute in not takynge of the collett in ther masses or in eny of the premisess And that not amendide within the space of one moneth then the saide maister and fellowes of Clarhaull couenauntith and grauntith by thyes presentes for theym and theyr successors to forfett to the maister and fellowes of the saide college callid Sainte Katherns haull in the name of a payne of ten shellinges for the same moneth And if they make defaute the secunde moneth then to forfett twentye shellinges And for the thyrde they to forfete a hundereth shellinges yearlye out of theyr landes in Ikkyllington aforsaide for ever ffor the whiche yt shalbe lauffull for the maister and fellowes of Seynt Katherynes haull to entre into the lordshipe or manor of Ikkyllington within the saide countie And into all other of theyr landes where so euer it be within the reme of Englund they to have and inioye the same to them and ther successores for ever ffor the whiche forfet of A hundereth shellinges the same maister and fellowes of Saint Katheryns haull couenauntith and grauntith and by thies presentes bynd them and ther successors to the forsaide maister William Spycer to distribute the saide fyve poundes in fourme followinge That is to say that the maister of Sainte Katherins haull for that tyme beyng and his successors shall name at his pleasure one of the fellowes of the same house to be chantrie preiste und to synge satisfactorie for the soule of the saide master William his Father and mother soules And those soules that the saide maister William was bounde to pray for. And the same chauntrie preiste so admittide to haue it as longe as he is on beneficiede yff he please. And if it fortune the same chauntrie preiste to be beneficide or to decease than immediatlye after the saide maister of Saint Katherins haull to name an other fellowe of the same place to be chauntrie preste. And if the same maister of Sainte Katheryns haull be remysse or neccllygent in makynge of the said Chauntrie preiste that then the maister of Seynt Johannis to haue the Vauntage of the preistes wages the tyme of vacacion for ever. And the fellowe of Seynt Katheryns haull so admitted to say masse foure tymes in the yeare at Ikkyllington, that is to say, Crysmas daye, eyght dayes followinge; Ester daye, and eight daies followinge; Wittsonday and eight daies followinge. And the obbett day of the father of the saide maister William and eight daies following. And he to haue fyve markes for his labour. And

he to se the saide obbett kepede as is aforhersede. And to haue like power as the fellowes of Clarhaull shulde haue had as is afore rehersed. And the maister ande fellowes of Sainte Katheryns haull to kepe a solempne dirge and masse in Sainte Katheryns haull on the obbett daye of the saide maister William And the maister to haue sex shellinges eightpence for his parte and the fellowes therttene shellinges four pence of the money that remanyth of the fyve poundes. And the other threttene shellinges foure pence to the maister and fellowes of Saint Johannis to do dirge and masse for the saide maister William for ever. Moreouer the maister and fellowes of Clarehaull couenaunteth and graunteth for theme and theyr successors and by thyes presentes byndeth theyme and ther successors that if it shall fortune the saide maister of Seinte Katheryns haull to be neccligent in takynge of thyes forfettes as is afore reherside by the space of sex monethes That than the maister and fellowes of the College of Seinte Johannis in Cambrige to entre to the forsaide landes and forfettes for ever, the whiche the maister and fellowes of Saynte Katheryns haull shulde haue enterid vnto Than the same masters and fellowes of Seint Johannis College couenauntith and grauntith and by thies presentes byndyth them and ther successors to the saide maister William Spicer to distribute the saide fyve poundes in fourme folowyng. That is to say that the maister of Sainte Johannis College for that tyme beyng and his successors schall name at his pleasure one of the fellowes of the same house to be my chauntrie preiste. And to synge satisfactorie for the soules of the said maister William his father and mother soulles and those soulles that the saide maister William Spicer was bound to praye for. And the same chauntrie preiste so admittide to haue it as longe as he is vnbeneficide if he please. And if [it] fortune the same chauntrie preiste to be beneficide or to deceasse that than Immediatlie after the saide maister of Seynte Johannis for the tyme beinge to name A nother fellowe within eight daies and so as often as it fortunith to be voyde. And this fellowe of Seinte Johannis so admittede to say masse four tymes in the yeare at Ikkyllyngton That is to say Cristmas daye and three daies following; Ester daie and three daies followinge; Witsondaye and three daies followinge. And the obbet daye of the father of the saide maister William Spicer, he to haue five markes for his labour. And he to see the saide obettes kept as is afore

reherse and to haue like power as is afore rehersed. And the other five nobulles to the mayntenyng of the College of Sainte Johannis at the discrecion of the masters for euer. Also the saide maister of Clarhaull shall at the admission of euery fellowe hereafter to be chosen shoo and declare vnto hym all such articles and duties as the fellowes of the saide College are bounde vnto by thies presentes. In Witnesse wherof to the one parte of thies present Indentures remaynyng in the custodie of the saide maister and fellowes of Clarehaull in Cambrige the said William Spicer hath puttoo his sealle And to the seconde parte of the same Indentures remanyng in the Custodie of the said William Spicer or in the custodie of Seynte Johannis as well the maister and fellowes of Clarhaull As the maister and fellowes of Seynte Katheryns haull hath seuerallye putto their commune Seales And to the threde parte of the saide indentures Remanyng in the custodie of the said maister and fellowes of Seynt Katheryns haull Aswell the saide William Spycer As the saide maister and fellowes of Clarhaull haue seuerallye putto ther Sealles yeven the daye and yeare above saide.

Endorsed : Mr Spicer ffor Clare hall.

This instalment of Notes concludes with an Indulgence (dated 20 May, 1504) granted by Pope Julius II to the Lady Margaret and King Henry VII. This is the latest of such documents preserved in the College. It is in perfect condition with the leaden *bull* or seal, still attached to it. This seal has the faces of St Peter and St Paul on one side and IVLIVS·PAPA·II· on the reverse. I have to thank Mr. J. H. Hessels for assisting me with the transcript.

JULIUS episcopus Seruus Seruorum Dei Carissimo in Christo filio nostro Henrico Anglie Regi Illustri Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem Eximie deuotionis sinceritas et integra fides quibus nos et Romanam reuereris ecclesiam promerentur ut petitionibus tuis hijs presertim que conscientie pacem et anime tue salutem respiciunt quantum cum deo possumus fauorabiliter annuamus, Hinc est quod nos tuis deuotis supplicationibus

inclinati ut aliquem presbiterum secularem uel religiosum in tuum possis eligere Confessorem, qui uita tibi comite in casibus etiam sedi apostolice reseruatis hijs duntaxat exceptis uidelicet criminum heresis rebellionis ac conspirationis in personam Romani Pontificis aut apostolice sedis et offense personalis in aliquem sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalem quibus te nec illaqueatum ne illaqueari debere credimus Bis tantum quolibet Anno et in mortis articulo etiam ab exceptis huiusmodi in alijs uero quotiens fuerit oportunitatem confessionibus tuis diligenter auditis pro commissis tibi debitam absolutionem impendat et iniungat penitentiam salutarem. Et quia sicut nobis exponi fecisti dubitas quod dilectus filius Johannes Burnellus ordinis fratrum Minorum de Obseruantia et Theologie professor Confessor tuus, in penitentiarum iniunctione per eum tibi facta quoquo modo minus debite se gesserit, ac in male per te receptis non satis idonee tecum ordinauerit commutauerit uel disposuerit aut quicquam aliud in confessionis ministerio ignoranter negligenter imperite uel insufficienter peregerit. Nos uolentes anime tue saluti et conscientie Serenitati more pij patris paterna caritate consulere tuis in hac parte pijs et deuotis supplicationibus inclinati premissa omnia et singula per dictum Confessorem sic tecum quacunq[ue] in re, aut qualitercunq[ue] gesta composita commutata et ordinata pro dicte conscientie tue Serenitate et in huiusmodi conscientie foro auctoritate apostolica ac de apostolice potestatis plenitudine rata habentes, omnesq[ue] et singulos defectus per dictum Confessorem circa ea forsitan commissos supplentes, et quatenus opus sit super hijs tecum misericorditer dispensantes ac ipsum Confessorem si in aliquo propterea excessit absoluentes eidem Confessori quandiu Confessor tuus fuerit et cuicunq[ue] Confessori seculari uel regulari quem, uita tibi comite, duxeris eligendum ut te a quacunq[ue] simonie labe ac excommunicationis alijsq[ue] sententijs censuris et penis ecclesiasticis in simoniacos latis absoluere ac de simoniace ac alias per te male receptis tecum ordinare componere et disponere prout conscientia sua sibi dictauerit in eodem conscientie foro libere et licite possit. Quodque tu tuam Regiam uel aliam quancunq[ue] Capellam seu ecclesiam ubicunq[ue] pro tempore te esse contigerit quolibet Mense semel uisitando et ante Altare dicte Capelle seu ecclesie Septies orationem dominicam et totiens salutationem Angelicam genibus flexis deuote dicendo omnes et singulas Indulgentias et peccatorum remissiones con-

equaris quas consequeris si ecclesias Stationum Urbis, intra et extra muros eius, Quadragesimalibus et alijs diebus Stationum ecclesiarum predictarum personaliter uisitares. Quodque idem uel alter Confessor quem duxeris eligendum omnium peccatorum tuorum de quibus corde contritus et ore confessus fueris etiam Bis quolibet Anno et in eodem mortis articulo uel quotiens de morte huiusmodi dubitabitur plenariam remissionem tibi in sinceritate fidei unitate eiusdem sancte Romane ecclesie et obedientia ac deuotione nostra uel successorum nostrorum Romanorum Pontificum canonicè intrantium persistenti auctoritate apostolica concedere ac uota quecunque per te forsan emissa uel imposterum emittenda ultramarino Visitationis Liminum beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli ac Religionis uotis duntaxat exceptis in alia pietatis opera commutare ualeat. Et insuper quod liceat tibi post Nonam seu Meridiem in presentia tua et familiarium tuorum ac aliarum personarum te sequentium facere celebrari et habere Altare portatile cum debitis reuerentia et honore super quo in locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis sine iuris alieni preiudicio et cum qualitas negotiorum pro tempore urgentium id exegerit etiam antequam illucescat dies circa tamen diurnam lucem Ita quod nec id tibi nec Sacerdoti taliter celebranti ad culpam ualeat imputari et si ad loca ecclesiastico interdicto quauis auctoritate supposita te contigerit declinare in illis clausis Januis excommunicatis et interdictis exclusis non pulsatis Campanis et submissa uoce possis per proprium uel alium Sacerdotem idoneum Missas et alia diuina officia in tua et familiarium tuorum et aliarum personarum predictarum presentia facere celebrari dummodo tu uel illi causam non dederitis interdicto nec id tibi uel illis contigerit specialiter interdici Quodque tu cum Sex, ac dilecta in Christo filia Nobilis Mulier Margarita Comitissa Richemondie tua Genetrix cum Sex alijs personis quas duxeritis et etiam quilibet uestrum duxerit pro tempore nominandas et eligendas, non teneamini Qudragesimali tempore ieiunare et nichilominus dicto tempore ouis caseo butiro et alijs lacticiuijs quotiens tibi et Comitisse ac alijs personis prefatis uidebitur uesci libere et licite absque alicuius conscientie scrupulo possitis et quilibet uestrum possit Et dicte Margarite ut Confessor per eam etiam eligendus in omnibus casibus sedi predictæ reseruatis premissis casibus ac presbitericidio duntaxat exceptis, similiter Bis quolibet Anno

et in mortis articulo in alijs uero quotiens fuerit oportunum pro commissis debitam absolutionem impendere et penitentiam salutarem iniungere ac plenariam omnium peccatorum suorum de quibus corde contrita et ore confessa fuerit remissionem huiusmodi etiam Bis quolibet Anno et in mortis articulo quotiens de illo dubitabitur auctoritate predicta impendere possit. Quodque tu ac dicta Margarita Comitissa et quilibet uestrum ac familiares uestri uobis in Mensa seruientes, illi uidelicet duntaxat qui Cibaria uestra pro securitate personarum uestrarum gustant antequam uobis exhibeantur. Quadragesimalibus et alijs quibus Jeunium ab ecclesia est indictum necnon Sextis ferijs et Sabbati diebus carnibus uesci. Et si forsan contigerit te, et dictam Margaritam Comitissam uel aliquem uestrum cum aliqua seu aliquibus persona seu personis excommunicatis uel alijs sententijs censuris et penis ecclesiasticis innodatis, colloquium seu familiaritatem habere nullam propterea excommunicationis sententiam uel censuram aliam ecclesiasticam incurratis, dummodo conscij aut participes ex communicationis huiusmodi non fueritis et hoc in contemptum Clauium non feceritis. Ac quod dicta Comitissa cum Sex Matronis honestis et habitu honesto indutis Monasteria et Domos Religiosorum etiam Cartusiensium et Inclusarum quorumcunque ordinum quotiens sibi placuerit ingredi et salutare colloquium cum eis habere ac inibi refectionem sumere, dummodo earum et eorum qui et que Monasterijs et Domibus prefuerint ad hoc expressus accedat assensus et ibi non pernoctet libere et licite ualeat, tue ac Margarite Comitisse et aliarum personarum predictarum deuotioni respectiue tenore presentium de specialis dono gratie indulgemus. Non obstantibus apostolicis ac bone memorie Octonis et Octoboni olim in Regno Anglie dicte sedis Legatorum necnon in Prouincialibus et Sinodalibus Concilijs editis generalibus uel specialibus Constitutionibus et ordinationibus statutis quoque et consuetudinibus Monasteriorum Domorum et ordinum predictorum iuramento confirmatione apostolica uel quauis firmitate alia roboratis necnon quibusuis suspensionibus et limitationibus similium concessionum et facultatum hactenus factis, seu imposterum faciendis per nos et sedem predictam etiam cum quibusuis clausulis etiam derogatoriis derogatorijs fortioribus efficacioribus et insolitis et talibus quod illis nullatenus possit derogari sub quibus presentes nequaquam comprehendi uolumus

ceterisque contrarijs quibuscunque. Prouiso quod Maiestas tua Regia concessione celebrari faciendi ante diem parce utatur quia cum in Altaris ministerio imoletur dominus noster dei filius Jesus Christus qui candor est lucis eterne congruit hoc, non in Noctis tenebris fieri sed in luce. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre suppletionis dispensationis absolutionis concessionis et uoluntatis infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum eius se nouerit incursum. Datum Rome apud Sanctum petrum Anno Incarnationis dominice Millesimoquingentesimo quarto Tertiodecimo Kalendas Junij Pontificatus nostri Anno Primo.

Sigismundus.

On the back is written : P. de Comitibus.

The Document is endorsed : Registrata apud me Sigismundum.

And in a later hand : Julij Papae 2^{di} Indulgentia &c. concessa Henrico 7^o et Margaretae Genetrici eius, &c. Anno Domini 1504, 13 Cal. Junij Pontificatus nostri Anno primo.

On the back is also written in a contemporary English hand : Confessionale, de suplezione defectuum confessoris et super eisdem dispensacione. Et quot licet super receptis summate ordinare componere et disponere. Et quod visitandum capellam in qua fuerit habeat indulgencias stacionum in vrbe. Et de absolucione et plenaria remmissione &c. Et de post nonam. Et de altari portatili. Et de commutacione votorum. Et de non ieiunandum. Et de lacticinijs comedendum. Et de esu carnum. Et de diuersis alijs indultis.

R. F. S.

[*To be continued.*]



COLLEGE FICTION.*

* *The Hand of the Spoiler: being the adventures of Master Wilfrid Clavering at Corbridge, Hexham, and elsewhere, in the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth years of his late Highness King Henry the Eighth.* By R. H. FORSTER. (Newcastle-on-Tyne: Mawson, Swan, and Morgan, 1898.)

FOR readers of the *Eagle* there lies some satisfaction in the knowledge that college fiction is no longer exclusively represented by the editors' chronicle and tutors' testimonials, but has broken out in quite a new place, with a bound volume, an author, and publishers of its own. The credit of this enterprise is at least partly due to the author, though nine-tenths of the glory will be claimed by the noble but predatory Bird which has thriven for so long upon his literary productions. The purpose of this article is to congratulate Mr R. H. Forster upon his undoubted success in his new field; the Bird itself may be safely left to expatiate upon its honourable position of nursing-mother to a new writer of romance.

One supreme merit Mr Forster undoubtedly possesses; he writes in plain, straightforward English. We are sick of long-winded heroes, who speechify at intolerable length upon the field of battle, and flood us with cheap sentiment at each crisis of their eventful lives. We have out-lived the fascination of the nasty-tempered young gentlemen of Scotch extraction, who speak a tongue not understood of us, and are very ready with their blood when the Covenant is called in question. Even the elderly heroes who use French oaths, and are

always misunderstood until the last chapter, have lost their charm. "By my halidome" and "grammercy" seem less convincing than of yore, and no longer of themselves afford irrefutable evidence that the medieval background is properly painted in. Thus it is a relief to commune for a season with a writer who forswears the cheaper tricks of the trade, and depends for his local colour upon knowledge of the locality and a vigorous imagination. Add to this the robust delight of the north-country man for the Tyne and Tynedale, and "what things are to be seen beside Hexham and Corbridge"; and we get an impression that recalls to the man of Somerset or Devon the day when he first read *Lorna Doone*.

The Hand of the Spoiler does not profess to be a novel of character; still less does it deal with problems. The churchmen are pale reflexions of the ecclesiastics of *The Abbot* and *The Monastery*, and the villain, Sir Raynald Carnaby, is an ineffective person who would be at home at the Adelphi. But the boys of the story are well drawn by one who has not lost touch with them, or forgotten their peculiar outlook on life; and their adventures are ingeniously devised, and described with a spirit and evident enjoyment that would carry the most superior person off his feet.

To our thinking the best scene in the book is where the boy Wilfrid Clavering escapes by the aid of the great oak tree from an upper window in the fortified house of the Sheriff of Hertfordshire, and this will serve to give us a taste of Mr Forster's quality:

"And then John lifted me up to the window; and, creeping past the bar, I sat down upon the outer sill and peered forth into the night, striving to see some way whereby I might come at one of the branches, and so climb down to the ground.

"Truly, 'twas an ill seat and a fearsome upon that stormy night; and my heart well nigh gave way again as I strove to make my eyes pierce through the pitchy blackness which was outspread beneath me, around me, above me, everywhere. And

the gale was roaring louder than Tyne roars when the first wave of a winter spate comes charging down over the gravel beds ; and the great rain-drops were hurled so fiercely against my face that even had it been day I had scarce been able to see. More-over John, down in our prison beneath, was waxing repentant, and calling to me that I should come back, and not risk my neck ; and altogether my heart misgave me sadly, and I was almost minded to creep back again and give up the quest. But ere I had fully persuaded myself, the wind veered suddenly . . . and with a gust of threefold fury so swayed and tossed the stubborn boughs of the great oak that one branch was blown sweeping along the wall, and struck me smartly upon the cheek as the twigs flew by. Then, being startled by the suddenness of the blow and the pain of the switching, I put my hands up in an instant, not thinking what I did and where I sat, to shield my face from a second stroke ; and that same moment I lost my seat and fell."

Fortunately for himself our hero is caught in the great tree, and thrown breathless upon a limb of it by the force of the gale.

"Now as I lay thus, I thrust my hand forward a little space, thinking to find some smaller branch sprouting from the great bough, whereby I might get a surer hold ere the next blast came. But though I found no such branch as I wished, my hand touched something strange ; and, creeping forward, I found a stout cord girdling the bough ; which cord I followed by touch of hand to the under side, and thence felt it stretching downwards as far as my arm could reach, wherefore, since the lull in the storm still continued, I grasped the cord with my two hands, and, swaying off the bough, slid downward, till my feet struck against something which seemed to be tied to the cord. And then, being smitten with a strong craving to know what this thing might be, I crouched down upon my heels, and, holding fast to the cord with my right hand, stretched my left hand downward. But just as I touched somewhat the cord brake, and I fell again ; nor could I withhold a . . . cry . . . for that which I had touched was the cold forehead and dank hair of a dead man."

The boy's fear of the gulf beneath him till the swinging bough of the great tree stings him into

action; the roar of the wind in his ears; his utter helplessness in the grip of the gale; his swift journey down the providential rope that is to bring him to safety; and its gruesome ending round the neck of a rebel's corpse that swings beneath the tree: these are touches that enable our author to control the imagination of his readers, and show plainly that the root of the matter is in him.

In his account of the actual dissolution of the Priory of Hexham, Mr Forster sticks very closely to the facts. His chapter "of the coming of the King's Commissioners to Hexham, and what they demanded, and how the Master of Ovingham spoke with them from the Gate House," is evidently based upon the well-known state paper containing a report upon "the misdemeanours of the religious persons of Hexham in the County of Northumberland," and the language which our author puts into the mouths of the chief speakers is for the most part quoted by him *verbatim* from the report in question. It is good to know that there is authority for the resolute words spoken to the Commissioners by the Master of Ovingham, as he stood on the top of the wall like Shebna the Scribe, "being in harness with a bow bent with arrows." "We be twenty brethren in this House, and we shall die all, or that ye shall have the House." In the subsequent negotiations also our author follows the ancient record with the fidelity and devotion of one in whom the lawyer has not quite swallowed up the historian. But he misses one picturesque phrase. After receiving the answer of the House to the King's Highness, the Commissioners "*recoiled* back to Corbridge, where they lay all that night."

But in spite of the care with which he has followed the records, our author does not appear to have fully grasped the social conditions of the period of which he is writing. Aunt Matilda is the prey of a 19th century passion for washing her nephew's face and hands, and

combing his hair. Her zeal for personal cleanliness occupies an unnecessarily prominent place in the earlier chapters, and is alluded to with wearisome persistence some four or five times in the later ones. In these days, when soaps are various and cheap, such references would be only rather tiresome; in a Tudor story Aunt Matilda is a quite impossible creation.

But such blemishes as these count for nothing against the interest created by the adventures of Mr. Forster's heroes, and the robust good sense with which he sets himself to the task of describing them. We can only hope that he will try his hand again at fiction, both for his own honour and the greater glory of the Bird under the shadow of whose wings he was reared.

J. R. T.

TO AMANDA.

OTHERS may hymn the hues of morning's sky,
Or glories of the West when night draws nigh;
The beauties of the moon-entranced sea,
Or forests filled with summer melody.

I think of thee, nor know if skies be bright;
I gaze on thee, nor heed the sunset light;
Thine influence sways me as the moon the sea;
Thy tender tones drown woodland melody.

Depart, and from my Heaven fades its bloom;
Leave me, and my bright West is filled with gloom;
Without thee hateful shines the moon-led sea,
Discordant sounds all forest melody.

P. L. B.



BOADICEA.

WHEN the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an indignant mien,
Counsel of her country's gods,

Sage beneath the spreading oak
Sat the Druid, hoary chief;
Every burning word he spoke,
Full of rage and full of grief.

"Princess! if our aged eyes
"Weep upon thy matchless wrongs,
"'Tis because resentment ties
"All the terrors of our tongues.

"Rome shall perish—write that word
"In the blood that she has spilt;
"Perish hopeless and abhorred,
"Deep in ruin as in guilt.

"Rome, for empire far renowned,
"Tramples on a thousand states;
"Soon her pride shall kiss the ground—
"Hark! the Gaul is at her gates!

"Other Romans shall arise,
"Heedless of a soldier's name;
"Sounds, not arms, shall win the prize,
"Harmony the path to fame.

"Then the progeny that springs
"From the forests of our land,
"Armed with thunder, clad with wings,
"Shall a wider world command.



BOADICEA.

QUUM fera bellatrix regina Britannica virgas
Romanas lacero corpore victa tulit,
Protinus irato vultu gestuque minaci,
Consuluit patrios sanguinolenta deos.
Quercus ubi ramos tendit spatiosa, sedebat
Dux Druidum senio consilioque gravis.
Dixit et e labris divini plena furoris,
Plena simul luctus, fervida verba cadunt:
“Heu! te conspiciamus, regina, indigna ferentem,
“Et veteres oculi nil nisi flere valent:
“At vindicta manet; manet alta mente repostum
“Quod non lingua satis significare queat.
“Roma perit; licet hoc tibi nunc inscribere verbum
“Sanguine in effuso, quo maculavit humum:
“Roma perit; perit auxilio sine; mersa ruina
“Tot scelerum pœnas causa nefanda luet.
“Imperio totum celeberrima Roma per orbem,
“Mille tenens scœva sub ditione plagas,
“Mox prostrata cadet; cadet alta superbia: victor
“Imminet en! portis Gallus, et ultor adest:
“Exsurgent alii, soboles Romana, Quirites
“Qui non militiæ nomen honore ferent;
“Queis sonitus, non arma, placent; concordia vocum
“Prima tulit; famæ semita dulce melos.
“Tum nova progenies, veteri de stirpe creata,
“Quam genuit sylvis terra paterna suis,
“Fulmine telorum resonans, velataque pennis,
“Latius imperium per nova regna geret:

"Regions Cæsar never knew,
"Thy posterity shall sway ;
"Where his eagles never flew,
"None invincible as they."

Such the Bard's prophetic words,
Pregnant with celestial fire,
Bending as he swept the chords
Of his sweet but awful lyre.

She, with all a monarch's pride,
Felt them in her bosom glow ;
Rushed to battle, fought, and died ;
Dying, hurled them at the foe.

"Ruffians, pitiless as proud,
"Heaven awards the vengeance due ;
"Empire is on us bestowed,
"Shame and ruin wait for you !"

COWPER.

- “Queis ignotus erat Cæsar, regina, futuro
“En! tua posteritas tempore jura dabit;
“Victrices ubi nunquam aquilas posuere cohortes
“Cæsaris, insignis gens tua sola reget.”
Talia fatidico prædixit carmine vates,
Cœlestique lyræ fervuit igne melos:
Corpore deflexo, percussit pollice chordas;
Dant percussa gravem fila canora sonum.
Audivit regina ferox; fastuque superbum
Accendunt animum fervida verba senis:
Irruit in pugnam: moriens jaculatur in hostes,
Tela velut, sævas, ultima verba, minas:
“Infames! quos nulla movet clementia, vobis
“Dant scelerum pœnas, munera justa, dei:
“Nobis imperium conceditur; alta ruina
“Vos, pudor, exitium, gens scelerata, manet.”

E. K. G.

Lawford,
April, 1898.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

BY

THE REV CHARLES ELSEE,

Master at Rugby School.

Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God: and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone; in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord: in whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. EPHESIANS ii. 19-22.

TO-DAY'S celebration of the foundation and growth and work of this College calls before our mind the parallel between the foundation and growth of the Christian Church itself, and that of institutions and societies such as this, which have sprung up within it with to some extent the same objects and based on some of the same principles. In both cases the ideal has been seriously modified in the actual result by human frailties and failures, yet the ideal was the aim in the foundation of each, and should be still the aim in carrying out its intended object.

Glowing and inspiring are the pictures drawn for us of the ideal early Christian Church—a society united together, as St John describes it, in fellowship even with the Father and the Son; or knit together as St Paul writes in one passage as a body of which Christ is the Head, its several parts and members working together in due measure, and so making increase of the whole to the building of itself up in love; or here as a holy temple built up of living stones

fitly framed together, each stone fashioned according to its own appointed place and supported by those below, and in its turn determining in some measure the form of those above and contributing to their support. And all for one purpose—to be a habitation of God through the Spirit—to be a temple in which He might manifest Himself; in which His true worshippers, the true seekers after Him, might be ever attaining to truer ideas of Him, to increasing knowledge of Him, to clearer recognition of what is His will and what are the methods of His working; to throw off one by one the trammels of ignorance, to take larger views of His providence and His purposes concerning men; and so contemplating Him and studying Him as He has revealed Himself in the history of the human past, in his works of nature, and in the life and character of His Son, to be ever reaching towards Him, and to be ever growing upwards towards Him in very slow and imperfect, it may be, but still for individual members increasing, likeness. With what glory might the apostle hope would such a temple be filled! How would the glory of such a latter house exceed that of any that had gone before it!

And from the temple would radiate out abroad some of the glory which centred in it; from it would go forth into the world men with varied talents, with varying capacities and varying powers, to carry with them and spread abroad among others some of that knowledge which had been there vouchsafed to them, to be not only the declarers of God's truth, but to be themselves the evidence of it; to show in their own life and practice the meaning and working of His will.

Inspired by the same Spirit, some would go out as Apostles to new lands and found new churches, some would go to be resident in these as patient teachers and instructors—builders up on these extended foundations. Some would be fitted not so much for specially religious or doctrinal teaching as for imparting

other benefits, leading the degraded up into better habits of life, spreading civilising influences, promoting civilising institutions; by knowledge and skill benefitting the bodies of men, and remedying the ills to which men had become heirs; following Christ their Master rather in the temporal blessings he bestowed than in the spiritual, but still following him. And some would go out specially fitted perhaps to be prominent in none of these ways, yet by their quiet influence and example, by their humble, trustful walk with God, carrying into dark places the light of a good life and good works which would promote his glory, and be effectual in making known His will and in leading men into a life in accordance with it.

And all these, separated indeed externally from the centre from which they went forth, would be still united to it in spirit; members still of the same body, doing still the same work with the same object, new perhaps in point of form but of the same old and sure substance, bound to it by ties of sympathy and affection, rejoicing on the one hand in its well-being and prosperity and on the other animated and encouraged by the sense of a recognition there of their own work and success.

Now, observe that all this oneness of spirit, this activity of work, this extension of scope, is due to first training, to the instruction of each by older members, to the influences of association with them, to the spirit imbibed from them, to the inspiring example of the earnest, the contagiously communicated power of the strong, the encouragement of the successful. And these, as years went on after the foundation of the Church, would not all grow less. First love might sometimes grow cooler, first energy and enthusiasm might grow less keen, but the roll of earnest, strong, and successful members would grow longer, and their influence increase; the variety which marked their characters and work would bring enlargement of view and object; and accumulating experience would give valuable guidance.

And so the formation of each member's character, the development of his powers, the direction of his life, the accomplishment of his work, would be affected by, and be the result of, not only the first foundation of the Church—though that would be the basis of all—but intermediately also it would be due to all these other influences from those who had gone before him, or were contemporary with him. And the whole body of members bound together as fellow citizens not only one with another but with saints who had gone before, a household of God, a temple built upon sure foundations, with Christ Jesus himself as the chief corner stone, with all its diverse parts fitly framed together, grew up gradually towards a completion far off indeed, but to be believed in, and hoped for, and worked for.

Is not this picture of the Christian Church in many respects no inapt illustration of institutions and societies, which have been founded and have grown up within it to fulfil some of its purposes and to carry on a part of its work? Of this our own College, for instance, resting as it does on a sure foundation of right principles, intended to serve, and serving, a great purpose in the good of men and the glory of God; absorbing into itself year by year, and generation by generation, members who become identified with it and fulfil its objects, and themselves moulded upon the structure they have found, do their part in their turn in enlarging the building, and raising it and moulding others to succeed them.

Collecting its members from far and wide it receives them and trains them, it shapes their minds and characters in their plastic years, influencing them and forming them not only by knowledge imparted; not only by the training in the process of acquisition of knowledge, exercising, developing, and strengthening the mental powers; not only even by the recognition of what is the true basis of all education as it is of all wisdom, but very greatly by the general spirit which

pervades the place, by the traditions which hang about it and attach to it, by the recollection and association with it of great names in the past, of names of men who are making their mark in the world now and will be rightly enrolled among the world's benefactors in the future: names of members who either in their residence here have done good direct work for religion, for science, for literature, or have indirectly assisted in their promotion; or again of others, members still, who have carried with them away from here trained capacities and powers which have placed them in the front as leaders of men, whether in the Church, or the State, or in Education, in Law, in Medicine, or other of the various departments of our country's complex life; some distinguished for work and influence in foreign lands, in bringing heathen into the kingdom of God, in spreading abroad among them true knowledge and good habits, in leading them to better and higher lives. What a wealth of inheritance is the roll of such names to the College and the members of it! What stimulus is given to the enthusiasm and earnestness of the young aspirant by the sense of fellow-membership with the great men of the past, with those who stand out in history prominent in their various departments above the men of their day—as in the far distance Cecil in the State, or Ascham in Education, or nearer to us and in the almost present Martyn and Selwyn in Missionary work. No doubt the distance from which we have now to view the noted men of old times, while it brings out their prominence, does also dull the brightness of their lustre, yet they still have their influence, and this influence commemorations of Founders and Benefactors such as we celebrate to-day will keep alive and strengthen.

They are not indeed Founders, not in the common sense Benefactors—though, indeed, benefactors in a very real sense; but they bear a very close relation to them. They are the men, with all who in their different

capacities have gone forth from this College to do good work in the world, that have given the true value to the original foundation and the succeeding benefactions. The one is the ground on which the building may stand, the land on which the tree may grow—essential for the building or the tree; but just as the building enhances enormously the value of the ground, or the products of the land give the value to it, so it is the succession of good men who have been fitted here for their place in the great building, who have been the seed sown here and have germinated and rooted and borne their fruit; it is that which has proved the value of the Founders' and Benefactors' gifts, which has really given the value to them.

It is for the production and development of such men that each place of sound learning and religious education was established, and however great might be the foundation, however numerous the gifts that might accrue to it, that foundation and those gifts would be valueless and waste if from any cause they were barren of the results intended.

The Founder's work was needful as a foundation, as that on which alone the superstructure could be built; Benefactors have added from time to time what experience or zealous foresight have shown them to be desirable for the improvement of the edifice and its efficient adaptation to its purpose; and thankfully do we commemorate all who have taken part in the work—from the man who suggested and prompted the foundation, and the lady who listened to the suggestions and acted upon them, to the latest of all those who have since associated themselves with them; thankfully we commemorate both their deeds and their purpose: but equal thankfulness is due also for the fulfilment of that purpose in the men whose lives have carried it out, who were the spirit which gave life to the body, and whose memories still exercise a power and influence in the vigorous maintenance of that life, and the continued fulfilment of that purpose.

May the roll of such men going forth from this College and fulfilling their part, whether in humble unobserved spheres or in prominent stations observed and known of all, grow both in length and splendour. May there ever be found in it men with true spiritual insight to discern and light up truths of God which lie far down in still depths and are hardly discernible through the ruffled surface of practical life, but yet which exercise an important influence upon it: men also who shall be able and fitted to carry out on the firm foundation of such truths sound practical work. Men, too, who with corresponding insight shall extend in breadth and depth the knowledge of God's natural world in the discovery of hitherto concealed forces and qualities and in the unravelling of the laws impressed upon them, so as to guide and control and apply them to good purpose in the benefit of mankind. Men, again, who shall understand men, and be able to lead and influence them for their well being; who shall be able to enlist all the powers and qualities inherent in men which make for good and weld them together into an effective force for the promotion of all that is good, and the weakening and subduing all that is evil.

And may all consist together for one supreme end and object—for a habitation of the Divine Spirit, the Spirit of truth, and knowledge, and wisdom, and holiness.



DEMETER OF THE FAIR TRESSES.

(The true account of a mysterious occurrence.)

FOR some hours we had been lounging listlessly through the barren waste of the British Museum, Johnes (a cultured, Oxford species of the common genus Jones), Smith, an irresponsible Cockney of the Cockneys, and myself; on the morrow I was to undertake the moral and intellectual training of the two sons of a wealthy London merchant, in preparation for which I had sought out this spot, dismal above all others in the universe, and was imbibing a spirit of majestic gloom, as behoved one soon to hold office under Puritanical Mr Brown. Of the latter I can only add that he was a vulgar, narrow-minded, humbugging—but silence, O Muse; de mortuis nil nisi bonum.

An adjournment to the refreshment-room and a liberal diet of lemonade and buns perceptibly raised our spirits; Johnes especially became elated; for it is a marked difference between your artificial and your natural genius, that the latter works by inspiration, the former by inflation. So now, as soon as the lemonade had begun to do its work, Johnes' mouth was opened. "In the physical characterisation of her features," I heard him soliloquise aloud—and very much aloud, too—"there is an infinity of grief; in her alone emotional spirituality—" "Emotional spirituality be —," broke in Smith; while after the strained silence which followed this interjection, "who may this

unique female be?" I enquired, to conciliate Johnes. "Female!" muttered Johnes in a grieved voice; and then, pointing to a statue near at hand, added in a tone of melancholy reverence, "Demeter of Knidos." Now if lemonade and buns had stirred this spirit of sublimity in Johnes, it had had a directly opposite effect on Smith; the latter drew from his pocket a cigarette, lit it, and waving it before this statue, uttered in a tone of mock reverence, "Deign, fair goddess, to accept this offering of an untutored worshipper." And then as the tramp of regulation boots was heard round a neighbouring corner, the Vandal and the Exquisite took their departure together, and in the increasing distance I heard Johnes' unctuous utterance, "Material evanescence in the presence of brute violence is the proper attribute of a reasonable Being."

* * * *

Left alone, I gazed long and earnestly at the beautiful, calm features of the Madonna-like Demeter; the thin, blue smoke, which had been eddying in fantastic shapes round the fair figure, now rose till it reached the head and nostrils of the petrified deity. At least petrified the deity should have been at this insult to her divine majesty, but instead a thing more strange than probable occurred. For even as I watched, the statue before me seemed to change like some dissolving view; the look of sweet grief that made in her "Sorrow more beautiful than Beauty's self" melted from those classic features, and in their place a look of unexpected pleasure came; and the goddess, still sniffing with delight the uncelestial fragrance, gradually bloomed forth into life, and rose from her throne and stood before me!

"O forms of ancestral halls," she cried in a deep, bell-like voice, "wherein Cloud-gatherer Zeus did use to sit, till what time that base thief Prometheus stole the fennel-bound chamber of opiate fire, can it be that after these long years I have returned to the house of

my Brother, and smell again the sweet scent of Lethe's fire-consumed drug? Or can it be," she added, as her eye fell on me, "that thou, Mortal, Ephemeral Biped, art one of those whom Prometheus taught to kindle the mandrake herb in earth burnt with flames, even in wrought workmanship of bowls, and that thou dost now offer me this sweet Thysia, even an offering as dear as Mysian myrrh? Speak me, Mortal, winged words of Truth."

Fennell-bound chamber of opiate fire! Earth burnt with flame, wrought workmanship of bowls! Cloud-gatherer Zeus! What did it all mean? My brain reeled before me, and my mind refused to think. In amazement my eye wandered now to the floor, now to the ceiling, and at last lighted by chance on the goddess's face. Heavens, how I jumped! As a statue her features had been calm and majestic: as a goddess (let us whisper it beneath our breath), the look she gave me would have sunk a battleship five miles off!

"Speak winged words of Truth," she repeated, and my tongue, which wonder had tied, terror loosed.

"*Reverend dame," I began, "No, I don't mean that;" what was the proper title to address a deity? O why hadn't I studied the classics harder! "Demeter of many names," I hazarded—at any rate that was safe—"Be not wroth with thy humble worshipper, on whose tongue an ox standeth, so that it forgets how to shoot biting arrows of the Muses, full of wise diaphragms; pardon my forgetfulness, which with procrastination is the door of vice;" the last was an unconscious reminiscence of my Aunt Jane's teaching; what would she have said if she had seen me "humbly worshipping" a heathen deity?

For the next few minutes I waited for the end to come; what would a goddess addressed as a "reverend dame" consider a fitting penalty? Should I be another

* *πρόνια γύναι.*

Ajax, transfixed as to my midriff with a sharp rock? No, it seemed the goddess had not troubled even to listen to my address. Instead she mused to herself in a tone of puzzled wonder: "And yet what halls are these? Of a truth this is not Olympus, nor Sicily, with its many apples. Moreover"—looking at me—"this is no Hellene, no child of light, but some barbarian; yet is he pious, and offers sweet incense, though it too hath somewhat of barbarian about it;"—I always did object to Smith putting Mexican twist in his mixture—"and I would leave this country, to dwell among my true worshippers. Do thou, stranger, guide me from this place, and be blessed in the thought that thou art chosen to act as Mercury to Demeter of the Fair Tresses and beauteous ankle." With these words she laid her hand upon my shoulder, and motioned to me to lead her forth.

Now the stern moralist may chide me for not refusing to accompany a lady, at once beauteous and unknown; if so, I can only plead guilty; my mind was incapable of action, and after all it is a delightful thing to have a lovely divinity leaning on one's arm, even if she be no earthly divinity. One thing troubled me, and that was my goddess's strange raiment; snow-white climation and bare head is *rather* conspicuous for a public place in London. However, the difficulty soon solved itself; suddenly round the corner came a typical 'Arriet, in long cloak reaching to the feet, with immense buttons, and a gorgeous peacock feather on her hat. As she came in sight of us her face turned livid with fear, and she sank in a swoon to the ground—silent through sheer fear. The goddess, with a fiendish chuckle, despoiled her victim of the cloak and hat, put them on herself, and then again taking my arm ordered me to go on.

Arm in arm we wandered through the long rooms, and down the staircase, I wondering what the end was to be, the goddess delighted in her new attire, and

occasionally glancing round the place with a wondering look. At last her voice broke silence: "What call they this place, articulate-speaking Mortal?"

"The British Museum, Golden-haired Sister of the Graces" I replied. (My language was improving.)

"Nay," said she, "this is no school or temple of the Muses, nor yet a Mosaic. I know not what thou meanest."

"Winged words, thou speakest," I replied, greatly wondering at her knowledge of Liddell and Scott, "yet in our uncouth tongue a Museum is a building or house wherein curious things are stored. And 'tis erected at the public cost."

"Truly a wondrous place," she replied, and little did I think the construction she would put upon my words.

Now while talking thus, we had passed through the gateway and come into the open street. It was midday and the thoroughfare at its busiest. My companion seemed to be still delighted with her attire, although to a modern eye there might have seemed some incongruity between a heathen goddess and a peacock-feather hat. "Thinkest thou not," she said, "that this garb of mine is more lovely than the sea spray of Aphodite?"—a question which seriously embarrassed me, but to which my modesty was spared an answer: for at this point we came upon a somewhat dense crowd, and my companion did not show the innate patience of a cockney born. One portly gentleman especially barred her way, and him she took by the shoulders and flung off from her. What was my horror when the victim turned round, and revealed the infuriated features of Mr Brown.

For some seconds Mr Brown's fury stammered for utterance, while the goddess watched him with amused tolerance. Then, taking my arm, "Lead on, fair stranger!" she said; whereat Mr Brown's face and wrath were turned simultaneously on me.

"So this is the high-minded tutor," he cried, "under

whom two innocent-minded boys——” but his utterance was cut short by the goddess, who in meaning tones remarked—for the meaning of the words I must refer my readers to the commentators—“Like a chattering crow by the bird of Zeus, he slinketh home by blind alleys, who provideth folly for the Muses to plough.”

Mr Brown’s only answer for a time was a long, horror-struck stare, after which he began wagging his head and muttering, “Drunk as fiddlers both of them!”

“You do us wrong, portly Biped,” the goddess answered—you should have seen Mr Brown’s face—“we are not drunk; for but lately we have come from the public house.”

“Public house”! gasped Mr Brown, while an amused smile began to appear on the faces of the crowd.

Now at this point a malicious Fate added one final blow, for the irrepressible Smith, seeing the chance of a row, came rushing up; while the aesthetic Johnes came more slowly in the rear; the former suddenly recognising me, cried out with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, “Hullo, old man! I thought you were having too much lemonade and buns.”

“Lemonade and buns,” muttered Mr Brown, “and public house! public house, buns and lemonade! Drunken wench——” he continued, but no goddess could be expected to stand that, and with a roar of deep thunder Demeter of the fair tresses (and strong arm) went for him; the last I saw was a policeman trying to hold her, and then I bolted. A few seconds later I heard a crash, and, looking round, saw the policeman and Mr Brown lying dead on the road, and the goddess vanished.

* * * * *

Next day the *Half-penny Squeak* had the following sensational paragraph—

Yesterday at noon a horrible tragedy was enacted outside the gates of the British Museum; an unfortunate policeman was

trying to arrest an extraordinarily arrayed female at the instance of a certain Mr Brown, when one of the underground cables exploded, and all three were killed, the woman being so annihilated that no trace of her can be found. A companion of the woman's ran away just before the explosion and is being looked for. At about the same time a woman was found dead of heart disease inside the Museum, the heart failure being perhaps due to the noise of the explosion. We hope the Home Office may be induced to take the matter of underground cables into serious consideration.

Does the superficial reader smile at my disappearance? Well, I kept out of the way of the inquest, because "material evanescence in the presence of brute violence is the proper attribute of a reasonable being."

A. S. L.

HORACE. *Odes* i. xix.

Ah me ! Cupid's cruel mother,
And the son of Semelé
Bid me once again be lover ;
And my love is Glyceré.
'Tis her face more fair than marble,
'Tis her winsome coquetry
And her dazzling eyes deceptive
Make me love my Glyceré.
Leaving Cyprus altogether,
Love's bright queen has come to me :
War and strife are now forgotten
In the thought of Glyceré.
Hasten ! build the soft turf altar,
Cast upon it rose-mary ;
Praying thus I may forget thee,
Once my love, sweet Glyceré.

W. F. C.



HORACE. *Odes* ii. iv.

(Done into English in the same metre.)

Let not thy love for thy handmaiden shame thee,
Phocian Xanthias, for of yore Briseis
Tho' but a slave girl by her fair complexion,
Moved stern Achilles.

Moved was lord Ajax, Telamon's proud offspring
By the sweet beauty of the bound Tecmessa:
E'en in his triumph Agamemnon burned with
Love for a maiden,

After the hoards of savage foes were conquered
By the Thessalian victor and the death of
Hector had given Troy an easy prey to
War-wearied Grecians.

Rich parents perchance has the fair-haired Phyllis
Who then shall grace thee as their son, for surely
Thy lov'd one's race is princely and she mourns at
Gods that do wrong her!

Trust me, thy darling is not a daughter of
The common rabble, nor could one thus faithful,
Thus hating base gain, ever have been born from
A shameful mother.

Whole-hearted I praise, arms and feet and ankles—
Those shapely ankles!—But do not suspect one
Whose age has hastened ere now to complete its
Fortieth winter.

W. F. C.



A MAY-WEEK MIXTURE.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

REGINALD COXLEY..	..	.. <i>An Undergraduate.</i>
HON. EDWARD GREENWOOD	..	.. <i>Ditto, his Friend and old Schoolfellow.</i>
DR BRAUNSCHILD, PH.D.	..	.. <i>A Widower from Breslau.</i>
FRAULEIN ROSA BRAUNSCHILD	..	.. <i>His Daughter.</i>
MISS LUCINDA COXLEY	..	.. <i>Reginald's Aunt.</i>
ETHEL GAINSONE	..	.. <i>Her Niece.</i>
WARWICK	..	.. <i>Gyp to Coxley.</i>

SCENE I.

COXLEY'S *Keeping Room* in *St Jerome's College*, comfortably furnished and looking painfully tidy. The photographs on the mantelpiece have evidently been carefully arranged.

[COXLEY and GREENWOOD seated in basket chairs. Both are in their second year. The former looks athletic; the latter rather dull, but he has cherubic cheeks.]

GREENWOOD (*mournfully*). Yes, he said he saw I'd been pipped again in Little-Go, and couldn't see the good of my stopping up to make a record in unsuccessful shots. (*Bitterly*) The Guv'nor never did see the good of anything.

COXLEY. Wants you to go down, does he?

GR. O it's not that! I've a good chance of being sent down anyhow, after that rag at Bulcher's last

Tuesday; but I've got to go to Germany to learn the language (*with disgust*), unless I break my teeth first.

COX. You learn German! I'd like to see you—
ha, ha, ha!

GR. Ridiculous, isn't it? But it's the old boy's fad, and when he once gets a thing into his head—

COX. (*shortly*) Mine's just the same.

GR. Says he's always regretted not having learnt himself. I told him he'd regret it more if he heard me speak. But it's no use, I've got to shunt and (*tragically*) I've come here for the last time.

COX. How good of you; I'm so glad.

GR. (*drily*) Don't mention it, old fellow.

COX. No, no, I didn't mean that. I meant you've just come at the right time, when you can do me a parting favour. Aunt Lucinda has written to say she'd come up to-day for a visit; Robinson of Pemmer was coming here, but he scratched this morning because he had a toothache—he's always so inconsiderate.

GR. Your aunt—with Ethel, of course?

COX. (*very nonchalantly*) Yes, I suppose with Ethel. And you know she was always awfully fond of you, and you are quite chums.

GR. Awfully good of you. Ethel and I always did—

Cox. Ethel! I'm talking of Aunt. She's not particularly old and she's rather good looking, (*growing enthusiastic*) handsome I may say. In fact I've half a mind to trot her myself.

GR. 'Trot her?'

COX. You know, take her into libraries and chapels, walk her, sit her, canter her, lose her, drown her. I know I may confidently put her under your care.

GR. I see, and you'll 'trot' Ethel.

COX. Awfully good of you, Ned. I knew you would.

[*A timid knock*] Come in!

GR. I'm off to change for lunch.

[*Knock repeated.*]

COX. (*irately*) Come in, the name of—

[*Enter* DR BRAUNSCHILD and FRAULEIN ROSA BRAUNSCHILD, *the former stout and jovial; the latter a small, plump brunette with very bright eyes: she speaks English with a hardly perceptible foreign accent.*]

(*solemnly*) the Lord.

DR BRAUNSCHILD. Ach Herr Professor—

GR. (*with difficulty*) Well, so long, old chap, I really must—

COX. (*aside to GR.*) Don't desert me, Ned.

[*Exit* GREENWOOD.]

DR B. We hef you, chancewise, distracted?

COX. (*disconcerted*) O, not a bit. (*Sotto voce*) Why, it's old Braunschild! How the deuce did he get here? (*Aloud*) Won't you take—

DR B. Nodding, I thank, we come to have just breakfasted.

COX. Er, a chair? Allow me to introduce you to (*Bolted! Confound him!*)—the scenery—that is, my rooms.

DR B. I thought to make you a surprise. One told me that this was the great week of the whole year, and as I have great longing to see a Congress of your together-assembled Herr Professors and directors, we us in London by chance having found, remembered ourselves on your kind invitation and—

COX. (*aside*) What can the old fool mean? Great Scott! I remember now. What a dolt I was to invite them like that in Breslau last vac.

DR B. And are come to spend—

COX. (*aside*) A week at least.

DR B. One day with you in Cambridge. I have much desire to make the acquaintance of your Herr Professors and to study your Manuscriptscollections.

COX. (*aside*) O Lord! And Aunt Lucinda and Ethel coming!

DR B. I ventured also to bring with my daughter. I think you remember her?

COX. O yes. [*They shake hands.*] Delighted to renew your acquaintance, Miss Braunschild. You'll stop for lunch——

DR B. Best thank, Mr Doctor. And afterwards you will introduce me to your Professors, and then (*rubbing his hands*), then for the Manuscripts.

COX. Er—(*aside*) all my fault for bragging when I was over there—(*aloud*) the fact is they're both closed to-day. That is, the Manuscripts are.

DR B. But the Professors at least——

COX. Well—O., I'm extremely sorry, but I have arranged to go on the river with some—some men, you know.

DR B. A river party. Most agreeable!

COX. (*not very heartily*) O, you'll come? That's kind of you. (*Aside*) My only decent day spoilt.

[*A knock.*]

(*Gently*) Come in.

[*Enter MISS LUCINDA COXLEY, a lady of dubious age and brilliant attire, and ETHEL GAINSBOROUGH, tall, fair and good looking.*]

MISS COXLEY. O Reginald, at last we're here. You see I've brought Ethel. I've such a lot to tell you. (*Perceiving the Braunschilds*) Introduce me, Reginald. [*He does so.*] So we're to go on the river after lunch; and you, Doctor?

DR B. Yes, the Professor——

COX. (*aside to Dr B., nudging him*) Don't call me that.

DR B. That is, the Mr Doctor—(*aside*) what you say? So? (*Aloud*) O, ah! your nephew, Mr Damitall [*REGINALD and ETHEL burst out laughing and look away*] has concluded us in his rudder-party.

SCENE II.

A Private Room in the "Pike and Eel."

[COXLEY, ETHEL, GREENWOOD, and ROSA.]

COX. (*sinking down on a hard chair*) Phew! Safe at last.

ETHEL Yes. How lucky, though, that there was this place close by. Else I don't know what they would have done, and Aunt so easily put out, too!

Voice from above. Mine trousers' suspenders, but quick!

ROSA. I think that's Father calling (*going*).

GR. Nonsense, he's only speaking to the inn-keeper.

Voices. { Rosa!
 { Ethel!

ROS. No it's me he wants. [Exit]

ETH. That's Aunt's voice. No, Reggy, I really must go to her. [Exit]

COX. (*sternly*) Now, Greenwood, I want to know how it all came about. How on earth did you let them do it?

GR. (*indignantly*) O, that's the tune, is it! My fault! I'm hanged if I came out to look after a pack of old——

COX. Don't be disrespectful, Ned.

GR. Well, why weren't *you* by them, as you told them you would be?

COX. O, so I was at first, but when the old fool called out "Herr Professor, what is Bumps?" so that the whole of the bank heard him, I couldn't stand it any longer. And, besides, I thought you were looking after them. You had nothing else to do.

GR. You shouldn't have thought.

Voice from above. Himmel! There goes the last!

COX. Well, never mind. Anyhow you saw him and Aunt upset their boat, and you can tell me all about that.

GR. (*disjointedly*) It was all too killing for words. You see Brownny got excited as the eights came up, and managed somehow to let the boat get adrift; Aunt lost her head and shrieked and tugged at the wrong line. Then something seemed to exasperate him—I believe he thought the roar of “well rowed” was a bit of sarcasm directed at him, and he pulled for all he was worth, succeeded in catching a crab, and it was all over with him—very literally. My stars! you should have seen them then. O how my sides ache!

COX. (*impatiently*) Yes, yes; never mind that. Go on.

GR. (*softly*) I was too far off to jump in myself, but some Caius men fished them out and they looked a sight for the gods. Your Aunt could’nt speak for a bit, but when she did she let the old German have it. “You row, why I could have rowed better myself! And I told you to pull the other oar.” His protesting only made matters worse, for she then said he had done it all on purpose, she felt sure of it. All the way here she muttered nasty things about old men who ought’nt to be trusted outside bath-chairs. Well, you know the rest.

[*Enter ROSA laughing.*]

ROS. O Father does look so funny! His trousers are ever so much too long for him, and his waistcoat buttons *will* come off as fast as he does them up.

[*Enter ETHEL.*]

ETH. (*speaking to COX.*) Aunt’s in a terrible way. She vows you put her into the boat alone with Dr Braunschild on purpose to get her upset, and she says she’ll never have anything more to do with you, Reggy.

COX. Does she really? But *you* know it wasn’t my fault a bit, don’t you, Ethel?

ETH. Of course I do.

ROS. (*to GR.*) He says he rather enjoyed it. But how could Mr Coxley let them go in a boat all alone.?

GR. (*guiltily*) Well, you see—er—it wasn’t all his fault. I told the boatman to say he hadn’t any boats in

that would hold more than two. So they had the sculling boat and we the two canoes.

ROS. (*doubtfully*) More than two?

GR. You know, it's so much easier to talk when there are only two in the boat; and, besides, you remember you were teaching me German.

ROS. O, of course.

[*Tea is brought in by a somewhat untidy woman.*]

COX. Here comes the tea. Half-past seven already! By George, you'll miss the last train!

SCENE III.

COXLEY'S Rooms as in Scene I.

It is the morning of the following day. Breakfast is laid for half-a-dozen.

[*Enter DR BRAUNSCCHILD with a large bouquet of red roses.*]

DR B. (*evidently suffering from a cold in the head*) What said he? Nobody is called Professor here, not even Doctor! But it is to me quite incomprehensible, this Cambridge! [*He sits down.*] Ach! I have well decided not to walk with them in the morning air with this cold upon me. The Fräulein Aunt Lucinda she is encolded also, but she has too great pride to be alone with me after yesterday. And she insisted it was all my guilt they spoilt the last train and had to sleep here overnights! But (*chuckling as he looks at the roses*) I think I shall know how to cool her temper. And the young Goxley has promised to introduce me to his own Herr Professor after all. I shall not in vain this visit have perpetrated.

[*Enter WARWICK, knocking as he closes the door.*]

WARWICK. Good morning, sir. Mr Coxley said you might like to see me a moment.

DR B. (*to himself*) A Herr Professor! Ach, now at last. (*Aloud*) Herr Prof—that is Mr, Mr—

WAR. Warwick, sir.

DR B. Mr Warwick I am by the honour and the after-great-difficulty-at-length-gratified desire overcome to have made your acquaintance.

WAR. (*to himself*) He did say the gentleman was a bit odd, but— (*aloud*) Just so, sir. Anything I can do for you?

DR B. Heartiest thank. I would wish exceedingly that you tell me something about this May-weeks-congress. A cigar?

WAR. (*taking and pocketing one*) Thank you, sir.

DR B. Ah! I perceive you do not smoke within the building?

WAR. No sir, we make it a rule not to smoke in College.

DR B. But you are attached to the University, not?

WAR. No, I'm on the College staff.

DR B. And it is told me you do not use to call yourselves Professors?

WAR. (*shocked*) O no, sir, never!

DR B. I beg for pardon. And I suppose you look after the undergratitudes?

WAR. Exactly, sir; look in once a day.

DR B. So often!

WAR. *They* don't call it often. Why, they're always grumbling I don't come oftener.

DR B. So? They find your conversation, doubtless, highly instructive.

WAR. (*to himself*) Well odd or not odd, at least he's not dull. (*Aloud*) And then I sees that they get up of a mornin'.

DR B. Really! What you say! But do you approve that they should make river parties and bump races a great part of the day, and walk themselves in flannel and brilliant coats?

WAR. Bless you, sir, it's good for them. I do a little rowing myself now and then. We always encourage it in them. And besides they don't ask us.

DR B. And Mr Goxley, you are satisfied with him? and his friend Mr Greenwood?

WAR. (*aside*) Spyin', are you? Well you won't spy much out of me. (*Aloud*) Perfectly, sir, perfectly. I've never had steadier, harder-working men under me.

DR B. And in what do you chiefly occupy yourself, Mr Warwick?

WAR. Hem! I jest superintend things. The woman—

DR B. The woman?

WAR. O yes, we have women to do the ordinary work.

DR B. Thunderweather! Excuse! But this is extraordinary, this Cambridge!

WAR. They don't allow 'em, I'm told, at Hoxford.

DR B. So? And you, you have what one calls a 'hobby' also?

WAR. Yes, sir, I keep fowls. (*Confidentially*) I'm always interested in gentlemen from Germany, as I've made a speciality of Hamburgs. There's one now——

DR B. I understand—a *πάρεργον*, not?

WAR. (*flattered*) A paragon? Well, I do think so myself sometimes.

[*Enter COXLEY, MISS COXLEY, ETHEL, ROSA, and GREENWOOD. MISS COXLEY'S attire is somewhat toned down in colour.*]

Well, good day to you, sir.

DR B. Adieu! I was charmed, and when you find yourself in Breslau, I shall ever— (*Addressing COXLEY*) The Herr Professor here——

[*Exit WARWICK hurriedly.*]

COX. The what? That's my gyp.

DR B. Yes, and a highly interesting philosophy-conversation——

[*COXLEY and GREENWOOD laugh convulsively.*]

COX. A Gyp! Don't you understand? A man who washes plates and runs messages.

DR B. (*hotly*) Then pardon me, Mr Goxley, but you have me grossly ridiculed, and——

ROS. (*running up to him*) O Father, can't you see how it is? It must be all your mistakes [*he explains*].

DR B. So? Mr Goxley, I entreat your forgiveness.

COX. Pray don't mention it. I ought to have thought of this.

DR B. And now have I something to transact with you, Miss Goxley. [*He pulls a slip of paper from his pocket and reads.*] "As were sometimes made up offerings to Venus when she arose from her bath, so to thee, river-arisen goddess and high-well-born Miss, I this with-much-prayer-for-pardon-accompanied peace-offering take pleasure to offer." [*He hands her the flowers with a deep bow.*]

MISS COX. (*graciously*) Thank you very much, Doctor. We'll certainly let bygones be bygones. (*To herself*) Poor man! perhaps I've been too hard on him after all. (*Aloud*) O and, Doctor, your daughter and Mr Greenwood seem to be getting on very well together.

DR B. Mr Greenwood makes good progress in his German, Rosa?

ROS. (*blushing*) O wonderful! So good that——

GR. (*interrupting*) That perhaps I need not go to Germany after all, but shall finish my education from the lips—— [*grows inaudible.*]

DR B. (*to MISS COXLEY profoundly*) Ach, and I see my young friend, Mr Coxley, and your niece do not quarrel themselves violently.

MISS COX. Well, you see, Doctor, they've been engaged for nearly a year.

[CURTAIN.]

H. M. A.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER 1898.

The Dinner was held this year at Limmer's Hotel on Wednesday, April 20th.

The Toast list was as follows:—*The Queen*; *The College*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by the Master; *Johnians*, proposed by Mr R. Horton-Smith, Q.C., replied to by Sir J. E. Gorst, Mr O. Leigh Clare M.P., and Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *The Chairman*, proposed by the Rev Dr Jessopp.

The following is a list of those present :

Chairman :—Sir Francis S. Powell Bart. M.P.

W. A. Badham	Rev A. Highton
G. G. Baily	Rev E. Hill
Walter Baily	L. Horton-Smith
Rev H. T. E. Barlow	R. Horton-Smith Q.C.
Rev J. F. Bateman	R. J. Horton-Smith
J. H. Beith	Rev R. Jamblin
E. J. Brooks	Rev A. Jessopp D.D.
P. H. Brown	Rev H. A. King
S. H. Burbury	W. M. Leake
G. J. M. Burnett	Rev J. H. Lupton D.D.
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	J. Lupton
W. H. Chaplin	R. Marrack
O. Leigh Clare M.P.	E. Prescott
Rt Hon L. H. Courtney M.P.	M. H. Quayle
Rev G. Crossley	F. W. J. Rees
Rev Canon Denton	S. B. Reed
Lewis Edmunds Q.C.	R. F. Scott
Chancellor Ferguson F.S.A.	B. A. Smith
G. B. Forster	Jason Smith
R. H. Forster	Rev C. Taylor D.D. <i>Master</i>
T. E. Forster	G. C. Whiteley
Rt Hon Sir J. E. Gorst Q.C. M.P.	Rev C. H. Wood

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

If you can find a corner for this note it may possibly interest some antiquarian or philologist. I copied it from "*Observations on a Tour*, by Mr Dibdin." It is dated December 8, 1801.

Yours faithfully,

G,

ELY.

I think it rather beneath the dignity of a historian to enquire whether it derived its name from prodigious numbers of eels that were found near it, or from Helys, a Saxon word signifying willows, a question that has been combated with much obstinacy. It is an ancient and uncouth city, and never will be well inhabited on account of the moist and unhealthy air from the fens; the consequence is that it is dirty and neglected. The church is four hundred feet long, and its tower two hundred feet high. The cupola has a handsome effect at a distance, and therefore holds out a kind of invitation, but upon a nearer approach you find it is merely an ornament, and built more for show than use.

Obituary.

JOHN BRADBURY TURNER MUS.BAC.

This well-known musician died on April 14th at the age of 64. We take the following account of him from the *Musical News* of April 23rd:—

Mr Bradbury Turner has been for many years Director of Studies, Trinity College, London, and was one of the foundation professors of that institution. He was a native of Stockport, and came of a musical family, having a brother of great promise, a favourite pupil of Sterndale Bennett. When that representative composer was once in Manchester, he went over to Stockport to see the grave of his young *protegé*, and thus became acquainted with the subject of this notice, who in turn became a favoured pupil of the great English master. Bradbury Turner entered the Royal Academy of Music in 1852. As a student he wrote an overture and a symphony in G minor, this last-named work being produced at one of the academy students' concerts, of which he was one of the founders. His compositions included the cantata, "Thy Kingdom come;" a psalm, "O Lord, how long will Thou forget me;" and a trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello in C minor—a very effective and musicianly work. Many smaller works and studies came from his pen, and it is to be regretted that he did not continue to pursue the work of composition for which his marked talents so well adapted him. Mr Bradbury Turner was a very successful teacher of the pianoforte. As professor of the instrument he did excellent work at Trinity College, London; and his many good qualities and amiability gained him the affectionate regard of the many students under his charge. Mr Turner was a Cambridge Mus. Bac., and held other musical distinctions. Though educated under "classical" influences, he was a broad-minded admirer of all good work, including the many fine specimens of the advanced orchestral music of the present day. His strong, good sense always prompted him to insist upon the careful development of the intellectual and emotional faculties of the student, and the proper subordination of the mere technicalities of performance. His loss will long be mourned by many friends and admirers.

REV HENRY GLADWYN JEBB M.A.

The Rev Henry Gladwyn Jebb (B.A. 1852) who died at Sheffield on Tuesday, April 19th, was the second son of Mr Samuel Henry Jebb, of the old Notts family of Jebb of Walton. He was born in May 1826, and married in Sept. 1853 Emma Louisa, daughter of Robert Ramsden of Carlton Hall, Notts. He was privately educated at Stamford, and proceeded to St John's, where he was an Exhibitioner. He graduated B.A. in 1852 and M.A. in 1872. He was also F.S.A. He was ordained deacon in 1851 in the diocese of Lichfield, and his first official connection with South Yorkshire was as curate of Wickersley, when the late Rev John Foster was rector, and later he held a similar position in the neighbourhood of Doncaster. The duties of Rector of Fontmell Magna, Dorset, were discharged by him from 1870 to 1873, and in the latter year he became Rector of Chetwynd, Salop, holding the position until 1878. He afterwards inherited the beautiful hall and estate at Firbeck from Mrs Myles, his aunt. It is as a country gentleman he will perhaps be best remembered. The estate itself is referred to by Rotherham's historian, the late Mr John Guest, who, in speaking of one Wm West, who about 1600 acquired the property, remarks, "And amidst the vicissitude and change of the succeeding centuries from then till now Firbeck has still to boast almost unchanged its attributes of undiminished beauty and unbroken peace." Being an ardent student Mr Jebb became acquainted with many distinguished men, and his travels abroad extended materially his sphere of knowledge. On several occasions learned societies have enjoyed his hospitality, and have been privileged to view some of the many treasures he was able to show. He was made a West Riding Justice of the Peace in August 1880, and when he exercised his magisterial functions it was usually at the Rotherham court, where he attended with fair regularity. He was a capable administrator of the law, and his judgment was very greatly valued. In Church matters he naturally took much interest. It was through his liberality that the Church of Firbeck was restored several years ago, and other churches in the district have benefited by his liberality. He was a vice-president of the Rotherham Literary and Scientific Society, and had contributed valuable papers to this body. He was a

man of high literary attainments, with a wonderfully retentive memory, and his knowledge of Shakespeare was remarkable. Politically, he favoured the Conservative cause. He was an enthusiastic upholder of the Primrose League, and from time to time very successful gatherings had been held at Firbeck. By all classes he was greatly esteemed and respected. He leaves a widow and one son and two daughters. His son is Mr H. J. Jebb J.P.

THE REV WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY DOUGLAS M.A.

The Rev William Willoughby Douglas who died on the 19th of February last, at Salwarpe Rectory, was the eldest son of the Reverend Henry Douglas (St John's B.A. 1815), sometime Rector of Salwarpe near Droitwich and Canon of Durham, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of the Rev Thomas Best, Vicar of Newland, Gloucestershire. He was born 13 July 1824, and was ordained Deacon in 1848, and Priest in 1849 by the Bishop of Worcester. He married 22 January 1850 at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, Frances Jane, only daughter of William Wybergh How Esq of Nearwell, Shrewsbury. She was sister of the late Bishop William Walsham How of Wakefield. Bishop How married Mr Douglas' sister. After serving curacies at Kidderminster and Hagley, he was presented by his uncle, Mr R. A. D. Gresley, to the family living of Salwarpe. He was made an Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1886, and until his resignation last year he was Proctor in Convocation, having held the office for twenty years. He was also Rural Dean of Droitwich, J.P. for the County, and Vice-Chairman of the Droitwich Petty Sessions, member of the Droitwich Rural District Council and Board of Guardians, Chairman of the Salwarpe Parish Council, Manager of the Droitwich National Schools and Coventry Charity, Trustee and Chairman of the St John Brine Baths, and one of the Committee of the Saltley Training College, and he was an active member of many other Societies and Committees. He was buried at Salwarpe on February 24. The lesson was read by the Dean, and the service at the grave by the Bishop of Worcester.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1898.

The list of "Birthday Honours" for 1898 included the names of two members of the College: The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon Thomas Andros de la Rue Esq (B.A. 1871), head of the great printing firm; and to promote Mr William Lee Warner (B.A. 1869), Political Secretary to the India Office, from being a Companion to be a Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon Sir John Eldon Gorst (B.A. 1857) Q.C., M.P. for the University and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, to be a Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

Mr H. H. S. Cunynghame (B.A. 1874), Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Home Department, has been appointed by the Home Secretary a member of a Committee appointed to inquire into the extent to which water gas and other gases containing a large proportion of Carbon monoxide are being manufactured and used for heating, lighting, and other purposes, and the dangers which may attend such manufacture and use.

Mr J. J. Harris Teall (B.A. 1873), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, has been elected a member of the Athenaeum Club by the Committee under the provisions of Rule 2 of the Club, which "empowers the annual election by the Committee of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services."

At the annual meeting of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England held at the Freemason's Hall, London, on April 27th, the following members of the College were appointed to offices: Mr John Haviland, Northampton (B.A. 1871), to be Junior Grand Deacon, Mr R. Horton Smith Q.C. (B.A. 1856), from being Past Deputy Grand Registrar to be Past Grand Registrar.

From the Report of the General Council of the Bar for 1897-8 we learn that the following members of the College

have served on the Council: E. L. Levett, Q.C. (B.A. 1870), J. A. Foote Q.C. (B.A. 1872), Geo. Sills (B.A. 1856), O. Leigh Clare M.P. (B.A. 1864), and H. D. Bonsey (B.A. 1874). Mr Levett was a member of the Committee on Court Buildings and Messrs Leigh Clare and Bonsey members of the Committee on Matters Relating to Professional Conduct.

The following members of the College have been appointed officers of the British Association, which is to meet this year in Bristol: Section C (Geology), *President*, W. H. Hudleston F.R.S.; Section D (Biology), *President*, W. F. R. Weldon F.R.S.; Section F (Economics), *Secretary*, A. W. Flux; Section H (Anthropology), *Secretary*, Dr G. Parker; Section K (Botany), *Secretary*, A. C. Seward.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of London held on April 28th the following appointments of members of the College were made: Dr A. S. Wilkins (B.A. 1868), Examiner in Latin; Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Examiner in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Dr. T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), Examiner in Geology and Physical Geography; His Honor Judge Bompas (B.A. 1858), Examiner in Common Law and the Law and Principles of Evidence.

The Convocation of the University of London on May 24th elected Mr J. Fletcher Moulton Q.C. (B.A. 1868) a Senator in succession to the late Sir Richard Quain.

Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Tutor and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed Chairman of the Business Committee of the General Medical Council. The Editorial Committee which has just issued the *British Pharmacopoeia* 1898, have reported as follows to the Council: "The Committee desire to place on record their special indebtedness to two members of their own body, Dr Leech and Dr MacAlister, whose original investigations have greatly assisted in the solution of many problems which called for anxious consideration, and who have brought to bear upon the whole of the work a very remarkable combination of great chemical, pharmacological, and pharmaceutical learning, with the skill and experience of practical physicians."

Mr J. R. Tanner (B.A. 1883), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed member of the Council of the Navy Records Society.

Mr F. C. Bayard (B.A. 1874) has been appointed President of the Royal Meteorological Society for the year 1898.

The Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1876), Vicar of Dewsbury, has been appointed Governor of Pocklington School, on the nomination of the College.

The annual election of members of the College Council was held on Saturday, June 4. Mr Mason and Prof Liveing were re-elected, and Mr Tanner was elected in the place of Prof Mayor.

At the election of fifteen members of the Royal Society held in May, eight Cambridge men were elected. Of these three were members of the College. We take the following account of their work from *Nature* for May 12 :

HENRY FREDERICK BAKER.

M.A. Fellow and Lecturer of the College, University Lecturer in Mathematics. Author of "A Treatise on Abel's Theorem and the allied Theory" (1897); and of the following papers, among others:—"Weierstrassian Formulæ applied to the Binary Quartic and Ternary Cubic" (*Quart. Journ. Math.*, vol xxiv, 1889); "Gordan's Series in the Theory of Forms" (*Messenger Math.*, vol xix, 1889); "The Full System of Concomitants of Three Ternary Quadrics" (*Camb. Phil. Soc. Trans.*, vol xv, 1889); "The Application of Newton's Polygon to the Singular Points of Algebraic Functions" (*ibid.*, vol xv, 1893); "On Euler's ϕ -Function" (*Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.*, vol xxi, 1890); "Fundamental Systems for Algebraic Functions" (*ibid.*, vol xxvi, 1895); "On Noether's Fundamental Theorem" (*Math. Annalen.*, vol xlii, 1893); "On a Geometrical Proof of Jacobi's I-Function Formulæ" (*ibid.*, vol xliii, 1893); "On the Theory of Riemann's Integrals" (*ibid.*, vol xlv, 1894); "The Practical Determination of the Deficiency and Adjoint ϕ -Curves for a Riemann Surface" (*ibid.*, vol xlv, 1894); "On a Certain Automorphic Function" (*Camb. Phil. Soc. Proc.* vol viii, 1895); "On the Hyperelliptic Sigma-Functions" (*Amer. Journ. Math.*, vol xx, 1897).

HON CHARLES ALGERNON PARSONS,

Engineer. M. Inst. C. E. Eminently distinguished as an inventor and engineer. By his invention of the compound steam turbine he has made it practicable to use steam economically in an engine without reciprocating parts. He has adapted the steam turbine successfully to dynamo driving and other uses, and his recent application of it to marine propulsion is a new departure of particular interest. In developing his inventions he has shown much scientific knowledge and experimental skill. Author of a number of papers on the steam turbine, its theory and its applications, in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Eng.*, 1888; *Trans. of the North-East Coast Inst. of Engineers and Shipbuilders*, 1887; *Inst. of Civil Engineers, Conference*, 1887; *Trans. Inst. Naval Architects*, 1887; *Inst. of Marine Engineering*, 1897. Has investigated experimentally the action of high-speed screw propellers (*Trans. Inst. Nav. Arch.*, April 1897); also the "Behaviour of Carbon at High Temperatures and under Great Pressures" (*Proc. Roy. Soc., Phil. Mag.*, September 1893).

ALBERT CHARLES SEWARD,

F.G.S. University Lecturer in Botany. Has made extended researches in Fossil Botany, the results of which have been published in a series of papers and works, of which the following may be specified:—"That on the Wealden Flora gives, for the first time, a critical and comprehensive view of the vegetation of this important geological period, and in many respects enlarges and modifies our previous knowledge of the subject"; "On *Calamites undulatus*" (*Geol. Mag.*, vol v, 1888); "Notes on *Lomatophloeos macrolepidotus*, Goldg." (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.*, vol vii, 1890); "Fossil Plants as Tests of Climate" (Sedgwick Prize Essay for 1892); "On the genus *Myeloxylon*, Brong." (*Annals of Botany*, vol vii, 1893); "On *Rachiopteris Williamsoni*, sp. nov., a new Fern from the Coal Measures" (*ibid.*, vol viii, 1894); "Catalogue of the Mesozoic Plants in the Department of Geology, British Museum (Nat. Hist.)"; "The Wealden Flora, Part I, *Thallophyta* to *Pteridophyta*. Part II, *Gymnospermæ*" (1894-95).

Mr R. Pendlebury (B.A. 1870), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been re-appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics for five years from Lady Day 1898.

Mr A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics in place of Mr Glazebrook of Trinity College. Out of the five University Lecturers in Mathematics, four—Mr Pendlebury, Mr Larmor, Mr Love, and Mr Baker—are Lecturers at St John's; the fifth, Dr Hobson belongs to the sister foundation of Christ's College.

Prof A. A. Kanthack (M.A. 1890) has been elected to a Professorial Fellowship at King's College.

Mr R. F. Scott (B.A. 1875), Senior Bursar of the College, has been appointed by the Council of the Senate to be a Governor (1) of Farmer's Free School, Holbeach, (2) of the Grammar School, Spalding.

Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886) has been re-appointed a University Lecturer in Botany for five years from Lady Day 1898.

The Meeting of the Teachers' Association for 1898 is to be held in Cambridge in April next. Mr J. W. Iliffe (B.A. 1884) has been elected Chairman of the meeting.

Mr T. H. Sifton (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, Abergavenny.

Mr S. W. Finn (B.A. 1890) has been appointed Head Master of Sandbach School, Cheshire, out of nearly two hundred candidates. For the last six years Mr Finn has been Senior Mathematical Master and House Master at Bedford County School.

The Council of Education of the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal has established a Grammar School at Jeppestown near Johannesburg. Mr J. H. Hardwick (B.A. 1893) has been appointed the first Head Master.

Ds C. B. Rootham (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Organist and Choir Master at Christ Church, Hampstead, in place of Dr Walford Davies, now Organist of the Temple Church.

Dr John Phillips (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Lecturer in Practical Obstetrics by the Council of King's College, London.

Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), late Fellow of the College, has been elected Honorary Secretary of the Pathological Society of London.

Mr H. A. Francis (B.A. 1886) M.B. B.C., has been elected President of the Queensland Medical Society. His presidential address is printed in the *Australasian Medical Gazette* of 20 January 1898.

Mr J. B. Maxwell (B.A. 1888) M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. has been appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Royal Hospital for diseases of the Chest, City Road, London.

Mr A. E. Elliott (B.A. 1891) M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. has been appointed House Physician at the South Western Fever Hospital, Stockwell, London S.W.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894) L.R.C.P. M.R.C.S. has been appointed Clinical Assistant in the special department for diseases of the Skin in St Thomas' Hospital.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on Friday, April 29th, the following members of the College having conformed to the by laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: Arthur E. Gladstone (B.A. 1892), St Thomas's Hospital; Alfred H. Godson (B.A. 1888), Owen's College, Manchester and Guy's Hospital; Percy W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894), St Thomas's Hospital. These gentlemen were in May, also admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr C. Morgan Webb I.C.S. (B.A. 1894) has been transferred from Wakema to the headquarters of the Henzada district, Burma.

Ds J. A. Chotzner (B.A. 1895) I.C.S., who has been Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Dacca, Bengal, has been appointed to have charge of the Narayanganj sub-division of that district.

Ds W. A. Houston (bracketed 5th Wrangler 1896) has been awarded the second Smith's Prize for his essay "On some steady motions of electrons connected with the internal molecular constitution of matter."

The following members of the College have been elected to Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Hebrew: F. D. Cautley to the open Scholarship, and C. A. L. Senior to the Scholarship restricted to natives of certain counties.

A. W. Foster, who has been President of the Nonconformist Union for the May Term, has been elected Chairman for the Long Vacation. On Tuesday, May 31st, Mr Foster was elected a member of the Committee of the Union Society for the Michaelmas Term 1898.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this term by Mr W. A. Cox, April 24th; Mr C. Elsee, master at Rugby School, May 6th; Mr J. F. Tarleton, Vicar of Beltingham, Northumberland, May 8th; Dr F. Watson, May 22nd; and Mr J. Watkins, Rector of Willingham, June 5th.

WOMENS' DEGREES.

The Classical Editor of the *Eagle* has had but one solution sent to him of the problem at page 583 of our last volume. This solution is by Mr W. P. Hiern of Barnstaple (B.A. 1861). A copy of the Index to Vols. I. to XV. has been sent to Mr. Hiern.

THE NORTHERN JOHNIAN DINNER 1898.

A Johnian Dinner will be held this year in Liverpool on or about Thursday the 20th of October.

It is requested that any present or past members of the College, who wish to receive notices of the Dinner, will send their names to the *Secretary*, J. B. KILLEY, 58, Croxteth Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1898 to know that the following dates have been fixed. Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their Dissertations not later than May 25th; the Dissertation to be sent to the Master not later than August 25th. The examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, Oct. 22nd, at 9 a.m. The election will take place on Monday, Nov. 7th.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

For students now in their	Subject:
<i>Third Year</i>	Robert Shallow, Esq
<i>Second Year</i>	The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám
<i>First Year</i>	Richard Hooker

The essays are to be sent in to the Master on or before Saturday the 15th of October.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name	B.A.	From	To be
Litchfield, V.	(1879)	Head Master, Audley Grammar School	P.C. Broughton, Staffs.
Mayor, W. P.	(1882)	C. St Columba, Southwick	P.C. St Cuthbert's, Monkwearmouth
Farbrother, A.	(1866)	V. Leysdown, Sheerness	V. Brabourne with Monks Horton
Greene, H.	(1871)	V. New Shildon, Durham	V. St John's, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Brown, J. T.	(1865)	Formerly C. of Wilesden	V. Little Waldingfield, Suffolk
Hopton, C. E.	(1883)	V. Stretton Grandison with Asperton and Eggleton, Ledbury	R. Barbourne, Worcester-shire
Spokes, J. H.	(1877)	V. Weston St Mary, Spalding	R. Barton-in-Clay, Ampthill
Beardall, J.	(1880)	V. St Saviour's, Poplar	V. Southgate
Case, F.	(1872)	V. Holy Trinity, East Peckham, Kent	V. St Margaret's at Cliffe, Dover
Housman, H.		C. Donnington, Chichester	R. Bradley, Worcester

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev Dr W. H. Barlow (B.A. 1857), Vicar of Islington, to the Prebendal Stall in St Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of Bishop Billing. The *St James Gazette*, in announcing the appointment, adds: "At one time comparatively few of the really important and powerful clergy of the diocese were to be found on the Chapter of St Paul's, but the old reproach is now being rolled away. Dr Barlow's appointment is justified not only by the great importance of the living he holds, but also by his own work on many of the diocesan organizations. If Prebendal Stalls are a reward for such exertions, no man could be more fittingly chosen."

The Rev Thomas Neville Hutchinson (B.A. 1854), Vicar of Broad Chalke, Salisbury, has been appointed Prebendary of North Grantham in Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev J. Payton (B.A. 1866), Rector of Hopton-Wafers near Cleobury-Mortimer, has been appointed Rural Dean of Stottesdon.

The Rev E. L. Pearson (B.A. 1868), Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, has been appointed Rural Dean of Camps ii.

The Rev H. G. Willacy (B.A. 1873), Rector of Syderstone, has been appointed Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Deanery of North Brisley and Toftrees.

The Rev John Wilberforce Cassels (B.A. 1869), Chaplain of Cannamore, has also been appointed Chaplain of Calicut in the diocese of Madras.

The Rev William Frederic Tucker, Incumbent of Hamilton in the diocese of Ballarat, has been appointed Incumbent of St Paul's, Ballarat, and Archdeacon of Ballarat.

The Rev George Washington (B.A. 1857), Chaplain of St George's, Rue August Vecquerie, Paris, has been elected one of the Continental delegates to the London Diocesan Conference for France and Switzerland.

The Rev G. Hibbert-Ware (B.A. 1894) and the Rev A. Coore (B.A. 1894) have been accepted as members of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, and expect to start for India in the autumn. A memorial to the late Rev J. D. M. Murray (B.A. 1876), one of the first two members of the Mission is about to be placed in the Chapel of the Mission House at Delhi. Contributions towards it from any of Mr Murray's College friends will be gladly received and forwarded by the Rev J. T. Ward, Senior Dean.

The Rev G. H. R. Garcia (B.A. 1892), who has been Pastor of the Congregational Union Church at Sunderland, has been appointed Pastor of the Church at Harrogate.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:—Mr J. R. Tanner to be a member of a Syndicate for considering changes in the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examination; Mr A. W. Greenup to be an Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1899; Professor Liveing to be Examiner in Chemistry, Mr P. Lake to be Examiner in Geology and Book-Keeping, and Mr H. Words to be Examiner in Geology for Part I of the Examination in the Science and Practice of Agriculture to be held in July 1898.

Through the efforts of Dr Porter, Master of Peterhouse, a brass has been placed in the College Chapel to the memory of the late J. H. D. Goldie. At the four corners are the coats of arms of the University, St John's, Eton, and Goldie. These are illuminated in their proper heraldic colours. The inscription, from the pen of Mr W. E. Heitland, is as follows:

MEMORIAE SACRVM
IOANNIS HAVILAND DASHWOOD GOLDIE A B
HVIVS COLLEGII ALVMNI. CANTABRIGIENSIBVS REMIGANDI
STVDIOSIS PER III ANNOS PRAEFVIT QVATER IPSE
COMMITTENDO CVM
OXONIENSIBVS CERTAMINI DVX INTERFVIT FELICI EVENTV
TER VSVS EST.
NATVS EST DIE XVIII MARTII MDCCCXLIX DECESSIT DIE XII
APRILIS MDCCCXCVI. TABELLAM P C AMICI LVGENTES.

HIC FVIT ILLE SVIS CVI REDDERE CONTIGIT VNI
QVAM DVDVM ABSTVLERAT VICTRIX OXONIA LAVRV
ET MALE MVTATAS REVOCARE VIRILITER ARTES
OCCIDIT ILLE QVIDEM VIRTUTE ET VIRIBVS INGENS
AT VOS O IVVENES QVORVM SVB PECTORE LAVDIS
VIVIT ADHVC STVDIVM ET SOLLERTIA LINTRIS AGENDAE
ESTE DVCIS MEMORES DVBIIS QVI STRENVVS AVCTOR
ADDIDIT IPSE ANIMOS ET REMO RESTITVIT REM.

A tablet has recently been placed in the chancel of Lawford Church with this inscription:

In memory of
The Very Rev: Charles Merivale D.D., D.C.L., LL D.
Historian of Rome
Scholar and Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge,
Rector of this Parish from 1848 to 1870
and afterwards
Dean of the Cathedral Church of Ely.
Born 8 March 1808, Died 27 December 1893.
During his Incumbency this Church was restored
and the first parochial School was built.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have decided to extend, by a period of five years, the term of the Patent granted 23 April 1884 to the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877) for "improvements in rotary motors actuated by elastic fluid pressure and applicable also as pumps." Lord Macnaghten, in giving their Lordships' reasons, said the invention which was the subject of the patent was one of conspicuous merit. It had solved a problem which for a hundred years and more had exercised and baffled the ingenuity of inventors. Many persons had endeavoured to employ the velocity of steam for the purpose of causing rotary motion without the intervention of any reciprocating apparatus. But no one before Mr Parsons ever succeeded in producing a steam turbine of practical utility. Mr Parsons had his attention directed to the subject while he was a student at Cambridge, and he devoted much time and thought to it then. But it was only after prolonged research and many experiments that he was able to determine the conditions of success. Mr Parsons stated in his specification that motors, according to his invention, were applicable to a variety of purposes. Practically, however, up to the present time they had been applied only to the two purposes of electric lighting and marine propulsion. For the purpose of electric lighting the invention seemed to be specially adapted. In dispensing with reciprocating action Mr Parsons got rid of vibration. It thus became possible to establish electrical stations in populous places, and to use the most powerful engines there without fear of being stopped by an injunction on the ground of nuisance. As regarded marine propulsion, only one vessel so far had been equipped with Mr Parsons' invention. The success of that experiment, however (as their Lordships were informed), induced the Admiralty to order two vessels of a similar type, one of which was guaranteed to attain the speed of 35 knots. Lord Kelvin, when examined as a witness, expressed his opinion that there was a great future for steam turbines, and that, for some purposes, Mr Parsons's invention was likely to supersede the reciprocating type of engines.

We take the following paragraph with regard to Mr Edmund Boulnois M.P. (B.A. 1862) from the *Daily Telegraph* of March 3rd. Mr Boulnois was stroke of the First Boat in 1859 and 1860, and stroked the Four in the October Term of 1860:—"Mr Boulnois holds an important place in the Metropolitan Unionist Party. He is its Chancellor of the Exchequer and general utility man. He is the descendant of an old Huguenot family, which settled in the East of England. Mr Boulnois' father was, in his day, a famous whip, and it was a favourite pastime of his to drive the Norwich coach. His chief title to fame lies in the fact that he introduced the 'hansom' to the London streets. It was doubtless to this intimate connection of the elder Mr Boulnois with the interests of the road that we to-day find the member

for East Marylebone the proprietor of the well-known Baker Street Bazaar, which probably supplies more carriages to 'the classes' than any other establishment in the country. Mr Boulnois was born on June 17th, 1838, and was educated at King Edward's School, Bury St Edmund's, and St John's College, Cambridge, where he took honours in the schools and stroked his college boat. He was a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and has for many years played a prominent part in Marylebone life. When Lord Charles Beresford retired from Parliament Mr Boulnois was elected to succeed him in the representation of East Marylebone. He proved himself one of the hardest working and most useful of the metropolitan members, always being at the call of the whips, and ready to take his share of committee duty. In the Lobby he is one of the most familiar figures. Even poor Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, who was a devoted habitué of the Parliamentary Green Room, had to yield the pas to him in the matter of regularity of attendance. During the session if Mr Boulnois fails to appear in his familiar place it is a moral certainty that he is to be found at Spring Gardens, which has the second place in his affections. Besides being a member of Parliament and a County Councillor, Mr Boulnois fills several important directorships, including the chairmanship of the West Middlesex Water Works.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Hand of the Spoiler*, by R. H. Forster (Mason, Swan, and Morgan, Newcastle-on-Tyne); *Magnets and Electric Currents; Elementary Treatise for Electrical Artisans and Science Teachers*, by J. A. Fleming (Spon); *Volcanoes*, by Professor T. G. Bonney (Bliss, Sands & Co); *Manual of Psychology*, by G. F. Stout (Clive); *The Story of Geographical Discovery*, by J. Jacobs (Newnes); *Text Book of Palaeontology*, by T. T. Groom (Swan Sonnenschein); *The expectation of parts into which a magnitude is divided at random, investigated mainly by algebraical methods*, Rev W. A. Whitworth (Deighton, Bell & Co.); *The Church in the West Indies*, Colonial Church Histories S.P.C.K., Rev A. Caldecott; *History of the Board of Agriculture 1793-1822*, Sir Ernest Clarke (Royal Agricultural Society); *P. Vergili Maronis Bucolica et Georgica*, by T. E. Page (Macmillan); *Why Federate? A paper read before the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science*, by W. Jethro Brown M.A. LL.D., Professor of Law and Modern History in the University of Tasmania, and Acting Professor of Law in the University of Sydney, Sydney (Angus and Robertson).

JOHNIANA.

[We take the following from the *Historical Register* (No 5) for 1717 pages 40-45]

"The Condemnation and Execution of Mr William Paul, the Clergy-man.

On the 15th of June, the Judges being sat at the Court of Common-Pleas in Westminster-Hall, Mr. William Paul, Clerk, who on the 31st of May had

been arraign'd, and pleaded not guilty, was set to the Bar, in order to his Tryal; but before the Jury was sworn, he retracted his former Plea, and pleaded guilty. In Mitigation of his Crime, he alledg'd, That he had never taken the Oaths to King George; and that, when he was among the Rebels, he disapprov'd of many of their Proceedings, and took the first Opportunity to get away, which he actually did before the Action at Preston: However, he would not insist on that, but threw himself on the King's Mercy, sincerely repenting of his Fault; and begg'd the Intercession of the Court in his Favour. After this, his Plea being recorded, he receiv'd Sentence of Death as in Cases of High Treason. In Pursuance of which Sentence, he was, on the 13th of July following, drawn on a Sledge, together with Mr Hall, of whom we have spoken before, from Newgate to Tyburn. He went to the Place of Execution in the Canonical Habit of the Church of England, which so rais'd the Compassion of the People, that many of them sigh'd, sobb'd, and wept bitterly; nay, some of them, particularly of the Women, snatch'd Kisses from him as he pass'd by them. Being come to Tyburn, and put out of the Sledge into a Cart, after he had pray'd some Time by himself, he begun to read his Speech to the People, which containing Reflections on the late Revolution, and on the present Settlement both in Church and State, he was interrupted by some that stood by, who told him, that this was not a Place to Preach up Rebellion, and that no Body there would care to hear his seditious Harangue. Upon this he stopt, and gave his Speech to the Sheriffs of London; then being executed, as in Cases of High Treason, his Limbs were given to his Relations, who caus'd them to be interr'd in the Church-yard of St. Giles' in the Fields. The next Day the Paper he had given the Sheriffs, was publish'd in Print as follows.

A true Copy of the Paper deliver'd to the Sheriffs of London, by William Paul, a Clergy-man, who was drawn, hang'd, and quarter'd at Tyburn, for High Treason against his Majesty King George, July 13, 1716.

Good People,

I am just going to make my Appearance in the other World, where I must give an Account of all the Actions of my past Life, and tho' I have endeavour'd to make my Peace with God by sincerely repenting of all my Sins; yet, forasmuch as several of them are of a publick Nature, I take it to be my Duty to declare, here in the Face of the World, my hearty Abhorrence and Detestation of them, and first, I ask Pardon of God and the King for having violated my Loyalty, by taking most abominable Oaths in Defence of Usurpation, against my lawful Sovereign King James the third.

And as I ask Pardon of all Persons whom I have injur'd or offended, so I do especially desire Forgiveness of all those whom I have scandaliz'd by pleading guilty. I am sensible that it is a base and dishonourable Action; that it is inconsistent with my Duty to the King, and an entire Surrender of my Loyalty. Human Frailty, and too great a Desire of Life, together with the Perswasions of several who pretended to be my Friends, were the Occasion of it. I trust God of his infinite Mercy, upon my sincere Repentance, has forgiven me, and I hope all good Christians will.

You see, my Country-men, by my Habit, that I die a Son, tho' a very unworthy one, of the Church of England. But I would not have you think that I am a Member of the Schismatical Church, whose Bishops set themselves up in Opposition to those Orthodox Fathers, who were unlawfully and invalidly depriv'd by the Prince of Orange. I declare, that I renounce that Communion, and that I die a dutiful and faithful Member of the Nonjuring Church, which has kept it self free from Rebellion and Schism, and has preserv'd and maintain'd true Orthodox Principles, both as to Church and State. And I desire the Clergy, and all Members of the Revolution-Church, to consider what Bottom they stand upon, when their Succession is grounded upon an unlawful and invalid Deprivation of Catholick Bishops; the only Foundation of which Deprivation, is a pretended Act of Parliament.

Having ask'd Forgiveness for my self, I come now to forgive others. I

pardon those who, under the Notion of Friendship, perswaded me to plead guilty. I heartily forgive all my most inveterate Enemies, especially the Elector of Hanover, my Lord Townshend, and all others who have been instrumental in promoting my Death. Father, forgive them: Lord Jesus have Mercy upon them, and lay not this Sin to their Charge.

The next thing I have to do, Christian Friends, is to exhort you all to return to your Duty. Remember that King James the third is your only rightful Sovereign by the Laws of the Land, and the Constitution of the Kingdom; and therefore, if you would perform the Duty of Justice to him, which is due to all Mankind, you are oblig'd in Conscience to do all you can to restore him to his Crown. For it is his Right, and no Man in the World besides himself, can lawfully claim a Title to it. And as it is your Duty to serve him, so it is your Interest; for 'till he is restor'd, the Nation can never be happy. You see what Miseries and Calamities have befallen these Kingdoms by the Revolution; and I believe you are now convinc'd by woful Experience, that swerving from God's Laws, and thereby putting your selves out of his Protection, is not the Way to secure you from those Evils and Misfortunes which you are afraid of in this World. Before the Revolution, you thought your Religion, Liberties, and Properties in Danger; and I pray you to consider how you have preserv'd them by rebelling? Are they not ten times more precarious than ever? Who can say he is certain of his Life or Estate, when he considers the Proceedings of the present Administration? And as for your Religion, is it not evident that the Revolution, instead of keeping out Popery, has let in Atheism? Do not Heresies abound every Day? And are not the Teachers of false Doctrines patroniz'd by the Great Men in the Government? This shews the Kindness and Affection they have for the Church. And, to give you another Instance of their Respect and Reverence for it, you are now going to see a Priest of the Church of England murder'd for doing his Duty. For it is not me they strike at so particularly, but it is through me that they would wound the Priesthood, bring a Disgrace upon the Gown, and a Scandal upon my sacred Function. But they would do well to remember, that he who despises Christ's Priests, despises Christ; and who despises him, despises him that sent him.

And now, Beloved, if you have any Regard to your Country, which lies bleeding under these dreadful Extremities, bring the King to his just and undoubted Right; that is the only Way to be freed from these Misfortunes, and to secure all those Rights and Privileges which are in Danger at present. King James has promis'd to protect and defend the Church of England; he has given his Royal Word to consent to such Laws which you your selves shall think necessary to be made for its Preservation; and his Majesty is a Prince of that Justice, Virtue, and Honour, that you have no Manner of Reason to doubt the Performance of his Royal Promise. He studies nothing so much as how to make you all easy and happy; and when ever he comes to his Kingdom, I doubt not but you will be so.

I shall be heartily glad, good People, if what I have said has any Effect upon you, so as to be instrumental in making you perform your Duty: It is out of my Power now to do any Thing more to serve the King, than by employing some of the few Minutes I have to live in this World, in praying to Almighty God to shower down his Blessings spiritual and temporal upon his Head, to protect him, and restore him, to be favourable to his Undertaking, to prosper him here, and to reward him hereafter. I beseech the same infinite Goodness, to preserve and defend the Church of England, and to restore it to all its just Rights and Privileges: And lastly, I pray God have Mercy upon me, pardon my Sins, and receive my Soul into his everlasting Kingdom, that with the Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, I may praise and magnify him for ever and ever. Amen.

As to my Body, Brethren, I have taken no Manner of Care of it; for I value not the barbarous Part of the Sentence, of being cut down and quarter'd: When I am once gone, I shall be out of the Reach of my Enemies; and I wish I had Quarters enough to send to every Parish of the Kingdom, to

testify, that a Clergy-man of the Church of England was martyr'd for being loyal to his King.

July 13, 1716.

WILL. PAUL."

"This unfortunate Clergy-man, who liv'd and dy'd a Batchelor, was the Son of Mr. John Paul of Little Ashby near Lutterworth, in the County of Leicester: His Mother was Daughter to Mr. Barfoot of Street-fields in Warwickshire. They had a freehold Estate at Little Ashby, of about seventy Pounds a Year, liv'd in good Repute, and had five Children, of which this William Paul was the eldest: He was born at Ashby in the Year 1678: He was sent to School, and learn'd his first Rudiments of Learning under Mr. Thomas Seagrave, Rector of Leir in Leicestershire: About the Year 1697 he was remov'd to a Free-School at Rugby in Warwickshire, and remain'd there under the Care of Mr. Holyoak, the Master thereof, for near two Years; from thence he went to Cambridge, and was admitted into St. John's College in May 1698. He was at first a Sizer, and then made Scholar: He took his Batchelor of Arts Degree in 1702, and soon after went into Orders. After which, he was Curate of Carlton Curliu near Harbrough in Leicestershire, and at the same time Chaplain to Sir Geoffry Palmer. From thence he went to Tamworth in Staffordshire, where he was also Curate, and Usher of the Free-School there: He went from thence to Non-Eaton in Warwickshire, where he was Curate likewise. Here he continu'd 'till by the late Lord Bishop of Oxon, he was presented to the Vicaridge of Orton on the Hill in Leicestershire, worth about sixty Pounds per Annum. He was instituted into this Benefice by the present Arch-bishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Lincoln, on the 5th of May 1709; and to qualify himself for it, took the Oaths enjoyn'd by the Government. He went with Mr Gascoigne and others to meet the Rebels at Preston; on his Way thither was seiz'd by Major Bradshaw, and one Matthews, a Clergy-man; but was set at Liberty again by Colonel Noel, a Justice of Peace in that Country. After this, he went to Preston, where he read Prayers to the Rebels three days together, in the Parish-Church there, and pray'd for the Pretender by the name of King James the third. But just before King George's Troops invested that Town, he made his Escape out of it, and only calling in his own Country by the Way, he came to London, and disguis'd himself in colour'd Cloaths, a lac'd Hat, a long Wig, and a sword by his Side; but was accidentally met and Known by Thomas Bird, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for the County of Leicester, who took him Prisoner, and carry'd him before the Lord Townshend, who, after a short Examination, in which he would confess nothing, committed to the custody of a Messenger, and about a Fort-night after sent him to Newgate, where he remain'd 'till the Day of his Execution."

The following note with regard to Hugh Ashton, Archdeacon of York, and one of the Lady Margaret's Executors, deserves a place in the *Eagle*.

Thomas Mawdsley, sister's son to Hugh Ashton, clerk (will dated 7 December 1522), complains that a house called "Cowky's Howse" in Mawdsley (N.E. of Ormskirk, Lancashire), bequeathed to him in case James Ashton (Hugh's brother's son) should die without heirs male, is now held by Joan Ashton (widow of James), Richard Ashton and George Nelson, and they refuse to give it up. He prays for right of Privy Seal.

(Granted Hillary Term, 34 Hen viii).

Answer of Richard Ashton: Denies he has any thing to do with the matter.

[*Pleadings in the Lancashire Duchy Court*, ii, 172, Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.]

The Members of University College, Sheffield, have started a Magazine of their own with the title *Floreamus*. Our former editor Professor G. C. Moore Smith is on the Editorial Committee. From No. 2 of *Floreamus* we take the following verses by Mr Smith :

A COLLEGE SONG.

- 1 O the life of a Student's the life made for me,
By the Cam or the Isis, the Seine or the Spree!
But the best of all Students, or more is the pity,
Are the Students who gather in Sheffield's black city!

CHORUS.

O Studiose,
Magna cum voce
Dic, 'Floreamus!'

- 2 Do we envy the drudges who toil but for gold,
With their minds ever shrinking, their hearts growing cold?
The Student who lives with the great ones of yore
Has more in his garret than they in their store!

Chorus.—O Studiose, etc.

- 3 For life's little hardships, 'tis little we care:
We've a world of our own and they can't enter there.
We have Newton to lead us, and Shelley to sing,
So, if the flies sting us, Amen, let them sting!

Chorus.—O Studiose, etc.

- 4 There's a joy that descends on the Student alone
When he conquers a poser and feels himself grown,
When he sees a bit deeper in nature or man,
And thinks a bit harder than simple folks can.

Chorus.—O Studiose, etc.

- 5 And when work is put by, and he lifts up his eyes,
How dear to the Student green fields and blue skies!
The dark purple moor where he lies with his friend!
The leaping and laughter! the talk without end!

Chorus.—O Studiose, etc.

- 6 Then here's to our College, its friends and its founders!
And here's to sound learning, and all its expounders!
And here's to all Students, wherever they be,
And, last but not least, here's to you and to me!

Chorus.—O Studiose, etc.

A further portion of Sir Thomas Phillipps' Middle Hill collection of Manuscripts is to be sold in London by Messrs Sotheby on June 6th to 11th inclusive. Among the many lots catalogued we find the following:

- 144 CAMBRIDGE. RICHARD THE THIRD, A PLAY PERFORMED AT ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, IN 1579, *the original manuscript, with an old engraved portrait of Richard III inserted, calf 124 pp.*
4to. 1579

* * The title is as follows:

"Thomæ Legge, Legum Doctoris, Collegii Caio-Gonvillensis in Academia Cantabrigiensis Magistri et Rectoris, Richardus Tertius trivespera habita Collegii Divi Johannis Evangelistæ Comitii Bacchalaurosum anno Domini 1579. Tragedia in tres partes divisa." Among the *dramatis personæ* are Elizabeth the queen, the Cardinal Archbp of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Buckingham, Bishop of Ely and very many others, *very interesting and curious*.

The following item occurs in a catalogue of old and rare books offered for sale by Messrs Pickering and Chatto :

2632 OLD PLAY.—THE RETURN FROM PARNASSUS, OR THE SCOURGE OF SIMONY, Publicly Acted by the Students in Saint John's College in Cambridge. At London. Printed by G. Eld, for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop at Christchurch Gate, 1606. FIRST EDITION, small 4to, headlines cut, neatly mended and restored morocco extra, rough gilt edges £10 10s.

An exceedingly rare piece, containing interesting notices and quotations from WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, BEN JONSON, EDMUND SPENCER, HENRY CONSTABLE, MICHAEL DRAYTON, JOHN MARSTON, CHRISTOPHER MARLOW, SAMUEL DANIEL, JOHN DAVIES, THOMAS CHURCHYARD, etc., etc.
A copy sold in March, 1888, by auction for £18.

The Editors have been asked to give publicity to the following notice, *The Barrow Exhibition*, not being so well known as it ought to be.

The Reverend James Barrow, the Founder, was admitted a Fellow of the College 2 April 1816. He was instituted Rector of Lopham, Norfolk, 2 January 1823, holding the living until 1861 when he became Rector of North Wingfield near Chesterfield in Derbyshire. This he resigned in 1878. He died at Southwell 12 April 1881, aged 87.

"THE BARROW EXHIBITION."

Under the Will and Codicils of the late Reverend James Barrow, of Southwell, in the County of Nottingham, Master of Arts, formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, the sum of £1,168, 4 per cent. Preference Stock in the London and North Western Railway Company, is now invested in the "Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." The Dividends are from time to time to be paid over to the Bishop of the Diocese and the Rector of Southwell as "Local Trustees," and are to be applied by them "in and towards maintaining a Student at the College of St John the Evangelist, in the University of Cambridge." The choice of such Student rests with the Local Trustees. The following directions are given by the Founder :—

1. The Student must be a member of the Church of England.
2. The Student must have passed the Matriculation Examination of St John's College.
3. The Exhibition can only be held for three years by any one Student, unless in case of special necessity the Local Trustees extend the period to five years.
4. Any Student who wilfully ceases to study at St John's College, or fails to conduct himself to the satisfaction of the Local Trustees, immediately forfeits the benefit of the Exhibition.
5. In the choice of a Student, preference is to be given to a native of Southwell, or to one whose parents are residing, or within ten years preceding such nomination have resided at Southwell aforesaid ; or them failing, to the children of a present or late Incumbent of South Muskham, Bleasby, Morton (near Southwell), Halloughton, Halam, Edingley, Farnsfield, Rampton, Upton (near Southwell), or Barnold-le-Beck (Lincolnshire).

All applications and enquiries to be addressed to "The Barrow Exhibition Trustees," care of

MESSRS STENTON & METCALFE,
Solicitors, Southwell.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *1st Captain*—H. E. H. Oakeley. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Beith. *Junior Hon. Treasurer*—N. G. Powell. *Hon. Sec.*—E. Davidson. *1st Lent Captain*—C. W. Tudor-Owen. *2nd Lent Captain*—C. E. Potter. *Additional Captain*—G. A. Kempthorne.

The Forster Handicap Sculls, open to the College, were rowed on March 12, and were won by J. B. Sills. J. D. Cradock was second.

The Lowe Double Sculls, open to the University, were won by R. B. Etherington-Smith and C. J. D. Goldie (of First and Third Trinity), who beat B. H. Howell and A. S. Bell (of Trinity Hall) in record time (7.27).

The May Races took place on June 8, 9, 10, 11.

First Night.—The First Boat, who started fifth, drew away from Caius with great ease. In the gut they fouled First Trinity, who were lying in the bank after a bump. The boat, however, got clear just as Caius came right up on them, and jumped away just in time. They got well clear after Ditton, and were never afterwards pressed, Caius being bumped by Trinity Hall II at the Nurseries.

The Second Boat rowed over comfortably, as bumps were made immediately in front of, and behind, them.

Second Night.—The First Boat got off badly, but, after Ditton, got well away from Trinity Hall II, and finished more than their distance away. They did not gain much on Third Trinity.

The Second Boat got within a few feet of First Trinity II, but were caught in the Gut by Emmanuel II before they could make their bump.

Third Night.—The First Boat again rowed over. They started badly, and Trinity Hall II got within half a length at Grassy, but after Ditton they went away easily, and finished up about their distance behind Third Trinity.

The Second Boat rowed over, Trinity Hall III, who were behind, being caught by Christ's.

Fourth Night.—The First Boat got well away from Trinity Hall II, and was never in danger. Third Trinity bumped Emmanuel at Grassy, and so left the water comparatively smooth.

The Second Boat were caught by Christ's in the Gut.

The net result of the races amounts in all to a loss of two places, both of which mishaps befell the Second Boat. In spite of the enthusiastic prognostications of the sporting press, the First Boat did not "descend," but achieved the distinction of being the only boat which rowed over every night; a result which may be regarded as the more satisfactory because the new rule, shortening the distance between the boats, makes it absolutely necessary to get off smartly and keep going hard

from start to finish. We beg to congratulate the Captain on this result, and to offer our heartiest thanks to Mr Bushe-Fox for once more producing a boat out of chaos.

Names and weights of the crews :

<i>First Boat.</i>			<i>Second Boat.</i>		
		<i>st. lbs.</i>			<i>st. lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i>	J. H. Beith.....	11 4	<i>Bow</i>	W. Fairlie Clark	10 3
2	H. W. Bethell	10 7	2	W. Tudor-Owen	12 0
3	J. E. Pellow	11 7	3	C. G. Potter	12 0
4	F. F. Leighton	12 4	4	K. S. R. Hayter	11 12
5	F. Fletcher	13 8	5	A. E. Bevan	11 6
6	N. G. Powell	12 5	6	K. C. Browning	11 12
7	H. E. H. Oakeley.....	11 3	7	S. A. Ticehurst.....	10 7
<i>Stroke</i>	E. Davidson	11 12	<i>Stroke</i>	N. R. Briggs	9 12
<i>Cox</i>	C. Jinarajadasa	7 2	<i>Cox</i>	E. H. Vigers	8 13

Characters of the crews :—

First Boat.

Davidson—Has not during the Term rowed as well as he did when tried in the 'Varsity Boat, being short in his swing and slow getting on to it. To a great extent this was due to the crew never getting together until a few days before the Races, and being consistently late on him. In the Races, however, he showed more his true form, and kept his crew going all over without ever bustling them. With more experience he ought to be a really good stroke.

Oakeley—Is rowing better now than ever before : his only fault is a tendency to rush forward at times. A really good oar.

Powell—The most improved oar in the boat. His style was always good, and now he has learnt to use his weight to great advantage.

Fletcher—Very rough and clumsy, but improving. Has not yet learnt to manage his slide and use all his weight.

Leighton—Rushes forward and rarely gets his work on at once. Should swing his shoulders further back and cultivate a clean finish. Improves but slowly.

Pellow—A genuine worker. Should sit up and finish it out higher. Very slow with his hands. Improved rapidly.

Bethell—Another good worker. His sliding and time-keeping are not good, but he always did his best.

Beith—Has not been rowing as well this year as last. Rushes forward and lies back too far at the finish, but works hard.

Jinarajadasa—Is steering better, but has yet to learn the Course in the Plough, and is uncertain when to take the corners.

Second Boat.

Briggs—Keeps a good length and is smart. A plucky stroke and very steady. Should try to sit up at the finish and swing straight.

Ticehurst—Has yet to learn how to slide, but rows very hard and backed stroke up well.

Browning—A good hard worker, but loses all control over his swing and slide at times. Must remember to hold on with the outside hand.

Bryan—Swings short and not quite straight, but works hard and takes a lot of pains.

Hayter—Swings and slides independently, and is slow with his hands, but works hard.

Potter—Rows in good form, and always tries hard, but seems incapable of learning how to use his slide during the stroke. A great pity, as he is quite a good oar on fixed seats.

Tudor-Owen—Is very disappointing. Like Potter he is really good on fixed seats, but on slides he is short in the swing, cramped at the finish, and apparently unable to use his weight.

Fairlie Clarke—A neat and hard working bow, but a bad time-keeper.

Vigers—Steered well.

At a meeting held in the Reading-room on June 11, the following officers were elected for next year :

1st Captain—E. Davidson. 2nd Captain—J. H. Beith. Hon. Sec.—F. Fletcher. Jun. Treas.—J. E. Pellow. 1st Lent Captain—W. Tudor-Owen. 2nd Lent Captain—F. F. Leighton. 3rd Lent Captain—N. G. Powell. Additional Captain—M. B. Briggs.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—J. R. Tanner Esq. M. A. Treasurer—Dr Shore. Captain—W. A. Rix. Hon. Sec.—W. P. G. McCormick. Committee—G. B. Norman, S. C. Mosely, C. H. Moore, C. E. Peacock, C. S. P. Franklin.

The rain and cold of the 1898 season have failed to change the story repeated year by year. We might reasonably have expected that tricky wickets and a dull light would have told their own tale; but a report of the cricket season seems stereotyped: a long list of matches, a win or a loss here and there, and a deplorable long list of draws is the unbending verdict of each year. Cricket is robbed of much of its interest when the possibilities of a finish are so remote. Individual interest may be maintained, but from a spectator's view, and from the view of the true sporting spirit, it is greatly lessened. Batting does not suffer, for the personal element works against it; but the influence on the fielding of objectless matches is quite evident. Oxford sets a good example by playing two-day matches and deciding on the first innings in cases of an unfinished second. We might do well to follow their example. We should like to draw attention to E. B. Norman's consistent, good form; his large number of runs, his good courage, and his playing in the Seniors' match merit more attention than they have received. Colours have been given to A. C. Norman, F. D. Cautley, T. B. Sills, A. Chapple, and W. Sneath.

G. B. Norman and A. C. Norman played in the Seniors' match, F. D. Cautley played for the Sixteen v. 1st XI., and A. C. Norman played for the Freshmen. G. B. Norman and A. C. Norman have been elected Crusaders.

Matches.

v. Emmanuel. St John's 205 for 5 wickets (F. D. Cautley 62 not out, C. S. P. Franklin 56 not out, G. B. Norman 34). Emmanuel 125 for 5 wickets.

v. Caius. St John's 242 for 5 wickets (G. B. Norman 100 not out, F. E. Edwardes 62, G. H. Pethybridge 77 not out). Caius 118 for 9 wickets (W. Sneath 7 wickets for 40, F. D. Cautley 2 wickets for 33).

v. Trinity Hall. St John's 208 (G. B. Norman 38, W. P. G. McCormick 37, F. E. Edwards 27 retired unwittingly, C. E. Peacock 26). Trinity Hall 51 (W. Sneath 7 wickets for 21, C. E. Peacock 3 wickets for 23).

v. King's. King's 42 (W. Sneath 7 wickets for 22). St John's 52 for 2 wickets (C. E. Peacock 20 not out).

v. Pembroke. St John's 31. Pembroke 168.

v. Queen's. Queen's 153. St John's 102 for 5 wickets (F. D. Cautley 45 not out).

v. Selwyn. Selwyn 216 (C. S. P. Franklin 4 wickets for 42). St John's 121 for 6 wickets.

v. Crusaders. St John's 140 (A. C. Norman 31, F. D. Cautley 25, T. B. Sills 23). Crusaders 103 for 3 wickets.

v. Trinity Hall. St John's 330 (G. B. Norman 106, C. E. Peacock 63, C. H. Norman 44). Trinity Hall 198, second innings 68 for no wickets (C. E. Peacock 4 wickets for 33).

v. Trinity. Trinity 2 wickets for 67. Rain stopped the play.

v. Clare. Clare 124 (W. Sneath 3 wickets for 17 runs, W. A. Rix 4 wickets for 23 runs). St John's 84 (C. H. Moore 20, F. D. Cautley 19).

v. Caius. St John's 515 for 8 wickets (G. B. Norman 186, C. S. P. Franklin 72, W. A. Rix 58, W. P. G. McCormick 42, A. C. Norman 36, C. E. Peacock 35, T. B. Sills 23 not out). Caius 295 for 7 wickets.

v. Jesus. Jesus 152 and 198 for 3 wickets (A. C. Norman 4 wickets for 36, W. A. Rix 4 wickets for 54). St John's 188 and 30 for no wickets (F. D. Cautley 35, W. P. G. McCormick 31).

v. King's. King's 241 for 4 wickets. St John's 81 for 4 wickets (G. B. Norman 31 not out, C. E. Peacock 26).

v. Exeter (Oxford). Exeter 223 for 4 wickets (F. D. Cautley 3 wickets for 44). St John's 139 for 9 wickets (W. P. G. McCormick 31, C. S. P. Franklin 38 not out).

v. Christ's. St John's 182 (A. C. Norman 56, W. P. G. McCormick 53, G. B. Norman 22). Christ's 34 for 2 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Pembroke 193 for 5 wickets. St John's 132 for 8 wickets (F. D. Cautley 49 not out).

v. Magdalene. Magdalene 110 (C. S. P. Franklin 6 wickets for 54), St John's 162 for 6 wickets (W. A. Rix 60, W. P. G. McCormick 23, A. C. Norman 22).

The Eleven.

W. A. Rix—In the early parts of the season was hampered by his recent illness, but came on towards the end of the season. As a fast bowler he has been very useful on occasions this season. Has captained the team with great consistency.

- G. B. Norman**—Has scored very heavily. Very good bat, hits hard, has a slight tendency to hit too frequently. Can play good bowling. A useful man in any team.
- C. H. Moore**—Has had a run of bad luck this season. A very good bat on a hard wicket. Has a good off stroke quite his own. Good wicket-keeper.
- W. P. G. McCormick**—Has maintained his reputation as the best field in the team, but has not made as many runs as last season. Bats in very good form. Has a pretty late cut. On a sticky wicket he is a very tricky slow bowler with a leg break that is very deceptive.
- C. E. Peacock**—Good bat with sound defence. Bowls with a very easy action, but has not found his length this season.
- C. S. P. Franklin**—Has come on wonderfully as a bat, with increased power in his forward strokes. His batting has been most consistent. Always keen in the field, and consequently fields well. A slow bowler, very successful at times.
- A. C. Norman**—A good all-round man. Bats in good form, plays correct cricket. Keeps a good length in bowling.
- F. D. Cautley**—Run getting, but with a peculiar style. Good out-field. A medium fast bowler. A very useful all-round man.
- T. B. Mills**—A batsman of the hitting order. Makes runs very quickly. With care and practice should make a good bat. Should learn to throw in directly he gets hold of the ball.
- A. Chapple**—Good field. Has done very little with the bat, but with care would develop into a good bat.
- W. Sneath**—Very successful with the ball at the beginning of the season. Bowls rather short. Seems rather afraid to pitch them up. Would get more wickets if he gave his field a chance.

Batting Averages :

	Aggregate	Highest Score	No. of Innings	Times not out	Average
G. B. Norman	616 ..	186 ..	14 ..	3 ..	56
C. S. P. Franklin	218 ..	72 ..	9 ..	4 ..	43·3
F. D. Cautley	283 ..	62* ..	13 ..	3 ..	28·3
C. C. Peacock	278 ..	63 ..	14 ..	3 ..	25·3
A. C. Norman	274 ..	56 ..	13 ..	1 ..	22·10
W. Sneath	18 ..	14* ..	7 ..	6 ..	18
W. P. G. McCormick	239 ..	42 ..	16 ..	0 ..	15·15
W. A. Rix	153 ..	60 ..	12 ..	0 ..	12·9
T. B. Sills	99 ..	23* ..	9 ..	1 ..	12·3
C. H. Moore	142 ..	44 ..	14 ..	2 ..	11·10
A. C. Chapple	56 ..	17* ..	8 ..	3 ..	11·1

* Signifies not out

Bowling Averages.

	Wickets	Runs	Average
W. Sneath	31	393	12·21
C. S. P. Franklin	15	263	17·5
W. A. Rix	18	374	20·14
A. C. Norman	19	396	20·16
F. D. Cautley	9	208	23·1
C. E. Peacock	11	270	24·6
W. P. G. McCormick ..	18	524	29·2
G. B. Norman	0	169	—

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

A General Meeting was held on Friday, June 3rd, with Mr Bateson in the Chair.

Mr McCormick proposed that £100 should be promised as a donation from the G.A.C. to the L.M.B.C. Boat House Fund. Mr Skene seconded. The motion was carried unanimously.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Captain—A. R. Ingram. *Hon. Sec.*—J. D. Cradock.

We cannot record a successful season.

A. R. Ingram and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox were the only two of last year's six available.

Colours have been given to A. R. Ingram, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, T. J. l'A. Bromwich, J. D. Cradock, A. C. Ingram, R. P. Mackenzie, and F. S. May.

The following have also played: G. B. Bryan, A. Chapple, M. Hornibrook, G. E. Iles, J. J. P. Kent, and W. A. Rudd.

MATCHES.

Played 15.		Won 3.	Lost 12.		
<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>		<i>Points.</i>	
May 3.....	Jesus	Lost	4—5		
" 6.....	*Trinity Hall	Lost	4—5		
" 7.....	Mayflies	Won	5—4		
" 10.....	*King's	Lost	0—7		
" 11.....	Balliol, Oxford	Lost	0—9		
" 13.....	Caius	Lost	3—6		
" 14.....	Corpus	Lost	4—5		
" 16.....	*Jesus	Lost	1—6		
" 18.....	Mayflies	Lost	4—5		
" 23.....	Trinity Hall	Won	6—3		
" 24.....	Trinity	Lost	2—7		
" 25.....	Emmanuel	Lost	3—6		
" 30.....	Peterhouse.....	Won	5—3		
June 3.....	*Caius	Lost	0—9		
" 6.....	Clare	Lost	1—8		

* Denotes Singles.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr Scott. *Hon. Sec.*—W. P. G. McCormick. *Treasurer*—A. R. Ingram.

At a Meeting held on June 3rd, the following new members were elected:—F. J. D. Cautley, A. C. Norman, O. V. Payne, A. E. Bevan, H. W. Bethell, C. H. Moore, G. B. Bryan, F. Fletcher.

THE COLLEGE BALL.

The Ball took place in the College Hall, where a floor for dancing was laid down by Messrs Lyons of London. A tent for light refreshments and 'sitting out' was erected in the Chapel Court, and the garden of the Lodge was illuminatad with fairy lamps. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) with Mr Charles Godfrey R.A.M. supplied the dance music. The Hall was full, but never overcrowded; dancing was kept up with great spirit until 4 a.m. The majority of our guests, both ladies and gentlemen, remained to be photographed in a group. The Stewards were also photographed, and adjourned to an entertainment variously described in the speeches which were made thereat as supper, breakfast, luncheon, and afternoon tea. The Committee in charge of the arrangements were the following:—*Secretaries*, Mr R. F. Scott and J. H. Beith; *Stewards*, Mr R. F. Scott, Dr L. E. Shore, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, J. H. Beith, E. Davidson, M. Hornibrook, A. R. Ingram, M. V. Leveaux, W. P. G. McCormick, G. B. Norman, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. A. Rix, and G. D. Ticehurst.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—N. W. A. Edwards. *Committee*—M. Hornibrook, K. S. R. Hayter, W. Greatorex, W. L. Murphy, W. A. Rix, G. A. Ticehurst.

Practices have been held throughout the term for the May Concert, and Stamford's Irish Ballad *Phaudrig Croboore*, the works selected for the performance is at length beginning to be mastered by the Choir; the piece is full of interest from beginning to end, and should prove very successful on the night of performance, which is to be on Tuesday, June 14th. A small but very efficient string Orchestra has been engaged. Everyone will be very pleased to welcome back the two Miss Fosters, and very few will forget the charming manner in which they rendered the duet *Wir Schwestern* last year.

The Conductor (Dr Sweeting) has experienced much trouble in getting together his Chorus, many members of which have been very slack in their attendance at the practices. It is all the more creditable the way in which he has succeeded in getting them together; our best thanks are due to him for undertaking a very onerous duty.

The May Concert.

To describe the Concert in one word we may say that it was eminently successful. The two elements which go to make a successful concert were not wanting in this case, namely, good performers and a good audience. The Hall was beautifully arranged and very prettily decorated, the Ball committee very kindly allowing their decorations of the previous night to remain

for the Concert. The two pieces by the orchestra were rendered extremely well, and there was much applause, especially after the second, an orchestral suite by Greig. This item seemed especially pleasing to the audience.

The Miss Fosters were in magnificent voice, and, though it is high praise to say so, sang better than last year. They opened with Mendelssohn's beautiful duet, "I would that my love," the well-known phrases seeming more beautiful than ever. In the second part they repeated the gem of last year's concert, Brahms's duet, "Wir Schwestern." This brought down the house, and they had to repeat the last three verses: the rich blending of their voices is as rare as it is thrilling. Miss Hilda Foster sang "You and I" and "Viens Aurore" very well; her voice was especially suited to the first. Miss Muriel Foster gained a very well earned encore for her two songs in the second part; "The little red Fox" seemed a great favourite.

The Irish ballad, "Phaudrig Crohoore," proved to be a very happy choice. The chorus were extremely carefully trained by Dr Sweeting, who took very great pains with them. It must have been gratifying to him that, after a most disappointing rehearsal, they sang with an attack, accuracy and precision they have never shown before. Altogether it was very well done: the performers seemed to quite enter into the spirit of the words. Stanford's music is always popular in Cambridge, as might be judged from the applause at the end of the ballad.

Our best thanks are due to Dr Sweeting; the success of the concert was in a great measure due to him, both for conducting and the trouble he had taken in training the chorus. Also to Dr Alan, the organist of Ely, for very kindly consenting to come up and play the piano part in "Phaudrig Crohoore."

The full programme of the Concert was as follows:—

PART I.

- 1 LANDLICH SERENADE *Jensen*
"Allegro ma non troppo—Andante—Allegro"

THE ORCHESTRA.

- 2 DUET..... "Phänomen" *Brahms*
Miss HILDA FOSTER, Miss MURIEL FOSTER.

- 3 SONG..... "Mary Morison" *M. V. White*
J. J. P. KENT.

- 4 SONGS { (a) "You and I" *Liza Lehmann*
 (b) "Viens Aurore" *A. L.*
Miss HILDA FOSTER.

- 5 IRISH BALLAD "Phaudrig Crohoore" *C. V. Stanford*
THE CHOIR.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

It is with regret that we record the departure of Mr Green from the Mission. The Bishop of Rochester procured him the offer of a senior curacy at Leeds parish church, of which the Bishop was formerly vicar. His place cannot be filled up for the present, and consequently the Mission staff will be seriously weakened. As Mr Robinson is now alone in the Hostel, there will be a greater need than ever for undergraduates to spend a week or more with him during the long vacation. It would be a great help if senior members (specially clergy) could promise to give a Sunday to the Mission. In this way it might be possible for the Missioners to get a much needed holiday.

Mr Phillips' health is causing some anxiety to his friends. Through the kindness of the Rev H. W. Macklin, rector of Houghton Conquest, he had a country holiday at the end of April; Mr Macklin and he exchanging duty, the change did Mr Phillips good, but only for a time. Mr Macklin was well known at the Mission from his work in undergraduate days and since.

The terminal offertories for the Mission in the College Chapel were made on the Sunday after Ascension Day, and amounted to £10 1s. 3d. The sermon was preached by the Treasurer, Dr Watson.

The usual May Term collection in the College of old clothes, &c., is now being made by the porters. We may mention that a large box is always standing in Dr Watson's rooms for the receipt of articles of this kind. Old clothes (especially boots) are of great value at Walworth. The Committee desire to draw attention to the fact that all such articles are sold and not given away: a real boon thus being conferred on the people without pauperizing them. Such gifts are thus a donation to the Mission funds as well as an act of charity to the people in Walworth. Parcels from non-resident members of the College would be welcomed by the Missioners, and should be addressed to the Rev W. I. Phillips, the Lady Margaret Vicarage, Walworth, S.E.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

The Committee has been the same as for last term (see p. 256). List of Addresses during the Easter Term:

April 30th	Dr Watson.
May 7th	Mr A. H. McNeile, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.
" 14th	Mr J. H. B. Masterman, Vicar of St Aubyn, Devonport.
" 21st	Mr D. H. Moore, Fellow of Trinity College.
" 28th	Mr A. H. Simms, Vicar of St Michael's Church.
June 4th	Dr Mason, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady Day 1898.

Donations.

DONORS.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Froissart (J.). <i>Chroniques</i> . Publié par Gaston Raynaud. Tome X. 1380—1382. 8vo. Paris, 1897. 1.7.41. | } Mr W. F. Smith. |
| The Middlesex Hospital Journal. Vol. I. No. 5. 3.18.40 | } C. Reissmann, Esq., B.A. |
| Buchanan (George). <i>An Æsthesia Jubilee: a Retrospect</i> . (Reprinted from the <i>Edinburgh Medical Journal</i> , Jan. 1897).. | } The Author. |
| Cayley (Arthur). <i>The Collected Mathematical Papers of</i> . Vol. XIII. 4to. Camb. 1897. 3.40.13 | } Mr. Webb. |
| *Lupton (Rev J. H.). <i>The Mount of Olives</i> . Seatonian Prize Poem, 1897. 8vo. Camb. 1898 | } The Author. |
| *Taylor (Dr Charles). <i>Sayings of the Jewish Fathers</i> , comprising Pirke Aboth in Hebrew and English. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1897. 9.4.66. | } The Master. |
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SI JE PUIS.

COLLEGE BOATING SONG.

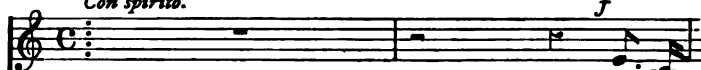
Words by
R. H. FORSTER.

Music by
E. T. SWEETING.

Con spirito.

f

VOICE.



1. Lads in
2. So we'll
3. Then when

PIANO.



red, . . . come raise a cho - rus;
work . . . to - ge - ther, fac - ing
scar - - let blades are flash - ing

La - dy Mar - garet men are
Pelt - ing rain, or burn - ing
As the good ship ga - thers



we : Mark the flag . . that's float-ing o'er us, Read the
 sun, It's not on - - ly in the ra - cing That a
 pace, And the rat - - tle's loud - ly crashing At the

mf
 motto "Si je puis !" 'Tis a gold - en rule of
 place is lost and won : Stick to prac - tice, stick to
 cri - sis of the race, Though who-e'er you please a

mf

row - ing, True since row - ing first be - gan ; Ev - 'ry
 train - ing Re - so - lute - ly, ev - 'ry man ; While there's
 - head be Fol - low out this sim - ple plan : Let the

cres.

race we must mean go - ing, Aye, and winning if we
 aught to do re - main - ing We must do it if we
 mot - to of the red be "We will bump them if we

cres.

f CHORUS.

can! } If we can! if we can! if we can! Then
 can! }
 can! }

f

row for La - dy Mar-garete ev - 'ry man!

{ Though we
 Nev - er
 And to

cres.

can - not all as - pire To set the Cam on fire, Yet we'll
mind a - bout the weather! Watch the time, and swing, and fea - ther! And we'll
ge - ther raise the cho - rus, We'll let no one tri - umph o'er us, But we'll

cres.

ff

get the boat up high - er
get the boat to - ge - ther } If we can! if we can! { We'll
bump the boat be - fore us } We'll

ff

a tempo. | Verses 1 and 2. || Last Verse. ||

get the boat up high - er If we can!
get the boat to - ge - ther If we can!
bump the boat be - fore us If we can!



October Term,

1898.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 300.)

IN our Chronicle for this Term we record the names of the Burghley preachers for the year. The Burghley Sermons take their origin from a grant of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, dated 30 June 1581, which is printed in what follows. It will be observed that the two sermons were to be preached at Cheshunt and Stamford churches, as being conveniently near Lord Burghley's residences of Theobalds and Burghley. The manor of Theobalds was purchased by Lord Burghley in 1563, from John Ellyott of London. Robert Cecil, his son, first Earl of Salisbury, effected an exchange (dated 14 May 1608) with King James I, giving Theobalds for Hatfield. In consequence of this William Cecil, second Earl of Salisbury, and grandson of Lord Burghley, entered into an agreement with the College that the sermons should be preached at Hatfield instead of Cheshunt. From various references in College Orders it would appear that from a very early date the College sent two preachers annually to each place. But for many years there has been but one sermon preached; at Hatfield on the second Sunday after Michaelmas Day,

and at St Martin's, Stamford, on the Sunday after St Luke's Day. One reason for the double number may have been that in the original deed granting the sermons it is agreed that they were to be preached about the time when the rent charges became due. And the rent charges by another deed were made payable half yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady Day. The custom was clearly an early one, as it seems to be taken for granted in the letter from the second Earl of Salisbury, dated 20 April 1632.

By a College Order, or Decree of the Master and Seniors, made 4 April 1676, "every Fellow in Holy Orders shall be obliged in seniority and course to preach these sermons, either in person or by a substitute to be approved by the Master." And this rule was observed until a few years ago, since when it has been usual for the Master to select the preachers. The Marquises of Salisbury and Exeter still receive copies of Latin verses from the Scholars, but the right of nominating Scholars on the Foundation was taken away by the University Commissioners in 1860. In lieu of this privilege, the Marquis of Salisbury, who, as owner of Hatfield, pays a rent charge of £10 a year to the College, has the right of nominating an Exhibitioner from Westminster or Hoddesden Schools, to an Exhibition of that value; while the Marquis of Exeter, who, as owner of Burghley, pays a rent charge of £20 a year, has the right of nominating an Exhibitioner from Stamford School to an Exhibition of that value.

This Indenture triperbyte made the last daye of June in the xxijth yere of the raigne of our most dread soueraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of England ffraunce and Ireland defender of the fayth, etc. Betwene the right honorable Sir William Cecill knight of the order of the garter Lord Burghley lord Treasurer of England and Sir Thomas Cecill knight sonne and heyre apparant of the said lord Burghley on

the first part And Richard Howland doctor of dyvinitie master of Saint John's Colledg in Cambridg and the fellowes and scollers of the same Colledg on the second part And the said William Lord Burghley and Robert Cecill esquire second sonne of the said Lord Burghley on the third part Witnesseth that whereas the said William lord Burghley for dyvers considerations him movinge hath made a graunt by a deede indented of the date of theise presentes to the master fellowes and scollers of the Colledg of St John the Evangelist in Cambridg of twoe severall rentes and perpetuities amounting to the somme of twentie pounds by yere to goe out of dyvers his landes tenementes and heredytaments in the Countie of Northampton and of tenne pounds yerely to goe out of certeine his landes tenements and hereditaments in the countie of Hertford with clauses of distresse for the same severall rentes It is now covenanted and agreed betwene the said parties of theise presentes in maner and forme followinge that is to say ffirst the said master fellowes and scollers of the said Colledg do by theis presentes covenaut and graunt for them and their successors to and with the same William lord Burghley Thomas Cecill knight and Robert Cecill esquire and their heires that the said master fellowes and scollers and their successors out of the said twoe rentes amountinge to thirtie pounds by yere to them being paid shall and will cause the somme of twentye six poundes percell of the said severall rentes yerely to be equally and by even porcions paid and distributed in manner and forme followinge that is to saye to the vse of the foure and twentie scollers in the said colledg comonly called and known by the name of the Ladye Margaretes the kinges grandmothers scollers for every of them fyve pence wekely for the increase of their wekely commons in that Colledg being by the dotacion of the said ladye Margaret heretofore allowed but after the rate of seven penc sterling the weke for the weekly commons of euery of the said scollers so as everie of the said fower and twenty scollers hereafter with the allowaunce of the said fyve pence more by the weke to be borne of the said yearly somme of twentye six poundes they may have a full allowaunce of twelve penc the weke towards the better sustentacion of every of the said foure and twentie scollers And furthermore the said master fellowes and scollers doe covenaut and graunt for them and their successors to and with the said lord Burghley his heyres and executors that he

the said lord Burghley shall haue the nominacion during his naturall lyfe of twoe distinct persons as scollers to be as part of the number of the said foure and twentie scollers as sone as anie rowmes of the said number of the foresaid foure and twentie for that purpose shall be voyd after the date of theise presentes which said two scollers and either of them so to be nominated to the said master fellowes and scollers by the said lord Burghley shal be allowed admitted and accepted at the ordinarie tyme of anie election vsed or to be vsed for placinge of anie of the foresaid scollers of the foundation of the said ladie Margaret and they and either of them so nominated by the said lord Burghley shall have and enioye all such allowaunces of commodities easmentes and benefittes in or belonging to the said Colledg as anie others of the rest of the said foure and twentie scollers shall or ought to have without restrayninge the said lord Burghley in the nominacion of the said scollers to anie special country within the realm and vpon everie vacacion of the said twoe scollers or of either of them by death or otherwise the said Lord Burghley shall from tyme to tyme during his life nominate others in their places which also shall be admitted and allowed by the said master fellowes and scollers as above is expressed without refusall or delaye And furthermore that every of the said two scollers shall have yerely out of the said Thirtie poundes over and besydes the wekely commons of fyve penc the some of twelve shillinges by yere for to buye and provide a gowne and the remayne of the said thirtie pounds being fiftie and six shillinges the said master fellowes and scollers for them and their successors as above is said doe covenaut and graunt to bestowe yerely in this sort followinge that is to saye sixtene shillinges yerely to the increase of the dynner of the master and fellowes and of the said four and twentie scollers on the sondaye alwaies next after the feast of St John the Evangelist and the rest being fortye shillinges shall be retayned by the order of the master and bowsters of the said Colledg to content the charges of the parties that shall be yerely sent to receive the said severall yerely rentes of twentie poundes and tenne poundes in the said severall counties of Northampton and Hertford And furthermore the said master fellowes and scollers doe by these presentes covenaut and graunt to and with the said lord Burghley and the said Sir Thomas Cecill knight and Robert Cecill esquires sonnes of the said lord Burghley and with their heires

and with the heires of everie of them that they shall yerelie send and appoint one person havinge authoritie and habitude to preach to make one sermon at the parish Church of St Martyns in Stamford Baron next to the howse of the said lord Burghley called Burghley in the countie of Northampton and one other like person of the like qualitie to make one sermon in the parish church of Cheshunt in the Countie of Hertford which sermons shall be made yerely about the tyme of the receipt of the said severall rentes And the said lord Burghley and Sir Thomas Cecill knight doe for them and their heirs covenant and graunt to paye or cause to be paid by the handes of such as shall dwell in their howse of Burghley to the preacher at St Martyn's parish tenne shillinges yerely after his sermon fynished And the said Lord Burghley and the said Robert Cecill do for them and their heirs covenant and graunt to paye or cause to be paid by the handes of such as shall dwell in their mannor howse called Theobaldes at the said parish church of Cheshunt yerely to the said preacher at the end of the said Sermon six shillings and eight pence In which Sermons both the said preachers and everie of them shall yerely onely for a memory declare the gift of the said lord Burghley to the said Colledge and the vsadge thereof for the reliefe of the said foure and twenty scollers so as such as hereafter shall be chardgeable with the foresaid yerely severall payments may knowe howe the same grauntes had their begynninge And further more the said master fellowes and scollers doe covenaut and graunt as above is said to certifie in writinge to the said lord Burghley the first tyme of anie avoydaunce of anie of the rowmes of the said twoe scollers or either of them to thintent the said lord Burghley in convenient tyme maye nominate some others to succede in the place voyde furthermore the said master fellowes and scollers doe covenaut and graunt to and with the said lord Burghley and Sir Thomas Cecill and with their heirs executors and assignes and the heirs of every of them to permitt such as shall be heyre to the said lord Burghley of his howse and Lordship of Burghley and the heyres of them succesively to nominate and appoint one mete scoller out of the scoole of Stamford in the countye of Lincoln to succeed in such voyde place of such as next imediatly after the death of the said lord Burghley shall be voyd and that was before nominated by the said lord Burghley

so as the scoller so to be nomynated by the said Sir Thomas Cecill if he shall be lyvinge or by his next heyre shall be at the tyme of the said ordinarye election found mete and eligible And if the said scoller shall not be found mete that then nevertheless it shall be lawfull for the said Sir Thomas Cecill or his said next heyre to name one other scoller vntill one maye be thereto allowed and if the said heyre so nominatinge shall find himself greved that his scoller so nominated shall be reiected without iust cause as he shall suppose the prooffe thereof for the sufficiencie of the said scoller nominated shall be remitted to be determined at the request of the said nominator by the vice-chauncellor of the vniuersitie of Cambridg for the tyme beinge or by anie master or heade of anie Colledg or howse within the said vniuersitie and according to that determinacion the said scoller shall be by the said master fellowes and scollers allowed or refused And in like manner the said master fellowes and scollers doe covenant and graunt to and with the said Lord Burghley and the said Robert Cecill his second sonne and their heyres executors and assignes and the heyres of everie of them that the said master fellowes and scollers and their successors shall permitt after the death of the said Lord Burghley the Ladye Burghley now wife of the said lord Burghley if shee shall then be lyvinge and after her death the said Robert Cecill and the heyres of his bodye and in defalt thereof such of the Children of the said Lord Burghley and Ladye Burghley and their heires to whome the Mannor of Theobaldes in the said countye of Hertford shall come descend or remayne to nominate and appoint one other scoller as one of the foresaid twoe scollers out of the scooles of the citie of Westminster or of Hoddesdon in the Countie of Hertford in manner above lymited to succede successively in the voyd rowme of such second scoller as the said lord Burghley in his lifetyme shall haue next before his death lastly nominated and appointed and the said second scoller to be preferred admitted allowed and tried to all manner of purposes from tyme to tyme as the foresaid former scoller to be preferred by the said Sir Thomas Cecill and his heyres of the said howse of Burghley shall be by forc of these presentes And furthermore the said master fellowes and scollers do Covenant and graunt to and with the said Lord Burghley Sir Thomas Cecill knight and Robert Cecill esquire

and with everie of them theire heires executors and assignes and every of them that for remembraunce of the said benefitt bestowed vpon the said foure and twentie scollers every of the said foure and twentie scollers shall yerely foureteene dayes before the payment of the said severall rentes put into latyne verses some of these sentences of scripture folowinge videlicet *Maledictus homo qui confidit in homine et ponit carnem brachium suum: et a domine recedit cor eius: Hieremi cap. 17. Benedictus vir qui confidit in domino et erit dominus fiducia eius: Ecclesiast. 3^o. Altiora te ne quesieris et fortiora te ne scrutatus fueris, sed que precepit te deus ea cogita semper, et in pluribus operibus eius ne fueris curiosus: Ecclesiast. 7^o. In omnibus operibus tuis memorare nouissima et non peccabis Bona et mala paupertas et honestas a deo sunt: Ecclesiast. 32^o. Loquere maior natu decet enim te, Adolescens loquere in tua causa vix cum necesse fuerit si bis interrogatus fueris habeat caput responsum tuum in multis esto quasi inscius et audi tacens simul et querens, in medio magnatorum ne presumas, et vbi sunt senes non multum loquaris: Ecclesiast. 41^o. O mors quam amara est memoria tua homini habenti pacem in substantijs suis: 1^o Corin. cap. 1^o. Videle vocationem vstram fratres que stulta sunt mundi elegit deus, vt confundat sapientes et infirma mundi elegit deus vt confundat fortiores, et ignobilia mundi et contemptibilia elegit deus et ea quae non sunt, vt ea quae sunt destrueret, vt non gloriatur omnis caro in conspectu eius: 2^o Timoth. 2^o Iuuenilia desideria fuge, seclare iustitiam, fidem charitatem et pacem cum ijs qui inuocant dominum cum corde puro, stultas autem et sine disciplina questiones deuila, sciens quia generant lites, seruum autem domini non oportet litigare, sed mansuetum esse ad omnes docibilem patientem, cum modestia corripientem eos qui resistunt veritatem. So as every of the said foure and twentie scollers shall severally make in latyn and write foure or more exameter or Iambike verses subscribing the same with his proper name, and the daye of the moneth and yere of oure lord which said verses shall be yerely presented to the said Lord Burghley duringe his life at the tyme of payment of the said severall yerely rentes, and after his decease so manie of the said verses as shall be made by sixtene of the said senior scollers, shall be presented yerely at the tyme aforesaid to such as shall succede the said Lord Burghley in his said Mannor and Lordship of Burghley or theire assignes, and the rest being made by the other eight yonger scollers of the said four and twentie shall be yerely presented at the tyme aforesaid to such*

as shall succede the said Lord Burghley in his said Mannor and howse of Theobaldes or their assigns In Witness whereof to one part of these Indentures remayninge with the said lord Burghley and Sir Thomas Cecill knight and also to one other part remayninge with the said lord Burghley and Robert Cecill esquire the said master fellowes and scollers have put their common seale And to one other part remayninge with the said master fellowes and scollers the said lord Burghley Sir Thomas Cecill and Robert Cecill haue severally put their seales the daye and yere above written

W. BURGHLEY THO: CECILL ROBERT CECILL

This Indenture made the sixteenth day of May in the fifth yeare of the reigne of our most gracious Soueraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland fraunce and Ireland Kinge defender of the ffayth Betweene the right honourable William Earle of Salisburie knight of the most noble Order of the Garter and one of his Majesties most honourable privy Councill of the one parte And Owen Gwynn Doctor in divinitye and Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and the fellowes and Schollers of the same Colledge of the other parte Whereas by Indenture Tripartite made the last day of June in the three and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our late Soueraigne Ladye Queene Elizabeth Betweene the Right honorable Sir William Cecill knight of the order of the garter Lord Burghley Lord Treasurer of England and Sir Thomas Cecill knight sonne and heire apparant of the said Lord Burghley of the first part Richard Howland Doctor of Divinity Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and the fellowes and Schollers of the same Colledge of the Seconde parte And the said William Lord Burghley and Robert Cecill second sonne of the said Lord Burghley of the third parte the said Master fellowes and Schollers did couenaunte and graunt to and with the said Lord Burghley and the said Sir Thomas Cecill and Robert Cecill and with their heires and with the heires of euery of them That they should yearely send and appoynt one person haueinge authority and ability to preach to make one sermon at the parish Church of Chesthunt in the County of Herts yearely about the tyme of the receipt of Certayne rentes in the said Indentures mentioned And the said Lord Burghley and Robert Cecill did by the said

recited Indentures for them and their heires couenaunte and graunte to pay or cause to bee paid by the handes of such as should dwell in their Mannor howse of Theobalds att the said parish Church of Chesthunt yearely to the said Preacher at the end of the said sermon six shillings and eight pence In which sermon the said preacher should yearely only for a memory declare the guift of the said Lord Burghley to the said Colledge. and the vsage thereof for the releife of the fower and twenty Schollers soe as such as after should bee chargeable with the paymentes in the said Indentures mentioned might knowe howe the grauntes in the said Indentures conteyned had their beginning And whereas by the said recited Indentures the said Master ffellowes and Schollers did couenaunte and graunt to and with the said Lord Burghley Sir Thomas Cecill and Robert Cecill and with euery of them their heires executors and assignes and euery of them that for the Consideracions in the said Indentures mentioned euery of the ffower and twentye schollers in the said Indentures mentioned should yearely fowerteene dayes before the payment of the seuerall rentes in the said Indentures mentioned put into Lattin verses some of the sentences of scripture in the said Indentures mentioned And that those made by eight younger Schollers of the fower and twenty should bee presented to such as should succeed to the said Lord Burghley in his Mannor howse of Theobalds or theire assignes And whereas the said Robert Cecill afterwards Earle of Salisburie did alien and convey away the said Mannor howse of Theobalds and hath left to the said William Earle of Salisbury his Capitall Messuage at Hatfeild for the howse of his principall residence It is agreed by and betweene the parties to theise presentes That the said agreements to bee performed in the Church of Chesthunt and at Theobaldes or eyther of them as is aforesaid shall from hencefourth bee done executed and performed in the Church of Hatfeild and att the said howse of Hatfield respectively And the said Earle doth for him his heires and assignes remise and release and for ever quite Clayme vnto the nowe Master ffellowes and Schollers of the said Colledge and their successors the said agreementes soe farr fourth as they should bee to bee performed in the Church of Chesthunt and at Theobalds or eyther of them And doth for him his heires and assignes of the said Capitall Messuage at Hatfeild aforesaid Couenaunte promise graunt and agree to and

with the said nowe Master fellowes and Schollers and their Successors To make the like payment to such preacher as by theise agreeementes shall bee to preach at Hatfeild as hee or they should haue done if the same had bin done and performed at Chesthunt by and accordinge to the true meaninge of the said recited Indentures And the said nowe Master fellowes and Schollers doe for them and their Successors couenaunte promise graunt and agree to and with the said William Earle of Salisburie and his heires which shall be seised of the said Capitall Messuage att Hatfeilde that such agreeementes which were by the true meaninge of the said recited Indentures to haue bin performed at the said Church of Chesthunt and att Theobalds shall bee from hencefourth done executed and performed in the Church of Hatfeild and att the said Capitall Messuage at Hatfeild aforesaid In witness whereof the parties to theise presentes haue herevnto interchangeably sett their handes and Seales the daye and yeare first aboue written Anno Domini 1629. [ff. Crawley.]

Signed. SALISBURY

Sealed and delevered in the presence of

CHRISTO: KEIGHLEY.

EDW. HIDE.

JO. SOWTHWORTH.

Endorsed: Theobalds, Hertford my Ld. of Sarisbury

After my verie hartie Commendacions Where by my graunte to that Colledge of St John's there is nowe due to be payd at this Michaelmas *xvli*, *xli* thereof going owt of my land at Burghlie, the other *vli* owte of certain of my landes hear abowte Theobaldes, and whereas by a couenaunt on the part of the Colledge theare is to be sent hither one to preach at the parish Church of Chesthunt, and to receiue the said *vli* and other dueties graunted by me, as also one other to preach at St Martin's in Stamford, whear he is likewise to receiue the *xli* with other duties. Forsomuch as the partes about Chesthunt and especially Chesthunt it self haue been and yet are greatlie infected with the plague, and considering that the meeting that might be at that sermon should rather encrease the infection

than otherwise doe such goode as danger to growe thearbie, I haue thought better that the same be forborne for this time, as likewise the sermon appointed at Stamford to be also forborne, for that that towne being latelie touched with the sayd sickness, is not yet thought clere. And if peradventure some of that howse shall notwithstanding this great danger desire to continue this ordonnaunce of mine which I wish not neither would I thei should except otherwise yow shall so thynk then would I not that the said sermons weare made in the parish Church appointed but in my Chappelles at my howses at Burghlie and Theobaldes. And furthermore where by certain ordinaunces I am to place two schollers as certeine romes shall be voyd, I praie you to aduertise me if any such be presently voyd that I may make choise of some to be supplied, the same to be presented by me at the time of election. And as for the *xvli* now at Michaelmas due, the same is in readiness to be payed to such as you shall appoint in London, or here at my house at Theobaldes, to receiue the same, whear I haue prouided order for payment to be made thereof. So praye you to aduertise me by writinge your meaning herein and whome you will appoint for to receiue the said *xvli*. I bid you hartelie farewell. From my howse at Theobaldes this xxviith of September 1581

your verie loving frend

W. BURGHLEY.

Addressed: To my verie lovinge frend Mr D. Howland Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge dd.

After my heartie commendacions. You fauored me in removing the two sermons (destined to Theobalds) to Hatfield and Quicswood, places that give me more commoditie to heare them; yet had that been fruitlesse had you not since conferred another on me in giuing me libertie to choose the tyme which (after contemplation of the occasions that may require my abode here) I find wil be most seasonable vppon the first Sunday in June at Hatfield for the one, and for the second Sunday after Michaelmas day for the other at Quicswood, nor is this curiositie for other end then that being an earewitness of the preachers

merits I may with more confidence endeauor their good and
preferment when they shall haue occasion to vse theirs and
Salisbury house your very lovinge frend

20 Apr^{lis} 1632.

SALISBURY.

Addressed: To my very Louing friends the Maister and
fellows of St John's Colledg in Cambridg.

Endorsed: Earl of Salisbury about removing the two sermons
from Theobalds.

Richard Atlay the writer of the letter which follows
was admitted a Fellow of the College 22 March 1774.
He became Headmaster of Stamford School. He was
father of Dr James Atlay, Bishop of Hereford. Mr
George Whitmore, to whom the letter is addressed, was
admitted a Fellow of the College 30 March 1773. He
was presented by the College to the Rectory of Lawford
in Essex, 17 June 1800, and held the Living until his
death in 1806,

Dear Sir

I have mention'd to Lord Exeter the contents of Mr
Greenwood's letter. As it does not appear from the Indenture
of Covenants between Lord Treasurer Burghley and the Master
and Fellows of St John's that the Society agreed to send a
Preacher more than once a year, his Lordship desires in future
a Sermon may be preached annually at St Martin's on the first
Sunday after St Luke.

I am, Sir

Stamford

your most obedient humble servant

12th Nov. 1791

RD. ATLAY

Addressed: The Rev. Mr Whitmore, Fellow of St John's
College, Cambridge.

The deed of gift by the Lady Mildred Burghley
which follows records her gift to the Library of a
polyglott Bible. We know from a memorandum of
her husband's (printed in *Mayor-Baker*, p. 594-5) that

she was in otherways a secret benefactor to the Colledge, and gave "very many books in Greke, of divinite and physick and other Sciences."

This Indenture made the sixt daie of June In the Three and twentieth yeare of the raigne of oure Soueraigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of England ffrance and Ireland Defender of the faithe Betwene the right honourable the Ladie Myldred Burghley wife vnto the right honorable Sir William Cycell knyghte of the garter Lorde of Burghley and highe treasurer of England on thone partie And Richard Howland Doctor of dyvynitie Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge in the Countie of Cambridge and the ffellowes and schollers of the same Colledge on the other partie Wittnessyth that whereas the said Lady Myldred Burghley for her parte of her owne motion and liberalitie hathe amongst other thinges bestowed and frelie given vnto the said Colledge one great large Bible commonlie called Kinge Phillipp his bible conteyned in eighte volumes being faire and well bounde with bosses and false coveringe to the same To have and to holde the said Bible to the vse of the said Master ffellowes and schollers and their successors Studentes of the said Colledge for ever Knowe ye nowe that the said Master ffellowes and schollers of the said Colledge for their parte and for theme and their successors doo promyse cove-naunte and graunt to and with the said Ladye Myldred Burghley That they the said Master ffellowes and schollers and their successors shall from tyme to tyme provide that the said Bible conteyned in the said eight volnmes be well and safelie kept cheyned in the library of the said Colledge duringe the tyme of the contynuaunce of the same vnto the benefitt of the studentes of the same Colledge and not to be removed to any private mans vse whatsoever In witness whereof the parties abouesaid to these present Indentures haue enterchaungeably sett their Seales the daie and yeare first aboue written.

MILDRED BURGHELEY

In the last instalment of these Notes (p. 290) we printed an example of the Foundation of an Obit or Anniversary Service, establishing prayers for the souls

of the Founder and his relatives. The deed which follows, dated 18 June 1530, founding Mr Halitreholme's Fellowship in the College, is an example of another way of effecting the same purpose. The holder of the Fellowship being required to be in priest's orders, and to say masses for the souls of Mr Halitreholme and his relations.

Thys Indenture quatripartite endentede mayde the xvijj dayes of June in the xvij yere of the reigne of our soueraigne lord King Henry the viijth between Nicholas Metcalfe clerk Mastre of the College of Seynt John the Euangelist in the Vniuersite of Cambrige and the ffellowys and scolers of the same College on the one partie And Mastre Robert Halitreholme of Beuerley clerk on the second partie And Mastre Thomas Dalby~provest of the college church of Seynt John of Beuerley and the Chapitre of the sayde church of the third partie And Thomas Stakkons clerk Mastre or keper of the college or hall of Seynt Michell the Archangell in the Uniuersitie of Cambrige affor-seide and the ffellowys and scolers of the sayde College on the fourte partie Witnessithe that it is couenaunted condicended and agreed betwix the sayde parties that the sayde mastre ffellowys and scolers of the seid college of Seynt Johannis haue graunted and by thes presentes do graunte to the sayde Robert Halitreholme that he for hyme shall haue on ffellow within the sayde Colledge of Seynt John the Euangeliste there to continew foreuer of the fundacion ouer and aboue other felowes and scolers ther now foundede or heirafter to be foundede by the founders of the sayde College or any other person or persones And the sayde ffellow of the sayde Master Robert Halitreholme to haue and enyoe almannere profite commodities easements liberties leveray lernyng and wages like other ffellowes of the funderisse fundacion and scolers of the sayde college now haue or in tyme comyng shall haue in any manner of wise at the proper costes and charges of the seyde college ffurthermore the seyd mastre ffellowes and scolers of Seynt Johannis haue graunted to the seyde Mastre Robert Halitreholme that he frome hens forward shall haue the nominacion and election of the sayde ffellow during his lyff naturall and after his decease then the ffellow to be at the nominacion and election of the sayde Mastre and ffellowys of the sayde college of Seynt

Johannis and ther successors foreuer Prouided allway that the sayde felow be naturally born within the towne of Beuerley if any suche can be founde graduate and able or elles in any place nye about Beuerley in all the Cowntie of York next adiacent to the sayme And that the seyde felow be a prest at the tyme of his election or within xij monthes next after ensuyng at the furthest and he to syng and say masse and other diuine seruice specyally for the soules of the seyde Mastre Robert Halitreholme and for the soules of his fayther and mother bretheren and systers his Auncessors benefactorus and all christen soules And he shall haue on peculier memorie in his masse daly when he is disposed to say or syng masse specyallye for the aboueseyde soules And he shalbe callede the ffellow of Mastre Robert Halitreholme of Beuerley foreuer and so when he shall come to the erudicion of preching he shall praye for the soules of the seyde Mastre Robert Halitreholme and all aforesamede soules fforthermore the sayde Mastre and ffellowys and scolers couenaunteth and grauntith by thes presentes that when the sayde ffellow dyeth or otherwyse departith ffrom the sayde college and levyth or losith his title or profite of the same that then immediately after his avoydaunce at next tyme or tymes of elections lymtyed by the statutes of the sayde college Whiche is the Monday after passion Sonday an other felow to be elect and chosyn by the sayde Mastre and ffelowes at tyme or tymes off election as is aforesayde Also it is couenaunteth and agreed that the said Mastre and ffellowys and eury of them at the tyme of ther admission shalbe sworn to se obserued and keped the ordinaunces and statutes now ordyned and mayde or any other ordinaunces and statutes to be ordyned and mayde by the sayd Robert Halitreholme his heyres executors or assignes at any tyme for the foundation of the sayd ffellow Prouided allways that the sayde ordinaunces and statutes be not contrary to the statutes of the sayde College but conformable vnto them And not in derogation of the same and the sayde Mastre and ffelowys of seynt Johannis grauntith that when the sayde felow ys admytt he shal be sworne to obserue and kepe these ordinaunces and statutes comprised in these present endenturs and be so admyt and sworn that then thei shall delyuer him on trew copie of this endentur word for word if he do require it ffor the Whyche premisses well and trewly to be obserued and keped by the sayde Mastre ffelowys and

scolers in manner and forme as is aforesayde The sayde Mastre Robert Halitreholme hath contented and payde to the sayde Mastre and ffelowes of Saynt Johannis Cxxli sterling And furthermore it is couenaunted and graunted betweyn the sayde parteis that if the sayde Mastre and ffelowes fayll in any of the forseide premisses takyng admittyng or receyuyng of the sayde ffelow at any tyme or tymes of elections next after his avoydaunce and not chosyn nor admitted in the seyde college according to thordinaunces aforesayde nor haue not nor enioye not their full commodities and profeits as is aforesayde That then the forsayde Mastre ffelowys and scolers and ther Successors to fforfate as well to the said Mastre Halitreholme his heys executors and assignes as to the sayde Mastre Thomas Dalby provest of the college church of Seynt Johannis of Beuerley and the Chapitre housse of the same and ther successors as also to the Mastre and ffelowes of Michael hous and ther successoris in the name of a payne for his absens twentye shyllinges for every month that it shall happyn the foresayde ffelow not to be elect nor admyt in the sayde College as is aforesayde or is restrenede of any commodities and profeits or easmentes as is aforesayde And that it shalbe layfull aswell to the seyd Mastre Robert Halitreholme his heys executors or assignes for ther partie as the sayde Mastre Thomas Dalby provest of the college church of Seynt Johannis Beuerley and the chapitre hous of the same and ther successors and assignes as the Mastre and ffelowys of Michell hous and ther successors for ther partie Seuerally at ther awne fre libertys to entre take and bere away distressis sufficient for the said xxs. in all ther rentes tenementes and landes or in any of them belonging vnto the seyde college of Saynt Johannis within the sayde college or in any other place where so euer it be and to reteyne sell and to leuy of the distresse so taken or to be takyn the seyde xxs. at ther awne ffree liberteis without contradicion disturbance or let mayde or to be mayde by the seyde Mastre ffelowys or scolers of the sayde college of Seynt Johannis and ther Successors or any other to the contrarye by coursse of the lawye or any other wise to they and euery on of them be thereof treuly content and payde according to the trew meanyng of thes endenturs In Witnesse wherof to thon partye of the indentures remayning with the sayde Robert Halitreholme his heys executors and assignes the Mastre and ffelowes of the

college of Seynt John haue putto ther common seale And the second partie remaining with the sayde Mastre Thomas Dalby provest of Beuerley and the chapitre of the same and their successors the sayde Mastre and ffellowys of the College of Seynt Johannis hath putto ther common Seale And to the thride partie remaynyng with the sayde Mastre and ffellowys of Michell housse the sayde Mastre and ffellowys of Seynt Johannis haue putto their common Seale And to the fourt partie remaining with the sayde Mastre and ffellowys of Seynt Johannis as well the said Mastre Robert Halitreholme the forsayde Mastre Thomas Dalby provest off Beuerley and the chapter hous of the same as the sayde Master of Michell hous and the ffelows of the sayme haue putto ther Seales Yoven the day and yere aboueseyde.

Endorsed : Robert Halytrehome.

Controversies between the University and Town of Cambridge, as to the special privileges of the University and the relative precedence of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, were for long of frequent occurrence. The letter which follows is in the handwriting of Dr Wood, Master of St John's, and seems to have been sent by him, as Vice-Chancellor, to the Mayor. Preserved with it are the reply of the Town authorities, and a printed sheet giving the Order in Council and Decree of the House of Lords establishing the precedency of the Vice-Chancellor above the Mayor.

Copy of a Letter sent to F. Mortlock Esq.
Mayor of Cambridge, July 1 1817.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I intend to hold the *Magna Congregatio* on Friday next at Ten o'clock, and request your attendance in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church with Two Aldermen, Four Burgesses, and Two respectable Householders from each Parish, to enter into the engagements required by our Charters and the ancient Customs of the University.

I am induced to call your particular attention to this business at the present moment on account of the extraordinary influx of Beggars and Vagrants who constantly infest the streets, walks and Colleges, and give serious cause of alarm lest some outrage should be committed by them. I beg further to remind you that the University has for many years distributed considerable sums of money to the several Parishes in the Town on the express stipulation that the streets and Colleges shall be kept free from Beggars and Vagrants, and I feel it my duty expressly to declare that until our Charter, which is calculated to give this most effectual assistance to the police of the Town is complied with on the part of the Parishes, I must withhold all further benefaction to them.

The Charter to which I refer was granted to the University by Richard the second, and confirmed by his successors, a circumstance the simple mention of which will I am sure induce you to assist in its enforcement, in conformity with the Mayor's engagement when he enters upon his office.

July 1, 1817.

Cambridge, 2nd July 1817.

Revd. Sir,

The Mayor having this day produced and read to the Corporation in Common Hall assembled your Letter to him of the 1st of July Inst. signifying your intention to hold the *Magna Congregatio* in the Chancel of Great Saint Mary's Church on Friday morning next and requesting the attendance of the Mayor and certain other officers on that occasion in compliance with the Charters granted to the University by King Richard II. and his Successors.

I am directed by the Mayor and Corporation to state that previously to the Mayor's issuing his Summonses for the assembling the several parties the Corporation request to be furnished with a copy of the Charter of Richard II., or with Extracts therefrom so far as may relate to the regulating the police of the Town, the assembling at Saint Mary's Church and the Form of the several Oaths of "the Aldermen," "the Four Burgesses," and "the Two of every Parish."

And the Corporation request such Copy or Extracts from the Charter may be sent to me as soon as the same can conveniently be prepared.

I have the honour to be Revd. Sir
Your most obedient humble servant
PEARSE WHITE

Dep. Town Clk.

To the Right Worshipful
The Vice Chancellor of
the University of Cambridge.

Order in Council Oct. 21, 1612: And Decree of the House of Lords May 12, 1647, Establishing and Confirming the Precedency of The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge above the Mayor of the Town.

"Forasmuch as learning hath antiently had this Spetiall favour and priviledge, that upon any occasion of grievance, or complaint offerred unto the Two Universities of this Realme, whensoever they have made their immediate recourse to the King or his Councell for speedie redresse and for avoyding length and charges of suit in an ordinary proceeding of Justice, they have never beene refused, but allwayes gratically accepted. And whereas at this time the Vice chancellor Masters and Schollers of the University of Cambridge, conceiving some injury and violence to be done unto their priviledges and liberties by one *John Battesford* Esq. and others, have therefore humbly addressed themselves unto us the Lords and others of his Majesty's Privie Council to be therein relieved, and by their learned Councell have this day humbly informed us, that having power and authority by vertue of diverse Charters from the Kings and Queens of this land, his Majestie's Predecessors, confirmed in like manner by his Majesty himself, to search as well by day as by night in all places within their liberties, for Vagabonds and other disordered and suspected persons, and to punish such persons being found according to the lawes in those cases provided. And that their Proctors having accordingly made search the first day of September last in Chesterton a village neare Cambridge and within the liberty of the University (as was alledged) and there apprehending diverse persons of lewd conversation, in the house of one *Margaret*

Hickford, committing them afterward to the Goale; Some of the said disordered persons combining with the before mentioned *John Battersford* of Chesterton Esq. and others, upon pretence that the University had no Jurisdiction within that village, and that the Proctors who made the search, had therefore committed a Riott, did thereupon presume to preferre a bill of Inditement against the said Proctors, and their company the last quarter sessions held *Primo Octobris* for the County of Cambridge, which by the grand Jury was found *Billa vera*, only upon the said pretence that the University had no Jurisdiction within that place, which was openly affirmed by way of information to the Jury by Mr *Battersford* then sitting upon the benche and one *Story* constable of that hundred, unto which complaint the said *Battersford* being present at the boord, and required to make answer, denyed some circumstances as they were delivered, but for the matter confessed the substance, as namely that the disordered persons aforementioned were by him bound over in a recognizance to prosecute the said pretended Riott against the said University at the Quarter Sessions following, and heere again insisted and mainteyned that the jurisdiction of the said University did not extend to the village of *Chesterton*, which his learned Councill did much labour to proove. We thereupon entering into a due consideration of what had been alledged as well on the one side as on the other and having perused that Article of their Charter, which concerneth the extent of their Jurisdiction whereby it appeareth that the same reacheth an English mile *undequaque ab extimis Villae aedificiis*, and it being on all sides agreed upon, that the said village of Chesterton is within the said distance. It was therefore by us declared and adjudged that the said village of Chesterton is within the Jurisdiction of the said University of Cambridge, and that the Act of the Proctors in making search there as aforesaid was lawfull, and in that respect they and their company unlawfully molested for so doing. For which consideration it was accordingly ordered that his Majestie's Attorney generall should presently take a course for the staye of all proceedings, upon or by colour of the said Inditement, and the said Mr *Battersford* likewise admonished to carry himself hereafter towards the said University with more respect, and to absteyn from seeking quarrel or contention with a body which hath ever found love and favour and may justly

challenge it from all persons of liberall and ingenuous condition. *Furthermore* whereas the said Vicechancellor, Masters and Schollers of the University of Cambridge being jealous as well of the honour as of the Jurisdiction of their University have in like manner complained unto us that one *Thomas Smart* late Maior of the Towne of Cambridge did at a Quarter Sessions lately holden in the Guildhall of the said Towne, where both hee and Mr Doctor *Goche* then Vice chancellor were to sitt as Justices of the Peace, contend with the said Vicechancellor for precedency of place, notwithstanding the example of almost two hundred yeares to the contrary, and a Judgment given by the late Erle of Essex, Earle Marshall, now of Record, and also his Majesties express pleasure signified unto the Lord Chancellor, that as well in all commissions as at any meetings the said Vicechancellor should take place before the Maior of the said Towne. Wee for theese considerations and finding not any thing alledged to the contrary of weight or force sufficient, have declared and ordered, that the said Vice chancellor ought, and is to take chiefe place and precedency of the Maior at all tymes and in all places whatsoever, and that the attempt of the late Maior was an injury and disgrace offered to the University, whereof they had just cause to complaine. Given at his Majesties Pallace of Westminster the one and twentieth day of October 1612, And in the Tenth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *James* of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith &c. And of Scotland the five and fortith."

G. CANT.

FENTON.

H. NORTHAMPTON.

E. ZOUCHE.

T. SUFFOLKE.

E. WOTTON.

E. WORCESTER.

E. STANHOPE.

PEMBROKE.

J. HERBERT.

Ext.

G. CALVERT.

Die Mercurii, 12 Maii. 1647.

"The Lords assembled in Parliament having taken into consideration the difference about precedency of place between the Vice chancellor of the Universitie of Cambridge and the Maior of the Towne of Cambridge, and having heard counsell, witnesses, and proofes on both sides at this Barre, doe after debate, and mature deliberation, decree, order, and adjudge,

that the precedency of place of right belongeth to the Vicechancellor of Cambridge before the Maior of the Towne of Cambridge. And doe order that the said precedency be inioyed by the said Vicechancellor and his Successors, without any lett or disturbance by the said Maior or his Successors.

“And likewise it is hereby ordered that the deed engrossed for the conveying of lands purchased with the two hundred pounds which Mr Thomson gave by his last Will and Testament to be employed in the workhouse for the setling the poore in Cambridge on worke, at the discretion of the Vicechancellor and Maior (wherein the said Maior of the Towne of Cambridge caused his name to be written before the Vicechancellors name in the deed) be cancelled and forthwith made void, And that the said Maior upon the sight of this order, cause a new deed to be made wherein the Vicechancellors name shall be first placed, as of right it ought. That soe things in reference to the workhouse in Cambridge may be executed jointly, by the Vicechancellor and Maior according to the tenour of the Will and the intention of the Donour.”

JO. BROWNE
Cleric. Parliamentum.

The document which follows is a printed foolscap sheet, which by some accident was preserved between the leaves of a volume of the College Accounts. It is probably what we should now call a ‘Fly Sheet’ addressed to Members of the Senate by Dr Herbert Marsh, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

CASE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WITTENBERG.

The University of Wittenberg, on the Elbe, about half way between Leipsig and Berlin, has been subjected during several years, to an almost uninterrupted series of distress. From the incessant marches and counter-marches of the French troops, Wittenberg had, even before the last campaign, been loaded with military contributions, and was twice subjected to plunder. At length, the French surrounded it with fortifications, and it became a strong military post. The garrison, in a great measure quartered on the houses belonging to the Professors

of the University, soon brought the Professors and their families to a state of indigence. The Auditories, or public Lecture Rooms, were converted into Military Hospitals; and the University Church, which contains the tombs of Luther and Melancthon, was nearly ruined by the machines erected in it by the French for the purpose of grinding corn. On the University Estates, which are in the neighbourhood of the town, and which afforded the Professors a comfortable though not a splendid provision, the trees were all cut down, partly for military purposes, partly for fuel. The villages on their estates, which had been previously deserted, have been either burnt or pulled down for the sake of their materials. There is no prospect, therefore, for several years of the University of Wittenburg deriving any income from its estates. Not only is the land at present uncultivated, but before any part of its produce can go to the University, the farm houses must be re-built.

To all their misfortunes must be added the horrors of a nine months' siege, in which most of the Professors had their houses destroyed. Schleusner, in particular, the author of the well-known Lexicon, had *three* houses destroyed, the fruits of his hard earnings. The Professors are compelled therefore at present to take refuge in the village of Schmiedeberg, about two German miles from Wittenberg, where they and their families are now in a state of distress, which is hardly to be described.

These facts have been stated in a Letter to Dr Marsh from Mr Boettiger, one of the Councillors of the Consistory Court of Dresden; and Mr Boettiger in that Letter earnestly solicits relief from the University of Cambridge.

Under these circumstances it is respectfully submitted to the Senate, whether the £300, proposed to be voted by the University for the Sufferers in Germany, might not be appropriated to that specific purpose by the Senate itself, instead of leaving its appropriations to be regulated by a Committee in London.

*Wednesday Morning,
May 25, 1814.*

R. F. S.

[*To be continued.*]



LEGEND AND TRADITION IN THE ROMAN WALL COUNTRY.

"Find, to cheat the time, a powerful spell
In old romaunts of errantry that tell,
Or later legends of the Fairy-folk."

SCOTT.

EVEN from the earliest times fiction and fancy were busily concerned with the neighbourhood of the Roman Wall. The northern wilds, whence the Picts made their inroads into the fertile provinces of Britain, were doubtless regarded as a storehouse of other portents no less strange and horrible; and the credulous Italian or Byzantine was not slow to supply the details from his own imagination: and when the whole island was cut off from the rest of Europe by the English conquest, it seems to have passed for a time into that misty and half magical condition, from which such places as Timbuctoo and the Mountains of the Moon have only recently emerged.

"Omne ignotum pro terribili," says Tacitus; and to Procopius, a Byzantine historian of the sixth century, the Caledonian country, which lay to the north of the Wall, was equally terrible and unknown,—a land of marvel and mystery, such as we might rather expect to read of in a fairy-tale, than in the pages of a grave and presumably sober historian. He describes it in terms which outdo the fabled horrors of Avernus' dreadful pit,

"Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat."

Indeed, we may be permitted to doubt whether Aeneas would ever have reached the shores of Styx, had his way led through so terrible a country as the Caledonia of our historian's description.

"In this isle of Brittia," he tells us, "men of ancient time built a long wall, cutting off a large portion from the rest: on the eastern side of this wall,"—he should have said southern,—"the air is wholesome, warm in summer and cool in winter; and here there are many inhabitants, who live much as other men. But on the western (*i.e.* northern) side everything is different, and no man could exist there for half an hour. Vipers and serpents innumerable, and all manner of savage animals infest the place; but the strangest circumstance of all is that neither man nor beast can endure the unwholesomeness of the air beyond the wall, but die immediately, if they pass to the further side."

One might almost imagine that the imaginative Byzantine was inspired by Vergil and a pork-pie supper; for he proceeds to set down a story, which reads like a somewhat dyspeptic travesty of the poet's description of the passage of the Styx. It is not clear whether he refers to Britain as a whole, or only to this weird northern region, which he has already described; but the story is certainly curious, and Procopius' reasons for inserting it are full of delightfully unconscious humour.

"I must record a tradition," he says, "which smacks strongly of the fabulous, and has never appeared to me to be entirely true, though constantly reported by a great number of persons, who assert that they have themselves been actors in the events described, and hearers of the words narrated. I must not wholly omit it, lest, while I write of Brittia, I incur the imputation of being ignorant of things which continually happen there.

To this place," he continues, "men say that the souls of the dead are transported. On the sea-board

which lies over against Brittia, are many villages, inhabited by men employed in fishing and agriculture, who declare that upon them this transport-service of souls devolves. Those whose turn it is to perform this duty during the ensuing night, retire to their dwellings at dusk and get what sleep they may, till suddenly, at dead of night, their doors are violently shaken, and they hear a muffled and mysterious voice summoning them to their task. Constrained by some weird influence, they rise and make their way to the sea-shore, where they find boats in readiness,—not their own fishing-craft, but strange vessels,—registered, we may presume, in one of the ports of Hades. “In these boats they embark, and as soon as they have laid hold of the oars, they feel that each vessel is being gradually depressed by the entrance of a multitude of passengers; lower and lower the boats sink down till the edge of the gunwale is scarcely a finger’s breadth above the surface of the water; but not a single shape is seen ;—the ghostly freight is invisible.

Thus laden they put to sea, and after only one hour’s labour they reach the coast of Brittia, having traversed a space, which, were they in their own boats, would require the unceasing toil of a day and a night to cover. Then the boats are speedily relieved of their burden, till they float high out of the water; and thereupon the men immediately return home. They see no human or ghostly form, either during the voyage or at the disembarkation; but they declare that, upon reaching the mysterious island, they hear a voice, which announces,—so they fancy,—to such as receive them the names of the newly-arrived passengers, the titles which they enjoyed upon earth, and the country from which they came; and if there are women amongst the voyagers, the voice also proclaims the names of their respective husbands, with whom during life they were mated.”

We are tempted to wonder whether the new-comers

were provided with impalpable visiting-cards, and whether the owner of the mysterious voice wore breeches of ghostly plush. But thus much from Procopius: let us pass on to the writers of our own country. Gildas, a British monk of the sixth century, gives the account, which was current in his day, of the date and origin of the Wall. After the retirement of the Roman forces, he tells us, the Britons were sorely oppressed by the Picts and Scots: they besought the aid of their former rulers, who sent a legion to their assistance; the invaders were driven back, and a wall of turf was built from sea to sea. This, however, proved of little avail to the fusionless Britons,—to borrow a Scotch expression: a new appeal for assistance was made, and again a legion was despatched, with (so Camden informs us) Gallio of Ravenna in command. A second wall was built of solid stone; but the Britons, when left to their own resources, were as helpless as ever: the Picts even fished for them, using hooks to drag them from their places on the battlements,—a fate, says Gildas, which mercifully prevented its victims from being further harrowed by the sufferings of their relatives.

Baeda adopts Gildas' account, with certain modifications; but though the sufferings of the Britons may be truly typified, the tragic picture as a whole does not fit in with the probabilities of history, or with the testimony of the Wall itself. Thenceforth to the period of the early antiquaries,—Leland wrote in the reign of Henry VIII,—the Wall receives practically no notice from literature. In course of time it acquired the title of the Picts' Wall, or Kepe Wall, but the former term denotes not its origin but its purpose: the true builders were not altogether forgotten; for in a twelfth-century charter of Hexham Priory we find it correctly described as "*Murus Romanorum*," and in more than one passage the Black Book of Hexham, compiled in 1479, uses the same phrase. Possibly yet another name is preserved in an old pleading of the year 1290, between the Prior

of Tynemouth and Richard Turpyn of Whitcheſter, reſpecting certain lands in the pariſh of Heddon-on-the-Wall; for this document thrice makes mention of “le Thwertoner Dyk,”—a name which perhaps ſignified the Wall that ran athwart the iſland from ſea to ſea.

Spenser (*Faery Queen*, Bk. IV. XI), in his catalogue of the rivers that attended the marriage of Thames and Medway, thus deſcribes the Wall and its origin :

“Next theſe came Tyne, along whoſe ſtony bancke
That Romaine monarch built a braſen wall,
Which mote the feebled Britons ſtrongly flancke
Againſt the Picts that ſwarmed over all,
Which yet thereof Gualeſever they do call.”

Brass ſeems to have had a ſpecial charm for the poetic mind, perhaps becauſe it was the favourite metal of ſorcery and the ſupernatural. It was a brazen head that Friar Bacon conſtructed, and, had his ſchemes reached their completion, he would by its aſſiſtance have

“Girt fair England with a wall of braſs,”

and ſo have caſt Roman achievements into the ſhade; and the brazen tower, in which Acrisius imprifoned his daughter Danae, was perhaps built of that metal for magical as well as material ſtrength. Brass, in a more detailed form, enters into Michael Drayton’s account of the Wall. Pictſwall, as the poet calls him, is the ſpeaker; and after deſcribing his own origin, and vaunting his ſuperiority over Offa’s Ditch and the Devil’s Dyke upon Newmarket Heath, he continues thus :

“And when I firſt decayed, Severus going on
What Adrian built of turf, he builded new of ſtone,
And after many a time, the Britans me repaired,
To keep me ſtill in plight, nor ever coſt they ſpared.
Townſ ſtood upon my length, where garrifons were laid,
Their limits to defend; and for my greater aid,
With turrets I was built, where ſentinels were placed,
To watch upon the Pict; ſo me my makers graced,

With hollow pipes of brass, along me still that went,
By which they in one fort still to another sent,
By speaking in the same, to tell them what to do,
And so from sea to sea, I could be whispered through:
Upon my thickness, three marched eas'ly breast to breast,
Twelve foot I was in height, such glory I possesst."

The pipes of brass are a fable, but no mere invention of the poet. A letter from Sir Christopher Ridley to Master William Claxton, an antiquary of some eminence, who died in 1594, shows that the legend was right Northumbrian; and though the good Knight was not a very accurate informant, his description of the Wall is worth quoting in extenso. The letter was written about the year 1572, and runs as follows :

Rycht worschipfull, where as you spake unto me for a certayn knowledge of one wall builded betwyxt the Brittons & Pighites (which we call the Kepe Wall) builded by the Pighites, sure theyr is one. The length whereof is about, I think, almost a C miles, builded alwayis whar they cold upon the hyghtes, whereon about the greatest cragis was, and whare theyr was no cragis or hy placis theyr was a great stank* cast of other syd, the bredth iij yardis, the hyght remanith in some placis yet vij yardis. it goith from Bowness in Cu'berland viii myles beyond Carlell upon the west sea cost till it comes to a town called the Wallis end besyd Tynemouth on the est sea, at every mylis end theyr hath been a great bildyng or castle having three courtyngis, two base curtyngis and one iner, with a great stanke round about and a draw bridge, a wall within the stank four square, and ten score every square. I know certayn of the names of them, theyr is on in Cumberland called burdoswold, next to it in Northumberland, one called Carvoran, now belonging to Mr William Blenkynsop. the next a myle from that another in Mr John Rydleys ground of the Waltone and called the Chester. then there is one in Mr Nycholas Rydleys of Willimotswycke one called the Castel sted and another called Overtone. then in Mr Heronis ground, one called Swynyshellis, another called Carrawe etc and at every half mylis

* Ditch

end theyr is a tower. now in this wall was theyr a trunck of brass or whatever kynd of mettall which went from one place to another along the wall, & came into the Captaynes chamber where at they had watchers for the same, and if theyr had bene stryfe or business betwyxt the ennemies and that the watchman did blow a horn in at the end of the truncke that came into the chamber, and so from one to one, theyr was certayn money payed yearly to the mantenance of this trunck by the inhabitants theyrabout, and doith yet pay to some gentilmen in Northymberland, the which money is called horn geld money. theyr is mansiounes* of Churches that hath been bilded with in the wall and theyr hath bene 4 great ditches† bilded within it all the way, and between the wall and the ditches hath ther bene a fair way paved all along the wall and theyre doth go from a castel (above named, Carvoran) unto the mayden Castell on Stanemore, a fayre way paved through great morasses and hyghtes, and is called the Mayden way, which is thought to bene builded by a Kyngis daughter dwelling at the sam castell. God have you in his love & grace.

Yours, Sir,

Christop. Ridley.

To the ryght worschipfull
Mr William Claxton
of Winyard."

It may be that the tradition had its origin in this mistaken notion about the tax called "horn geld," which was also known as "neat geld," "nout geld," or cornage rent, and was originally a payment in lieu of cattle; or it may have arisen from the discovery of lead pipes or stone conduits amongst the ruins of the fortresses. Indeed, Horsley supplies something very like the connecting link:—

"There seems," he says, in his account of Hunnum, "to have been an aqueduct to convey water to this station from a spring on the higher ground.... When I rode that way I was shown part of it by a countryman,

* Remains.

† Dykes or mounds.

who said it was what the speaking trumpet was laid in."

But perhaps we may probe the matter more deeply still, and conjecture that the legend is a misty recollection of some rapid method of signalling practised by the Romans. Camden, who repeats the brazen pipe story, quotes the following statement from Hector Boetius :—

"Severus," saith he, "commanded Hadrian's wall to be repaired with Bulwarks of stone and Turrets, placed in such convenient distance, as that the sound of a trumpet, though against the winde, might be heard from the one unto the other."

The natural configuration of the country, especially about the central portion of the Wall, will lend some support to our theory. Much of the Wall's course runs across bold undulations, and is well adapted for communication by some system of flag-signalling or semaphores: from Sewingshields to Carvoran the barrier stood, in the main, upon the crest of the basalt crags, which form part of that long chain of igneous rock known as the Great Whin Sill. Grey precipices, scored by the rough prisms into which the basalt has cooled, frown northward across sullen moorlands, which to this day lie waste and all but pathless—a desolate region, full of treacherous morasses, and seamed with the deep gullies of peaty burns, which in Roman times must have harboured many a fierce and agile tribesman, who loved freedom more than he feared hardship. Away behind him the moors rolled northward to the cloughs and hollows of the Cheviot Hills; and we can scarcely doubt that this was the base whence rebel and marauder moved to attack the Wall, or elude the vigilance of its guardians.

But if that vigilance was worthy of the name, it had a convenient stage on which to display itself. From the south the great line of basalt hills swells smoothly up like a huge wave, while the northern face

is rough and precipitous, as though the wave, while in the act of breaking, had been frozen into stone: nor is the comparison yet exhausted; like a wave, which licks its way up the long sand-slopes of the beach, the hills do not maintain an absolutely regular line. Here they jut forward, and here they draw back: here they sink almost to the level of the neighbouring hollows, and here some bolder height, as it were, leads the advance and projects northward beyond his fellows, commands a view of many miles of treeless moorland, and is seen conspicuously along many miles of the Wall's course. Procolitia is eighteen miles, or thereabouts, from Amboglanna; but a signal hoisted at the former place would at once be seen by the sentry at the top of Sewingshields Crag: Hotbank Crag would receive the alarm, and pass the signal to Winshields, Winshields to the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, and so to Amboglanna or even further; for the Nine Nicks are visible as far as Stanwix, in the immediate neighbourhood of Carlisle. Even in the dark news would travel fast: beacon-lights or trumpet-signals would be available in all but the worst of weathers, and verbal messages might be conveyed with considerable speed; the distance between the watch-turrets was less than one third of an English mile, and probably there was at least one sentry in each intervening space, so that alarm might possibly be spread, or orders transmitted, at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles to the hour. We can readily imagine how frequently a band of intending plunderers found the stealthiest approach expected, and so was forced to invent some theory, to account for the miraculous speed with which the news of their proceedings got about.

The brazen pipes are not the only fabulous wonder of the Wall. There is an old tradition that at Cilurnum the Romans had underground stables, capable of housing five hundred horses; but the only justification for the legend, which the spade has so far disclosed, is the

small vaulted chamber in the forum, which was probably used as a treasury strong-room, and is scarcely large enough to stable a single steed. But it is possible that there is a dim vestige of foundation for the story after all: at some early date, before the ruins were completely covered with soil, some particularly foolhardy person may have braved the terrors of ghosts, bogles, devils, and fairies, and found his way into one of the half-hidden buildings—the barracks, let us suppose, which of late have been partially excavated. Doubtless he picked up a rusty bit or curb-chain, and came forth to be the lion of Walwick and Chollerford, to sit in the place of honour by the tavern hearth, and to tell the story of his adventure nightly, with progressive embellishments, till he had decorated the ruins with the harness of five hundred steeds.

It may, no doubt, be objected that it was an easy matter for his hearers to disprove such exaggerations by going to see the place for themselves; but the objection leaves out of account a curious trait of human nature, which even to this day has not been wholly civilized out of us. In such cases nobody ever did go to see for themselves, and not everybody does so now: they heard and believed, even though the testing of the story required only the smallest exertion; and even when a story was disproved or contradicted, they continued, as we ourselves are too apt to do, to repeat it after a decent interval. However, we ought not to quarrel with this amiable weakness of our forefathers; for it has added much to the gaiety of nations: had they been of a more scientifically inquisitive turn of mind, folk-lore, legend, and all the delicious humours of medieval learning would have been lost to us, and the world would be a sadder and a poorer place.

The underground stables may serve to introduce another legend of subterranean mystery, which tells how King Arthur and all his court still sleep an enchanted sleep in some vaulted chamber beneath the

grass-grown site of Sewingshields Castle beside the Wall. Sewingshields—the Swynyshellis of Sir Christopher Ridley, the Seuenshale of Camden, and the Seven Shields Castle of Sir Walter Scott—is still marked by its lion-like hill, but the castle has long ago disappeared.

“No towers are seen

On the wild heath but those that fancy builds,
And, save a fosse that tracks the moor with green,
Is nought remains to tell of what may there have been.”

However, we are wandering away from King Arthur, who, says the legend, sleeps in his enchanted hall, till the hour and the man arrive to rouse him. Once—so the story runs—the quest was all but accomplished. A farmer sat knitting upon the ruins of the castle, and dropped his ball of wool, which rolled away, bouncing down, down, down, from stone to stone, till happy chance brought it to the briar-grown opening of a vaulted passage: the man entered the gloomy and perilous place; monstrous bats flapped their wings about his head, loathsome toads and lizards crept around his feet; but still he persevered, and at last made his way into a stately vaulted chamber, lit by the light of a magic fire, which sprang from a crevice in the centre of the floor. A few hounds were stretched in sleep beside this magic hearth, and round the room were ranged Arthur and his knights, seated in chairs, and all wrapt in deepest slumber.

The King himself slept with his head pillowed in his arms, which rested upon a table; and before him lay a sword, a garter, and a bugle-horn. The farmer drew the sword, and with the motion King and court began to stir and mutter in their sleep; he cut the garter, and the signs of awakening grew still more clear; but alas! he forgot to blow the horn. Slowly the sword slipped back into the scabbard, and wearily the courtiers sank once more into the old death-like slumber: only Arthur

himself opened his eyes for a moment, and found words to rebuke the bungler :

“O woe betide that evil day
On which this witless wight was born,
Who drew the sword, the garter cut,
But never blew the bugle-horn !”

The terrified farmer staggered back to upper air, but the mysterious passage has never been found again, and Arthur still sleeps in his enchanted hall. But surely something of

“That rough humour of the Kings of old”

inspired his rebuke. Surely the adventure was meant for a Roland de Vaux, or some such high and chivalrous person: it was hard that a poor housewifely farmer should be called from his knitting to attempt so noble and knightly an enterprise. These disenchantments, moreover, were perilously irregular in their details. Sir Guy the Seeker still wanders disconsolate amid the rocks and sea-weed beside Dunstanburgh, because he brought a somewhat similar quest to ruin by blowing the horn before he had drawn the sword.

But the Arthur of Northumbrian legend was not the blameless monarch of the Idylls of the King, “high, self-contained, and passionless.” It may be that Teutonic influences have grafted upon him the strength and angry temper of Thor; for these qualities certainly appear in the legend of the King’s and Queen’s Crag. These rocks, which stand about a quarter of a mile apart, not far from Sewingshields, were nevertheless the favourite seats of Arthur and Guinevere, and upon one occasion the scene of a quarrel. Some idle words of the queen enraged her husband, who thereupon seized a huge fragment of stone, weighing not less than twenty tons, and hurled it at her head. Guinevere, however, was equal to the occasion; she happened at the time to be dressing her hair, and with her comb she received the missile: the rock rebounded, and now lies

where it fell, midway between the crags; and to this day it bears the mark of the comb upon its side.

The enormous strength of King and Queen alike surpasses even the reputed prowess of Will of Welton, who lived beside the Wall in the early part of the seventeenth century. Of him it is related that when he was old and blind, he one day asked a passing plough-boy to let him feel what muscle there was in his arm: the lad was too knowing to endanger his limbs, but handed Will a ploughshare, which the old man carelessly snapped in two, remarking that "men's banes were not what they used to be in his time."

But Will of Welton was not without other precedents; for there were giants in the land in the old days. Not many miles north of the Wall dwelt Robin of Risingham, whose "antick figure" Warburton found, "cut on a rock near Risingham, in Rheadsdale, called the Soldan's stone." Camden mentions a tradition that the Roman fortress of Risingham "was long defended by the god Magon against a certain Soldane or Heathenish prince," so that Robin may be a pagan deity renamed; but according to another account Robin was a giant, who supported himself by hunting, as did his brother, who lived where the neighbouring village of Woodburn now stands. In course of time, however, game became too scarce to satisfy two such gigantic appetites, and the treacherous giant of Woodburn poisoned his ill-fated brother, in whose memory the "antick figure" was carved. Warburton's engraving shows him in Roman attire, with a quiver of arrows upon his shoulder, a short bow in his right hand, and a hare in his left: but alas! we cannot verify the drawing; for the figure has long been destroyed. Here is Sir Walter Scott's account of the crime, and his sentence upon the offender.

"I suppose," he says in the Dedicatory Epistle to the Rev Dr Dryasdust, which forms the preface to *Ivanhoe*, "You have long since heard the news, that a

sulky churlish boor has destroyed the ancient statue, or rather bas-relief, popularly called Robin of Redesdale. It seems Robin's fame attracted more visitants than was consistent with the growth of the heather upon a moor worth a shilling an acre. Reverend as you write yourself, be revengeful for once, and pray with me that he may be visited with such a fit of the stone, as if he had all the fragments of poor Robin in that region of his viscera where the disease holds its seat."

It is said that in conversation Sir Walter couched the sentence in briefer but still more expressive terms. Never, surely, was a Vandal more mercilessly pilloried.

Let us travel southward by Watling Street, till we pass the Wall, and reach Corbridge, where we shall find the tradition of another giant—the Giant Cor, or (as an older writer names him) Yoton. This giant has left, not his effigy, but his very bones behind him, of which the following philosophical account is given in Mackenzie's *History of Northumberland*.

"The banks of Cor burn being worn away by some impetuous land floods, there was discovered about the year 1660 a skeleton, conjectured to be that of a man, of very extraordinary and prodigious size. The length of the thigh bone was nearly six feet, and the skull, teeth, and other parts proportionably monstrous; so that the length of the whole body was computed at 21 feet! A singularly large bone, found here, was hung up in the kitchen of the Old George Inn, in the Flesh-Market, Newcastle, for many years. This bone was purchased by the proprietors of the Keswick Museum, where it is shown as the rib of the Giant Cor, found at Corbridge. History has given examples of gigantic human remains, progressively decreasing from 30 feet to 10 feet in height; beings for whom the earth would seem unsuitable to tread upon. But there is no evidence that mankind has degenerated in size, and living giants have seldom exceeded seven feet in height. As the aberrations of nature tend to excess, there is generally

a proportionable deficiency in symmetry, strength, and energy; so that the tales related of whole tribes of extraordinary giants may safely be considered as mere fictions. All the bones shown as wonders of nature have, on examination, proved to belong to an elephant, a whale, or some other terrestrial or aquatic animal now extinct."

Poor ill-used race of giants! One has his statue blown to pieces, and the other is metamorphosed into an elephant or an ichthyosaurus. A third once dwelt beside Vindobala, but he has suffered even more severely; for not even his name survives,—nothing, in fact, except his grave, and that did not even contain his bones. But beside his brother of Corbridge he was a mere puny pretender; his grave is no more than twelve feet in length.

Let us descend from one extreme of stature to the other, from giants to fairies, whom tradition has planted amongst the ruins of the Roman fortresses. Here and there we may find a firm grassy mound rising like a low green island amid the moss and rushes of marshy land, and owing its dryness,—so mere prose imagines,—to the foundations of some buried Roman building. But tradition knows better: the greenness dates from the time when

"All was this Lond fulfilled of Faerie
The Elf-Queen with hire iolie companie
Daunsed full oft in many a grene mede."

It was the fairies whose tiny feet charmed the turf, when issuing from the crannies of the basalt crags, they held their moonlight revels on the favoured spot. The soot-wreathed remains of the hypocausts, with which so many of the Roman buildings were furnished, were no puzzle to the early plunderers, who pillaged the ruins for building-stone: these were the fairies' kitchens, though it is somewhat difficult to think of such dainty folk in connection with such dreadfully dirty places.

"The pillars of the hypocaust," says Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, in his account of the ruins of Vindolana, "are still very black with fire and soot, and people say that the Bowers, from the Roman age till within the last century, was the elysium of a colony of fairies; and this ruined bath the kitchen to one of their palaces, of which the soot among the stones was undeniable evidence; and confident Belief affirmed that long passages led from this laboratory of 'savoury messes' to subterraneous halls, that ever echoed to the festivities and music of the Queen of the Bowers and her aerial court."

But surely the mistress of such ill-swept kitchens was a far different being from Queen Mab, unless that most bigoted patron of cleanliness was too busily occupied with inspecting other people's houses to keep a strict enough watch upon her own—

"Where Fires thou findest unrak'd and Hearths unswept,
There pinch the Maids as blue as bilberry,
Our radiant Queen hates Sluts and sluttery."

Let Herrick also add his testimony:—

"Wash your pales and cleanse your daries,
Sluts are loathsome to the Fairies:
Sweep your house, who doth not so
Mab will pinch her by the toe."

As for the "savoury messes," here is a menu from Poole's English Parnassus, which may have been served amid the ruins of Vindolana, though the first item would be hard to procure in Northumberland.

"The Brains of Nightingales: The unctuous dew of Snails
Between two Nut-shells stew'd Is meat that's eas'ly chewed:
The Beards of Mice
Do make a feast of wondrous price."

But the Fairies have gone, and left only their soot behind them:—

"Now can no man see non elves mo,"

and from fairies we must pass on to other departments of the supernatural, in which, however, we shall find the Wall lamentably deficient. Judging by generally received ideas, we might have expected a very galaxy of ghosts: here are grey ruins such as spectres are reputed to love; here are (or were) hoards of hidden treasure, such as restless spirits are wont to brood over; and here, we cannot doubt, are a hundred scenes of murder unavenged, such as the melancholy victims of unpunished crime have been supposed to haunt. But though ghosts enough are reported to frequent the neighbourhood—Silky of Denton Hall, the most talkative spectre ever recorded, the White Lady of Blenkinsop, the mystic lights of Burn Deviot, the Grey Man of Bellister, and the weird procession of Pinkyn Cleugh—tradition is silent with respect to the Wall itself. One spot indeed—a gap in the basalt hills—bears the promising name of Bogle Hole; but its legend, if such ever existed, is lost—perhaps owing to the learned but somewhat narrow taste of such observers as Camden.

“The fabulous tales of the common people concerning this wall,” says the author of the *Britannia*, “I do wittingly and willingly overpass.”

But in any case one may walk the full length of the Wall without one single rebellious hair rising to give notice of the presence of a Roman ghost—a sad deficiency, if we consider how appropriate Roman apparel would be to the white-sheeted denizens of the other world.

Witch-stories are scarcely more plentiful; and yet to generations which believed that the heathen deities were devils in disguise, the scenes of their former worship ought to have appeared most fitting places for the celebration of black unlawful rites. Wallsend, however, has its witch-drama, not unlike that in which Tam o' Shanter played a part, though with a different conclusion. The details of the unholy orgie are more gruesome than those of “Alloway's auld haunted kirk;” but the lord of Delaval, who surprised the party, was

more courageous than the hero of the poem: he burst into the building and captured the principal beldame, who in due course was condemned to be burnt by the sea-shore. On her way to the stake she asked for two new wooden dishes; her request was granted; and as soon as the fire was kindled, she placed a foot in each dish, muttered a spell, and rose, dishes and all, into the air. But it so happened that one of the dishes had been dipped in water, and the element, which saved Tam o' Shanter, destroyed the witch of Wallsend: in a few moments the baffled hag fell headlong to the ground, and the devil himself could not rescue her a second time from the fire.

From witches to Meg Merrilies is no long step, and Mumps Ha' stands close by the site of the Wall. According to tradition it was once a public house, kept by a notorious person of the name of Meg Teasdale, who drugged to death such of her guests as had money: but tradition is slanderous, and the Teasdales were an old and respectable family. The supposed original of Meg Merrilies died in her hundredth year, and is buried in Over Denton church yard, within sight of the Wall and the fortress of Amboglanna.

Guy Marnering is indeed the only novel of note which touches upon the Wall. It was near Gilsland that Harry Bertram saw and soliloquized over its ruins, with which the immortal Dandie Dinmont must have been yet more familiar. On the very day when we first make his acquaintance, he had been at what he calls Stanshiebank fair—the fair which is still held at Stagshaw Bank, on the bare common near the spot where Watling Street crosses the line of the Wall: from thence to Gilsland he would probably ride within sight of the ruins for the greater part of his journey; and it was by the Maiden Way—the Roman road which stretches northward from Amboglanna into Scotland—that he and Bertram crossed the Border on the back of the sturdy and intelligent Dumble.

There is one notable legend of the Wall country, which we must not omit, since to some it may prove as attractive as the real or fabled wonders of Klondike. In Bromlee Lough, within sight of the Wall, there lies a huge chest of treasure, sunk there by some ancient lord of Sewingshields, and protected by spells of such potency, that it can only be recovered by "two twin yawdes (horses), two twin oxen, two twin lads, and a chain forged by a smith of kind"—a smith, that is to say, whose ancestors for six successive generations have followed the same trade. Only once hitherto has the attempt been made: horses, oxen, lads, and chain were duly provided, and the mysterious chest was actually being dragged towards the shore; but alas! there was (it is said) a weak point in the pedigree of the smith of kind: the chain broke, and the treasure still lies hidden in the depths of Broomlee Lough.

A botanical tradition may serve to conclude our list.

"There continueth," says Camden, "a settled perswasion among a great part of the people there about, and the same received by tradition: that the Roman souldiers of the marches did plant heere every where in old time for their use, certaine medicinable hearbs for to cure wounds; whence it is that some Empiricke practitioners of Chirurgery in Scotland, flocke hither every yeere in the beginning of summer to gather such Simples and wound herbes, the vertue whereof they highly commend as found by long experience, and to be of singular efficacie."

But alas for the veracity of Tradition, and the discernment of one who wittingly and willingly overpassed the fabulous tales of the common people! Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden's work, makes the following note:

"As to the Medicinal Plants, Mr Nicholson.....has made very diligent search, but could never meet with any sort of Plants growing along the Wall which is not as plentiful in some other part of the Country."

Such are the principal strands of the garland with which legend and fiction have enwreathed the Roman Wall—a somewhat meagre and tawdry adornment, perhaps, when we consider the decorative possibilities of its ruins. But, after all, this is a small matter: while we still have fragments of the Wall to gaze upon, and eyes that are capable of a little more than physical sight, we can weave our own chaplets, and read intuitively a hundred romantic histories. For those who have eyes to see,

“Fear and trembling Hope,
Silence and Foresight, Death the Skeleton,
And Time the Shadow,”

and all the hundred passions and influences, which mould our human life, still sit grimly upon the heights or wander in misty pageant across the valleys. Still may walls and towers arise, as the walls of Thebes rose at the music of Amphion's harp, and armed warriors spring from the soil, though we sow no dragon's teeth, but only a handful of “such stuff as dreams are made of.” Here shall heroes triumph for our entertainment, and patriots die to move our pity: here shall prefects and tribunes pace before us in the full panoply of war, or shivering sentinels stamp their feet on the ringing stones, as the souging wind races across the moors, and whistles about the crags; and since there are those to whom romance is flavourless without a more tender interest, here in the wooded valleys or across the sunny slopes shall nameless lovers wander, breathing the old hyperboles, which are the singular invention and sole monopoly of every lover that ever wooed.

R. H. F.



FROM TENNYSON.

AND sure this orbit of the memory folds
For ever in itself the day we went
To see her. All the land in flowery squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind
Smelt of the coming summer, as one large cloud
Drew downward: but all else of heaven was pure
Up to the Sun, and May from verge to verge,
And May with me from head to heel. And now,
As tho' 'twere yesterday, as tho' it were
The hour just flown, that morn with all its sound,
(For those old Mays had thrice the life of these,)
Rings in mine ears. The steer forgot to graze,
And, where the hedge-row cuts the pathway, stood,
Leaning his horns into the neighbour field,
And lowing to his fellows. From the woods
Came voices of the well-contented doves.
The lark could scarce get out his notes for joy,
But shook his song together as he near'd
His happy home, the ground. To left and right,
The cuckoo told his name to all the hills;
The mellow ouzel fluted in the elm;
The red-cap whistled; and the nightingale
Sang loud, as tho' he were the bird of day.



IDEM GRAECE REDDITVM.

ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ ὥς αἰεὶ μνήμην περὶ θυμὸς ἐέργει
ἡματος, ὧ τὰν παῖδ' ἐπορευσάμεθ' ὥς ποτίδοιμες·
πᾶς γὰρ ὑπ' ἰσοπάλοιο βίᾳς ζεφύριοιο πνέοντος
ᾧσδεν ἐπερχομένου θέρεος κατὰ λείμακας ἄγρος
ἀνθοφόρους· δνοφερὸν δὲ νέφος καθύπερθε φορεῖτο,
τᾶλλα δὲ πάντ' ἀρίδηλ' ἔς τ' οὐρανὸν ἄκρον ἰκάνοις,
πανταχόθεν θαῦμ' ἦρος, δ' κἄμ' ὄλον ἀμφὶς ἔχεσκε.
νῦν δ' ἄτε τᾶς ἐχθρῆς μεμνημένῳ, ἥε καὶ ὥρας
ἄρτι παρελθοίσας, κήνω πάλιν ἡματος ἦδος,
(τρὶς μάκαρα ὥς νεαροῖσιν ἔαρ) φωναῖσι δι' ὧτων
αἷς τότ' ἐνεπλήσθη κελαδεῖ· βούς λάθετο ποίᾳς,
τέτμηχ' αἵμασίᾳ δ' ἴν' ἀταρπιτὸν ἄντιος ἄγρῳ
γείτονι τείνε κέρα, μυκώμενος οἷς ἐτάροισιν.
ἦλυθεν ἐκ βησσῶν εὐκῆλου τρυγόνος αὐδά,
οὐδ' εὐρυθμον ἔχευσε μέλος, τοσσάνδε γεγῆθαι,
πάμμικτον δ' ἀνέσεισε κόρυς, λείμωνι πελάζων
ᾧ λέχος οἱ γλυκερὸν, καὶ πάντοσε πάντας ἀν' ὄχθους
γῆρυε κηρύσσων κόκκυξ ὄνομ' αὐτοβόατον.
κόσσυφος ἐν πτελέαις μινύρισμ' ἠδύπνοον αὐλοῦ,
χρυσόλοφος σύριγγος ἴει νόμον, αὐτὰρ ἀηδὼν
ᾗδε μαλὰ λιγέως, φαίης τάχα φωτὸς ἀοιδόν.

C. S.



LONG VACATION CHIVALRY

[Our correspondent who was employed to write an account of the usual Long Vacation Cricket Match between Dons and Undergraduates has fallen a victim to a passion for Sir Thomas Malory and medieval romance. Measures have been taken to place the unhappy gentleman under restraint. Meanwhile we print his fatuous pages as a warning to others. The true function of the *Eagle* as a vehicle for conveying moral lessons has been too much neglected of late.—THE EDITORS.]

NOW it fell on a day in August that Sir Sandford le Merton pight a pavilion and let proclaim justs to all knights whom it might concern. And he sent forth the pursuivants who sought all the country after the good knights; and in especial he let make seeking after Sir Guilelmus le Bateson the Steward, but by adventure he came not, being a great way off. Natheless many worshipful knights of his party clave unto him, and they held the field against all comers. Now Sir Sandford le Merton was a passing good knight of his hands. I dare say he was the cleanest mightied man and the best winded of his age that was on live, and, I doubt not but he had won the degree, for oft-times he had forjusted many knights. And it was noon when he blew unto the tournament.

Then there came riding against him at a great wallop the Knight of the Chapel Dolorous and many knights of great prowess that were enfellowshipped with him. And there came to Sir Sandford le Merton to be of his party divers knights of great worship, to Sir Lyster of the Lymekilns, a knight peerless, and

of the fellowship of the Table Round ; Sir Faulkes of the Bush Brennant, a stout knight and an orgulous, who did marvellous deeds of arms ; Sir Boanerges le Tonnerre, a worthy knight ; the Knight of the Burning Cinders ; and Sir Brummidge le Querelleur, a knight of great renown, who had erstwhile wrangled marvellously among his fellows but was now a full joyous and peacable knight. Came also to mischieve the opposite party, as the book of French rehearseth, Sir Harman des Longues Jambes the Apothecary and Sir Colin le Desirous the Attorney, who hurled them and rashed them mightily hither and thither and strake mighty strokes with their hands. There came also into the meddle a likely knight, riding passing soberly and heavily, and bearing on his neck a brindled shield. And all the estates and degrees high and low said of him great worship, for he was a knight of a boisterous body. Then he smote wonderly to behold, what upon the right hand and upon the left hand, that unneth no knight might withstand him. And they called him the Knight of the Brindled Shield, and all men wondered sore what knight he might be. Came thither also to succour Sir Sandford le Merton and his fellowship Sir Briant le Cure Hardi, who smote on the right hand and on the left hand passing sore, and was a man of great might. He fought as wonderly well as ever I saw in my life. And with him came an exceedingly gentil knight pricking upon a courser, who made great languor and dole upon an horn. And the horn was all y-broke by reason of the dole that he made. "Welcome," said the damsels : "Welcome," said the knights : "Welcome," said Sir Briant le Cure Hardi, "for one of the best knights and the gentilest of the world, and the man of most worship. For of all measures of blowing thou art the beginner ; of all instruments of music ye are the best."

And it came to pass that of their great prowess the knights of Sir Sandford le Merton's fellowship each

held the field singly against eleven other knights. Then waxed the battle passing hard on both parties, and they fought together that the noise and sound rang by the water and the wood; and they were so courageous that many knights shook and trembled for eagerness. And great valiances, prowesses, and feats of war were that day shewed, which were over long to recount the noble feats of every man, for they should contain a whole volume. But in especial Sir Briant le Cure Hardi rode in the battle and did as nobly with his hands as was possible a man to do.

Then, as it were one hour and half an hour after noon, the trumpets blew to lodging, and the knights unarmed them and drew them to their dinner. Then said Sir Sandford le Merton (who was a full merry knight) to the Knight of the Chapel Dolorous, "God forbid that ever we *meet* but if it be at a dish of *meat*."* Then laughed they all that they might not sit at their table. And when they were thirsty there stood by them flackets of gold, and it seemed by the colour and the taste that it was noble wine. Then they laughed and made good cheer, and either drank to other freely, and they thought never drink that ever they drank to other was so sweet nor so good. But by that their drink was in their bodies they loved either other so well that never their love departed for weal neither for woe. Thus they made great joy for a season, and then gat them again to their justing. And in especial Sir Sandford le Merton and his party did many marvellous deeds of arms, and so continued unto sunset, when they blew unto lodging.

Yet notwithstanding the valorous deeds and great prowess above rehearsed, by falsehood and treason the prize of victory was adjudged unto the other party; never was deed done falselyer ne traitorlyer than this.

* We are informed that the merry quip or jest was quite a strong point of the Middle Ages, and our correspondent is of opinion that time has not dimmed the brilliancy of English wit.—EDD.

And Sir Sandford le Merton was wonderly wroth, as it had been a wood man and out of his wits. Now Sir Sandford le Merton was a man of religion of an abbey of black monks, and an exceeding great clerk of nigromancy; and thus he said to the Knight of the Chapel Dolorous: "Sir, will ye first take a prize that 'longeth not to your party, and sithen shame yourself and all knighthood. Sir," said the noble clerk, "leave this opinion, or else I shall curse you with book and bell and candle." "Do thou thy worst," said the Knight of the Chapel Dolorous, "wit thou well I shall defy thee." "Sir," said the clerk, "and wit you well I shall not fear me to do that me ought to do maugre thine head." "Peace, thou false priest," said the knight, "for and thou chafe me any more, I shall make strike thee an hard knock." So Sir Sandford le Merton departed, and did the curse in the most orgulous wise that might be done.

FROM THE GREEK.

(Agathias.)

WHY fear poor Death, who brings you peace,
From sickness and from care release?
Once, only once, he comes; no man
Ere saw him twice since time began.
While life is still, howe'er it pleases,
A motley patchwork of diseases.



AUSONIUS.

THE amiable Gibbon remarks that the "poetical fame of Ausonius condemns the taste of his age." So cultured a man as Symmachus, the Pliny of his time and the mouthpiece of Roman paganism, declares on his honour that he ranks Ausonius' poem on the Moselle with the works of Virgil. If corroboration be needed for the statement of a heathen, St Paulinus of Nola supplies it. He deprecates gently being called a yokefellow of Ausonius, "scarce Tully and Maro with thee could bear the yoke." The Emperor Theodosius, a positively ferocious Christian, writes to him an autograph letter begging him to favour him with copies of his poems, as the greatest authors of olden days "whose peer your merits make you" did by Augustus. He and the Emperor Valentinian gave the poet commissions for epigrams and so forth on the sources of the Danube, their favourite horses and Easter, in which he was neither remarkably above nor below the average of Poets Laureate. Finally it was to Ausonius that Valentinian entrusted the education of his son Gratian, who when Emperor raised him to the very highest dignities. It is clear then that by Ausonius we may gauge his age. He was more than a poet, he was a professor: and by his two trades he rose to govern half Europe.

In spite of the varied and interesting information which Aristophanes has lavished upon us about the family circle of Euripides there is probably no poet of antiquity, and few of modern days, of whose birth and connexions we know so much. Horace has told of his

father not a very great deal, but enough to win for him the admiration of twenty centuries. All things considered, the honest freedman of Venusia was as good a father as Roman history has to show us. Ausonius has told us in a series of short poems all about his father, and not only him, but his grandparents, his sons, sons-in-law and grandsons, and in a word and literally "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts," regretfully owning that he does not know much about his wife's sister and knows still less of her husband, but he cannot leave them out in the cold. It will hardly be necessary to enumerate them all here.

The poet's grandfather was something of a Zadkiel, for from the stars he foretold his grandson's greatness. Other grandfathers have done this without astrology, but they are not uniformly so successful. His grandmother he describes in language curiously near the account the Barrack Room Balladist gives of Gunga Din:—

For all 'is dirty 'ide
'E was white, clear white, inside.

The poor lady was of dark complexion and was nicknamed Maura (the Moor), "but she was not black in her soul, which was brighter than a swan and whiter than untrodden snow." She was an austere old lady, and kept her family "on the straight" (*ad perpendicularum seque suosque habuit*). His father was the leading physician of Bûrdigala (Bordeaux) and apparently a fine man. With all his foibles Ausonius was a good son, and time and again he tells us of his father's qualities. He preferred "rather to live than to talk by the rule of the wise," was moderate in his ambitions, kindly, modest, a good neighbour, and hated gossip and scandal.

*Famam quae posset vilam lacerare bonorum
non finxi et veram si scierim tacui.*

In his son's wake he too rose to glory and was Prefect of Illyricum and lived to ninety, a hale and hearty

old man. The poet's mother, like a Roman lady of the good old days, had a reputation for modesty, wool-making, conjugal fidelity and good discipline. With so good a family history the poet ought to have done well, and so it seems he did, in everything except poetry.

Ausonius was born at Bordeaux in 310 A.D. He died in 393. His life roughly began with the reign of Constantine and ended with that of Theodosius, and covered the period of the victory of the Church over the Empire, of its struggle with Arianism and its victory there, of the reaction of Julian and the final establishment of well defined orthodoxy. Nor are these eighty-five years without interest in what is called secular history. Yet his life, as mirrored in his poetry, is unruffled and serene. Even the Arian controversy failed to make much impression on him. One sees a certain carefulness to establish a good character as became one of rank so high, but it gives the impression that the poet was not interested in the dispute and contented himself by adopting at secondhand the resultant and victorious creed. To his religion, which though null in itself is important as a sign of the times, we shall have to recur.

He was educated at Bordeaux after eight years of training at Toulouse under his uncle Arborius (c. 320-328), who was called about 328 to Constantinople to bring up a son of Constantine (perhaps Constantius himself). About six years after returning to Bordeaux he became a professor of "grammar" and married Attusia Sabina.

To be tedious it is only necessary to discuss education. However as the life work of Ausonius was education, we must not shirk it. By his day the air was as full of systems as it is in Ontario to-day, but in Rome's greater days it was not so. Then every man brought up his son after his own method, and the result, if not precisely culture, was generally manhood. In 92 B.C. an

innovation crept in and was promptly stopped. A Latin school of rhetoric was opened in Rome, but forthwith closed by order of the Censors as contrary to Roman tradition (*mores majorum*). The Greeks had been and continued to be in private families the educators of Rome. They had introduced the usual subjects of study in Greece, but had not been uniformly successful with them. Philosophy the Roman reckoned as verbiage. Geometry was useless. About Rhetoric he was doubtful. Grammar was obviously above suspicion. Grammar started by meaning "the art of speaking correctly" and then took to illustrating itself from the poets, whom it bodily annexed, finally extending its borders beyond prose to scansion, music and even astronomy, philosophy and geometry. In fact Grammar meant a liberal education. (One regrets therefore to see the old name Grammar school dying out in favour of so pretentious and meaningless a name as Collegiate Institute.) Rhetoric was the art of setting forth what you knew and concealing what you did not, and was therefore more important than Grammar. It was generally agreed that the two together made an education, though men complained that the rhetorician poached on the grammarian's preserve and gradually crowded him out.

At first, as I have said, the teachers were private adventurers, and some succeeded and some failed. Remmius Palaemon, we are told, made £3200 a year and Orbilius (Horace's friend of the rod) starved to death. Hence there was a tendency to accept positions under a scheme which, if it meant no more Palaemons at least excluded the grosser forms of starvation. Julius Caesar recognized teachers of the liberal arts and gave them exemptions from public service. Quintilian was a professor in Rome for twenty years and rescued Roman taste by preaching Cicero. Vespasian fixed the salaries in Rome at £800 a year (a very respectable minimum for a professor). Marcus Aurelius founded chairs in Athens at £380 a year in Plato, Aristotle,

Epicurus and Zeno (a catholic selection of subjects) and wisely left the choice of professors to a cultured friend—Herodes Atticus. Theodosius II in 425 established a university at Constantinople, with thirteen professors in Latin (three Rhetoric, ten Grammar), fifteen in Greek (five Rhetoric, ten Grammar), and two in Law. One in Philosophy seemed enough in a Christian university. They were forbidden private teaching, but could retire after twenty years' service.

Turning to less advanced education, we find two grades of school—the village school and what we may call perhaps the Grammar school, verging now and then into a college. The village schools were widely spread. We have an interesting letter of Pliny to Tacitus telling him about an arrangement for a school-master at Como. Hitherto the boys had gone to school at Milan, which Pliny thought a pity, and so offered the Como people part of the salary of a teacher. This, he shrewdly remarks, was to make them take an interest in the investment of their own money in the other part of the salary. These village schoolmasters may have been prodigies of learning compared with the villagers for aught I know, but they were not so regarded in the higher walks of letters. *Litterator* has not a very honourable connotation. The poor man had to teach unwilling children their lessons, and St. Augustine speaks feelingly of the *odiosa cantio*. Ausonius writes an interesting poem to his grandson who is going to school, and writes with a good deal of sense. He begins by hinting at holidays—

"The due vicissitudes of rest and toil

"Make labour easy and renew the soil."

(*Sed requie studique vices rata tempora servant*

Et satis est puero memori legisse libenter

Et cessare licet.)

But the gist is that little Ausonius (*nomine avum referens*) must not be afraid. It is pretty clear that

however the schools failed they did not err on the side of a "sickly humanitarianism." A master should never be a sight of terror, even if he is stern with age and rough of tongue, and his wrinkled brow bodes trouble. Let the little boy think of Achilles and Chiron who was half horse—truly a terrible school-master. "So fear not you, though the school resound with much thwacking and the old man your master wear a truculent frown. 'Fear proves a soul degenerate'—(a half line of Virgil from his lesson book to encourage the boy). Be yourself and be bold, and let not the noise and the sounding rods, nor terror in the morning make you afraid. The ferule, the birch and the tawse, and the nervous fidgetting of the benches of boys, are the pomp and show of the place. All this in their day your father and mother went through. You too will be a man some day, and I hope a great man." From this he passes on to tell him what they (grandfather and grandson) will read together some day.

The "grammar schools" managed by municipalities were apt to be badly and unpunctually paid. This is, I fear, not peculiar to the Roman Empire. Constantine legislated in the teachers' interests in this matter, and Gratian, Ausonius' pupil, fixed a scale of salaries to be paid by the cities according to their size and importance. It was the aim of the Emperors to control the schools—a very significant fact, which may explain and be explained by what we see in Manitoba and elsewhere to-day. Some of the positions were directly filled by the Emperor, some by the Decurions (the long-suffering upper class). As these men probably had to pay the teacher, this seems just; but they needed looking after. Sometimes they would ask advice from a man of eminence, and in this way, on the recommendation of Symmachus, St Augustine (not yet a saint) was sent to Milan to the great advantage of Christendom. Julian, who had

particular reasons for wishing to direct education, enacted that the choice of the Decurions should be submitted to the Emperor. His more famous "schools" decree forbade Christians to teach heathen literature.

This brings us (for I have said grammar schools and colleges ran into one another) to the subjects of education in Ausonius' day. That "idolatry which is midwife to us all" still ruled the schools despite Tertullian, and was still to rule them despite Jerome. It was an incalculable boon to the Church that she could not control the education of the young. They were still taught Virgil and Cicero, Horace and Terence, and gained a wider outlook on life, a larger range, and (not the least) a purer and more nervous style in consequence. Virgil haunted the minds of such men as Tertullian, Jerome and Augustine to their dying day. What was worse, the tricks of the rhetoricians did so too. So we find a Christian world full of schools and colleges where Christian men trained the youth in heathen things. Literature was still heathen. The exquisites turned up their noses still at Tertullian and Cyprian, the strongest and the suavest of Latin prose writers after Tacitus and Pliny. Nay more, it was bad form to know anything about Christianity. Dio Cassius never mentioned the word—"Jewish superstitions" served instead. So it went on. Panegyrics were addressed to Christian Emperors without a hint that the world's worship had undergone a change. Where allusions must be made to higher powers it is *numen divinum*—"Divinity"—a colourless word. Roman writers still ignored the new faith. Rutilius in his Poem of Travels and Macrobius in his Table Talk (*Saturnalia*) passed it over in silence, or contented themselves with innuendo. Even Christian men of culture kept up the old forms. Julian, still a Christian nominally, writes a panegyric to his Christian uncle and Emperor Constantius without allusion to what was the dominant feature of the ruler, his determination to be head of the Church and have it semi-Arian too.

Ausonius, as we have seen, was a Christian, but he does not proclaim it on the housetops. He has a group of little poems which he calls the "Ephemeris"—the day's work. He begins in bed with elaborate Sapphics to waken his slave, but when "the rhythm of Lesbian calm" fails, he gets him up at last with iambic dimeters which conclude with an intimation that he must say his prayers. This he does in dactylic hexameters, which Mr. Simcox pronounces to be "nervously orthodox." The Father lacks beginning and end and is older than time past or to be. The Son sits at the Father's right hand, the Maker of all things, the word of God, God the word, begotten in the time when time was not, God born of Father unborn. This is to give the lie direct to the Arian *ἦν ποτε ὅτε οὐκ ἦν*—there was when the Son was not—though he shews he is not a professional theologian by inserting the word "time" in the first half of the phrase which the Arians were exceedingly careful to avoid. Point after point in his prayer may be illustrated from the creeds of the Nicenes. He prays for the longed-for ray of eternal light, "if he does not swear by gods of stone, and does recognise Thee the Father of the Only Begotten Lord and God, and One with both the Spirit that brooded on the watery waves." Elsewhere he is as careful. Dr Hodgkin sees more in his prayer and certainly he puts up some petitions for a manly moral life to which Horace could have said Amen, but which I think St Paul would have considered not very fargoing if quite unexceptionable as far as they go. To my mind the significant thing is the outburst following the Amen:—*satis precum datum Deo*. "Enough of prayers, though of course guilty mortals can never pray enough. Give me my outdoor things, boy, I have to call on some friends." I daresay we all do the same, but the effect is not the less jarring. It shews certainly a very different spirit from Prudentius, whose "Daily Round" is a fine set of inspired poems.

Thus much for the system and the subjects of study, but we can go further. Ausonius has been admirably summed up by M. Boissier as "an incorrigible versifier," and towards the end of his life after writing the little obituary tributes to his family which I have mentioned above, he took to commemorating his Professors, and lets us see a little of the life of a professor in those days, with hints of student life too which we can supplement from elsewhere.

He begins with a man called Minervius, a teacher of rhetoric, who gave a thousand pupils to the bar and two thousand to the Senate (probably round numbers). Minervius was a second Quintilian, with a torrent of language, which rolled gold all the time and never mud. His memory would have made him a good whist player, for after a game at backgammon (or some game of the kind) he could repeat the throws in order from beginning to end. He was very witty, lived to sixty, and would have been an ideal man for a combination room, and "if there is a future life he is still living on his reminiscences: and if there is not, he lived for himself and enjoyed life here."

It is hardly necessary to detail them all. Two call for notice, a father and a son, Attius by name. It is interesting to remark that where Roman arms went Roman culture followed and often effected as much in securing Roman domination—much as Western learning denationalizes the Bengali. At an early stage we learn that eloquent Gaul has taught the Britons oratory and Thule at the world's end is thinking of engaging a rhetorician. This mission of education, for which Rome does not always receive credit, is one of her noblest works. In Ausonius' day the best of Roman literature came from Gaul, Spain and Africa. The elder Attius was a cultured kindly rhetorician, who had the old age of an eagle or a horse. The younger soared higher and fared worse—

*Felix quietis si maneres litteris
opus Camenarum colens—*

but even he had alleviations in his lot, for he did not live beyond middle age and so did not see his wife and daughter turn Priscillianists and meet a sad end at the hands of a persecuting usurper. A strange story. He was not the only professor who aspired and came to grief.

Ausonius writes a Sapphic ode to his Greek professors, confessing that he got very little from them, but generously owning it was his own fault, "because I suppose a certain dulness of perception stood in my way and some baleful mistake of boyhood kept me from applying myself to my studies." Too true, for though he amused himself in translating Greek epigrams, I have caught him in a false quantity here and there. This perhaps served him right for writing a barbarous jargon of Greek and Latin words mixed. He only did it once, but that was once too often. Such plays of humour as *κοναιστωδέα* *lucron* and *οὐίνοιο* *βάνοιο* have little to recommend their being written, nothing their publication. I am afraid Ausonius was in good company when he did badly at the Greek. St. Augustine asks "Why did I hate Greek literature? I greatly loved Latin—not indeed what I learnt from the man who taught me the elements, but what the Grammarians teach." (He is no doubt thinking of Virgil). Even Homer was bitter to him as a boy. The Professors of Bordeaux and Toulouse seem to have been on the whole a genial and agreeable set of men, not very great perhaps, nor always very good. One had to flee to Spain owing to a damaged name (*saucia fama*), but there he took a new one and a rich wife and let bygones be bygones. They moved from chair to chair—from Bordeaux to Constantinople, and back again—looking out for heiresses and not unfrequently finding them, for they were cultivated men and above all good company. Of one we are told that he did not know much, but quite enough for the poor chair he held. In general, they were all that could be

expected. Paulinus complains that all they could do was to "train the tongue and fill men's hearts with falsehood and vanity"—by which he means heathen literature. They lacked, and Ausonius lacked, the root of the matter, and those who knew them best and loved them best, had to admit it. Style, polish, grace, neatness were there, but not life.

Their students were much like other students, but treated their professors much worse or much better. Sometimes they would pay no fees. At Rome Theodosius had to make regulations for them, including the production of certificates of origin, registration, police control and finally departure at the age of twenty. At Carthage there was a bad gang, with whom St Augustine went though he did not belong to them, and who called themselves *eversores*, I take it, from their practice of knocking people over on the streets. I need not say, freshmen were admirable subjects for humour then as now. On the other hand students would now and then as a mark of respect escort their professor home or do battle hand to hand with the students of another professor to force them to admit the excellence of their man, or to kidnap a freshman for their own class.

Such was the university in which Ausonius became a professor about the age of twenty-four (334), and then he married Attusia Sabina, and very proud of her he was. Among his epigrams, which are many, some neat, some nasty, the best are addressed to her. One is an apology. Prof. Nettleship tells us that "Latin satire and epigram are of the earth earthy: they probably sprang from rude performances (*Fescennine*), which if they smelt of the fields smelt also of the dunghill." Catullus apologised on the ground that, while the poet ought to be pure, his verses need not be, in fact were better not to be. Ausonius pleads variety as his excuse, but as his dirtiness is purely conventional and imitative it is the harder to pardon. However to his wife he pleads thus:—

Lais and Thais, neither name
 Of very specially good fame,
 My wife reads in my song:
 "It is his little way to jest,
 He makes pretence," she doth protest,
 "He could not do me wrong."

Probably this was the case. Another epigram bears witness to their happy relations.

We'll live the old familiar life
 And keep the dear old pet-names, wife:
 We'll change not with the seasons' whirl,
 I still your boy and you my girl.
 What, though an older Nestor be
 Your boy, my girl Deiphobe?
 What means old age to girl and boy?
 Count not the years, then, but enjoy.

This tender prophecy was not fulfilled. She died after some nine years of married life at the age of twenty-seven, leaving two children. At seventy when he wrote his lines to his relatives Ausonius addressed her again. Her loss is still after thirty-six years *nec contrectabile vulnus*, a wound he cannot bear touched. "Old age permits him not to soothe his grief: it is ever sore and never new. Other sufferers find consolation in time's flight. Time but the impression deeper makes...It makes his wound more cruel that he has none to whom to confide his sorrows or his joys"—his elevation and distinction, much as he enjoyed them, had still this *amari aliquid*.

To his father he wrote a pleasing letter in elegiacs on the birth of his son. "I thought that nothing could be added to my affection, that you my honoured father should be loved the more.....What I owe as a son a parent's care for your grandson tells me. We must give my father the extra honour of a grandfather."

Sixteen years passed while Ausonius still taught at Bordeaux, missing his wife and attaching himself instead to his children and pupils; and in 359, when he was

already forty-nine, a child was born who was to raise him to glory. Valentinian, an officer in the army under Constantius, had a son whom he called after his grandfather Gratian. Nothing specially remarkable seemed to be destined for him, and yet this child was to be an Emperor and meet a cruel death at the hand of the usurper Maximus at twenty-four (383 A.D.). Constantius had no son, and beside the heir presumptive Julian, there were none of Constantine's family living. But in four years Julian was dead in Mesopotamia, and the wretched Jovian had succeeded him to the shame of the Roman world. Luckily this person died soon (Feb. 17, 364), and a month later Valentinian was made Emperor by the soldiers.

Ausonius was now a well-known and successful teacher, and Valentinian summoned him to Constantinople to be tutor to the little Gratian, in which capacity he was for years attached to the court, accompanying the Emperor on his expeditions against the Alamanni, there making the acquaintance of Symmachus, and writing poems at the Imperial bidding, amongst others the famous cento from Virgil. In it by ingeniously connecting a series of lines and half-lines and phrases from Virgil he composed a marriage poem—very clever if not specially creditable to him. But when Emperors order, poets must obey, though they need not re-publish.

In 370 or 371 he wrote his longest work, the "Moselle." It is a leisurely poem descriptive of the river and its waters, its transparent shallows, its pebble beds and swarms of fish, its banks with their vine-clad slopes and farm-crowned heights, the rustic rivalry of the peasants, the merry nonsense of boatman and wayfarer, the reflexion of all in the water till the river seems in leaf, the boys in their boats playing at sea-fights or fishing, and so forth. But side by side with this "gentle susceptibility to the beauties of nature," the poem displays other characteristics of Ausonius on which we may linger. He was a man of learning, of more learning

than taste, and like many Latin poets he liked to air it. He loved list-making and trick-versifying, weaving into rhyme everything that went by threes or by fours or by thirties, collecting all the monosyllabic nouns in the language, and making 130 lines of verse each ending in a monosyllable. "He has been at a great feast of languages and stolen the scraps," and cooks them up into odd little messes of his own: very ingenious but hopelessly trifling. "The grand old Latin hymn of the Crusaders

*a abs absque coram de
palam clam cum ex et e"*

might have been his model. It is quite as poetical and every bit as valuable. "Thirty days hath September," or a Latin variety of it, is one of his gems. A line a-piece to each of the Roman Emperors makes an historical poem, if you please. A catalogue of the cities of the Empire, a series of epitaphs for the heroes of the Trojan war, and a jingle about the Zodiac, five lines here on the Greek games, a summary there of the twelve labours of Hercules, are things he loves. Very many of his single lines are forceful or epigrammatic as may be. Claudius *non faciendo nocens sed patiendo fuit*: Titus was *felix imperio felix brevitate regendi*: admirable as historic summary, even as neat verse, but is it quite poetry? So in his "Moselle" he cannot resist a list of the fishes found in the river, and we have the names of fifteen varieties. In the same spirit we have a hexameter letter cataloguing all the oysters he can remember, but a humorous letter and a poem are different. But, then, while he is often trivial and tiresome, he has some music in his soul, and it comes out in such lines as these:

22 *Subter labentis tacito rumore Mosellae*
90 *effugiensque oculos celeri levis umbra natatu*
190 *respondet colli fluvius: frondere videntur*
fluminei latices et palmite consitus amnis.

Again, the lines are happy in which he describes "the village Hampdens" the stream has known :

384 *Quin etiam mores et laetum fronte serena
ingenium natura tuis concessit alumnis.
Nec sola antiquos ostentat Roma Catones
aut unus tantum justus spectator et aequi
pollet Aristides veteresque illustrat Athenas.*

Such a passage by its music, its dignity, and its graciousness might warrant Symmachus in his daring comparison of its author with Virgil. But the pity of it is that one swallow does not make spring, and that Ausonius pleased his age just as much with that itch of his for petty scribbling (*nostra illa poetica scabies*) and the lists of triplets.

Ausonius was rising in the world and his house with him. Between 376 and 380 we are told that "all the highest offices in the west were held among the family, and the laws of the time betray the genius of Ausonius." His father became honorary prefect of Illyricum in 375. Three years later Ausonius was himself made prefect of the Gauls, and with this prefecture Italy was for a while united. Towards the end of 379 he gave up his prefectures, but he had climbed still higher if possible, for he had given his name as consul to the year 379. As he managed in the years remaining to him to make a good many allusions to these distinctions, and obviously felt them to be the crown of his life, we may look into them.

- It was Diocletian who introduced the system of prefectures to secure the better administration of the Empire and maintain peace. The Roman world was divided into four prefectures—the East, Illyricum, Gaul, and Italy. The last two more closely concern us. Italy comprised the dioceses of Italy (in modern nomenclature Italy, the Tyrol, the Grisons, and South Bavaria), Illyricum proper (Austria between the Danube and the Adriatic and Bosnia) and Africa (Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli). Gaul included Spain (Spain and Morocco),

the "Seven Provinces" (France up to the Rhine) and Britain (south of the Forth). It is thus seen that either prefecture was more than a modern Empire. Each was ruled by a praetorian prefect. This official in early days was a military officer in command of the praetorian guard, but with time had developed into a civilian from whose sphere the army was jealously kept. He stood in the highest grade of senatorial rank, and was an *Illustris*. It was not generally a cheap thing to hold this rank; for though it gave immunity from local taxation, which was heavy enough, it involved other burdens, but from these retired civil servants, court physicians, and professors and a few others were relieved. This covered Ausonius. It may seem odd that professors should attain rank so high, but there was a reason, and to it we shall return.

The praetorian prefect within his prefecture was a little Emperor responsible only to the Emperor himself, and the Emperor, by a law of Constantine, would hear no appeal against his decisions. Justice, finance, the coinage, the highways, the posts and the public granaries were under the prefect's direct control. He could appoint or dismiss at will the governors of the provinces in his prefecture. These were not the old provinces of the Republic by any means. We have seen that each of the western prefectures had three dioceses (a word the Church has borrowed from the State amongst much else), and these again were subdivided into provinces. In the prefecture of Italy there were thirty provinces, and twenty-nine in that of Gaul. Well might Lactantius growl that the provinces were "snipped to scraps." Ausonius would thus have the appointment of fifty-nine provincial governors. While all other offices were annual it is easy to see why the Emperors should have preferred the prefect's tenure to be very irregular, when the prefect was, as Dr. Hodgkin sums it up, "a Prime Minister plus a Supreme Court of Appeal," or as Eusebius puts it, as he was to the Emperor, so is the

Eternal Son to the Eternal Father. (One hesitates to say which way the Bishop's illustration is the more tremendous).

Apart from all this real power the trappings of office were magnificent. The prefect wore a purple cloak reaching to his knee (the Emperor's went to his feet). He rode in a lofty chariot with four horses caparisoned in silver. He took precedence of everybody, and even the officers of the army bowed the knee to him.

There can, I think, be little doubt that in an administration like that of the Empire so well organized as to leave its mark on Europe for centuries, the underlings and permanent assistants must have had many things cut and dried which the prefect would do when once they had been done for him behind the scenes. We are not told how much of a Prime Minister's work is done by others: but if a man would stick closely to the lines laid down, and take the opinion of experience, there should have been no reason for his making a bad failure. It must be remembered that the prefect's work was not complicated by the necessity for any foreign policy, and that Rome's idea was to allow the magistrate room to work, but not opportunity for excessive individuality. So I daresay Ausonius made a very fair prefect, and if he did not, Gratian, like a grateful pupil, would not be too hard upon him.

The consulship however was Ausonius' special joy. To have one's name added to a list nearly nine hundred years old, and to know that through eternity the year will be officially dated *Ausonio Olybrio coss*, must have quickened the dullest imagination. Of course it could be foreseen by no one how soon a new reckoning was to replace the old, and every Roman citizen believed in the eternity of Rome, even if Juvenius did say that like the rest of the world even Rome would know an end some day. The consulship was by now a name and no more, involving social pre-eminence without practical power, but it was an object

of ambition none the less. Who would refuse a dukedom without a pang? Julian tells us there is no one who would not consider it a catch (ζηλωτόν) to be named consul, for the honour of it *per se* reft of all else was as much as any power. It was a high title for an Emperor (ἄγαλμα καὶ κόσμος), so for a subject what must it have been? At his inauguration the consul gave great games and festivals. (Symmachus spent a year and £80,000 in arranging for the shows his son gave as praetor merely). After the games he retired "to enjoy during the rest of the year the undisturbed contemplation of his own dignity" (*Gibbon*).

Ausonius was so overwhelmed by his own glory that he thought of little else for long. He wrote a sort of panegyric, a *Gratiarum Actio*, to Gratian. He had panegyricised the Emperors before, but that speech is, I believe; lost. This one is senile and very grovelling. His consulship, thanks to Gratian, was not owed to Tom, Dick and Harry: there was no calling Tom Dick and Harry Tom: no voting, no election. The Roman people, the Campus Martius, the knights, the rostrum, the booths, the Senate, the Senate-house—all were summed up in Gratian. Nay, more, the Emperor had written a letter—honour above honours!—and had actually said he was paying a debt in making Ausonius consul—"O gilded saying of a golden mind!" (*O mentis aureae dictum bratteatum*). He contrasts himself with other Imperial tutors, and is very unfair to Seneca, and snubs Fronto, who was consul for two months in somebody else's year; and anyhow he "prefers a Gratian to an Antonine." He rapturously analyses the Emperor's letter—its style and its kindness, and when he comes to Gratian's instructions that he is to wear Constantine's robes, his joy knows no bounds. He was an old man, and had bred the Emperor from a child of five, so we must try to forgive him.

It is a little hard to-day to understand why the Emperors attached so much importance to so obviously

inflated and extravagant panegyrics, and consequently to the rhetoricians and professors who made them. The explanation lies in the fact that, as Julian puts it, the goodwill of his subjects is the strongest buttress for a monarch. In the absence of a press subsidized by government, the panegyric conciliated public opinion, toned down awkward facts, emphasized the advantages the Emperor daily conferred on his people, extolled his character, his kindness, his prowess, his glory, and, above all, brought out the fact that there never had been an Emperor like him. (Also we may be sure there were Emperors who were able to swallow the most tasteless flattery, the supply creating a demand.) Such a panegyric would circulate as a pamphlet, and as the public taste was for rhetoric, and here it was at its most rhetorical, we can see how valuable the rhetorician was to an Emperor. This explains the deference paid by Julian and others to Libanius, and the high regard the class had in general. In 392 a professor, Eugenius, was actually made Emperor by Arbogast the Frank, who modestly thought the world was not ripe for a Frankish Emperor. Even to-day we see millionaires testifying to the influence of professors by removing them if they hold by free trade or free silver or any other uncongenial heresy, but as a rule the money goes to-day to buying the press. How much exactly mankind has gained by having the press instead of the professor to mould its views we may leave optimists to compute.

The rest of the life of Ausonius need not detain us long. Gratian passed under the influence of a much stronger man—Ambrose of Milan—and met his tragic death in 383 at Lyons. Maximus, his murderer, held his court awhile at Trèves, where Ausonius was. The poet may have witnessed the sufferings of Priscillian and his followers, among them the widow and daughters of a former professor of Bordeaux. One wonders whether he met St Martin, and if they did meet what the rather lukewarm professor and the very militant

saint thought of one another. But Ausonius may have got safely back to Bordeaux before Maximus had to deal with either Priscillian or Martin. At all events at Bordeaux he spent his declining years, versifying as ever. Theodosius demanded verse of him, and he wrote it—not that he had anything to say, but Cæsar's bidding was inspiration enough. (Theodosius was not a man to be trifled with—*blando vis latet imperio*). His profession is at least ingenuous

non habeo ingenium : Cæsar sed jussit, habebo.

He was still busy with extracts, *tours de force*, "April, June, and dull November," but we shall find it more interesting to turn to his correspondence.

If we are to judge a man by his letters, I am afraid we shall not rate Ausonius very high. But he is no worse than his friends. Letter writing is a gift of nature. Cicero's and Horace's are entirely happy, but when we reach Pliny art has begun to encroach on nature, and letters are written for publication. Later on things grew worse, and everybody complains of Symmachus that his letters, if elegant enough, are empty and lack spirit and wit. Letters are no longer letters: they are a form of literary parade. This correspondence really merits the cruel epigram that it is "like Hollandaise sauce—à lot of butter and no flavour." Ausonius compliments Symmachus, and is very modest: and Symmachus is very modest and compliments Ausonius, till the reader feels that Symmachus for once has, in one of his apologies, hit the nail on the head—*Videbor mutuum scabere*. "Come and see me and bring a cart load of Pierian furniture (list herewith)" is the burden of a number of these letters—the characters figuring as "Cadmus' brunettes" (*Cadmi nigellae filiae, Cadmi filioli atricoloribus*). We must except from this condemnation the letters above-mentioned to his father on his son's birth and to his grandson. To these may be added the letter to Paulinus about the steward who has gone off

trading, "enriching himself and impoverishing me" (*se ditat et me pauperat*), and has got into trouble at Hebromagum. Here at all events Ausonius had something to say at last.

But most interesting after all is the group which ends the volume—the correspondence with Paulinus. Paulinus was a favourite pupil of Ausonius, on which M. Boissier cruelly remarks "On n'est guère disposé aujourd'hui à l'en féliciter," but he himself thought it had been his making. Certainly he owed his consulship to Ausonius' influence. He was a distinguished literary man as things went; his only fault was, according to Boissier, to be "eternal;" and in every way all promised well for his future. Whether it were his Spanish wife Therasia, or his friend Sulpicius Severus and the influence of St Martin that was to blame, he suddenly forsook the world. He withdrew first to Spain and then to Italy, where he settled by the tomb of St Felix at Nola and wrote a birthday ode to the saint every year. Ausonius was puzzled to imagine what could have induced a man who had drawn so much from him thus to abandon all that during nearly eighty years had been to himself the interest and the worth of life. He had left the Muses—for what? Ausonius wrote him letter after letter in a rambling, senile, affectionate way to win him back: picturing nicely enough his own joy when his prodigal returns, and rather querulously asking why he was treated so. Well he might, for no answer came for some years, as his letters had gone astray (a curious illustration of the rather haphazard postal service of the day for private people). Then we hear at last from Paulinus. He has found something Ausonius could not give. He has learnt that life means more than an opportunity to versify Suetonius, as he had been doing in a desultory way. He writes kindly but clearly. He owes Ausonius more than he can say—let Ausonius then be glad he has trained a servant for Christ. Rhetoric and rhyming are all very well, but they cannot

save the soul: that lies beyond a professor's power, and still it is life's end. So long as he lives, he must live for Christ, and prepare for the great day of the coming of the Lord. The weight in the correspondence lies with Paulinus, and one feels at once the contrast between the amiable inanity of the old poet and the glowing devotion of the younger man. Ausonius stood for the past, and he represents the last gasp of the old heathen literature. Claudian indeed followed as one born out of due season. The dead past had to bury its dead, and a new age had to come in. Prudentius represents this new age best among his contemporaries; and whether one weigh them as makers of music, as poets, as thinkers, or as men, Prudentius is greater than Ausonius every way. Hippocrene was exhausted, and the poets, if they are to serve mankind, must go to Jordan.

As a man and as a friend Ausonius must have been charming—especially if one could retaliate with original trifles. As a son, a husband, and a father, he was even admirable. As a poet “he draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument,” and we may conclude: “I abhor such fanatical phantasies, such insociable and point-devise companions—such rackers of orthography.”

Explicit opus laboriosissimum, pro Collegii salute
Scottique amore magna cum cura perfectum.

T. R. G.



PERSONALITY.

As thirsty travellers, who have trod
The desert all the burning day,
Around some fountain far away
Descry, with joy, the palm trees nod.
So we, condemn'd each day to plod
The city's human wilderness,
Rejoice, if, seen amid the press,
One face reflect the light of God.

"Ah! friend, this heart has need of you:
I feel you strong: myself am weak:
Unprov'd affection longs to speak:
But chance and custom part us two."
One glance, and lost again to view
For ever, yet that look had power
To lighten, thro' some arduous hour
The task our hands were loth to do.

Ev'n he that hears the warning knell,
And sees pass by, with garb of gloom,
The slow procession to the tomb,
Dreads not, that hour, with sin to dwell.
So pleasant is the way to hell!
What counter charm avails to lure
Toward the good, the true, the pure,
More potent than a life lived well?

C. E. BYLES.

Obituary.

REV ROBERT BICKERSTETH MAYOR B.D.

The Rev Robert Bickersteth Mayor (B.A. 1842), Rector of Frating with Thorington, Essex, who died at Frating Rectory on the 15th of August last was the second son and second child of the Rev Robert Mayor and Charlotte his wife. He was born at Baddegama in Ceylon 16 January 1820. Like his brothers he was named Bickersteth from his mother, younger daughter of Henry Bickersteth, of Kirkby Lonsdale, whose son Henry, Senior Wrangler in Sedgwick's year, 1808, became in 1836 Master of the Rolls and Lord Langdale.

Robert Mayor, the father, was one of the earliest English Missionaries to be sent out by the Church Missionary Society. He was a personal friend of Bishop Heber, Mayor coming from Shawbury and Heber from Hodnet. He built the church, still used, at Baddegama. Mr Mayor was afterwards Rector of Copenhall, Cheshire. An elder brother, Joseph Mayor, was admitted a Fellow of the College in 1812 and became Rector of Collingham, near Newark. It is interesting and noteworthy that all the sons of Mr Robert Mayor who came to man's estate were Fellows of St John's.

For a short time R. B. Mayor was educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle-under-Lyme and in a private school at Cheswardine. He came to College from the Manchester Grammar School to which he was admitted in February 1834. His elder brother, Henry B. Mayor, died at school 26 November 1834.

Mathematics did not then play a conspicuous part in the training at Manchester School; yet it sent up to Cambridge G. F. Reyner 4th Wrangler in 1839, C. T. Simpson 2nd and Mayor 4th Wrangler in 1842. Simpson was a mathematical genius, and invented many proofs as a schoolboy which he afterwards learned were already known. He was ill during the Tripos examination, especially during one paper on which he lost heavily. Otherwise he was said to have equalled or beaten Cayley, the Senior Wrangler of the year, in every other paper.

R. B. Mayor was admitted a Fellow of the College 11 March 1845, the only other Fellow admitted that year being the late Dr S. Parkinson.

In 1845 Mr R. B. Mayor became an Assistant Master at Rugby School, remaining there until 1863. While he was there Mr Goschen was one of his pupils. On June 4, 1863, he was presented by the College to the united Rectories of Frating and Thorington, and for the next 35 years gave up his great powers of work and organisation unostentatiously to the life of a country clergyman. The churches at Frating and Thorington were restored, schools built and maintained, and a new parsonage house at Thorington also erected, the cost of all these improvements being met almost solely from the Rector's private means.

On 24 April 1873 Mr R. B. Mayor married his cousin, Caroline Dorothea Bickersteth, sixth daughter of Robert Bickersteth and Katharine his wife. They had issue a daughter who died in infancy and a son Bertram Robert, born at Frating 13 February 1876, who survives. We take the following account of Mr Mayor from *The Essex County Standard* for the 20th August 1898.

By the death of Canon Mayor the Church in the Diocese of St. Albans has lost one of its most exemplary and distinguished clergymen. Born of a family of students, Robert Bickersteth Mayor was the first of three brothers who attained to high distinction in the University of Cambridge. But while his younger brothers, the Rev J. E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin at Cambridge, and Rev Joseph B. Mayor, Emeritus Professor of King's College, London, devoted themselves to classical learning, the late Canon excelled as a Mathematician and attained the high position of 3rd Wrangler in the Tripos of 1842. He subsequently was elected a Fellow of his College, in 1845, and held that position for 19 years. For about the same period he was an Assistant Master in Rugby School, serving under three distinguished Head Masters—the late Archbishop Taii, the late Dean Goulburn, and the present Archbishop Dr Temple—and achieved a goodly record for earnest teaching and for unflagging sympathy, generosity and kindness with successive generations of pupils. In 1864 he abandoned school-work, and accepted from his College the Rectory of Frating-cum-Thorington. What he has been for the

last 34 years as a parish Priest is well-known to his neighbours, but best of all to his parishioners. A daily teacher in his schools (at least in years of health) and the friend and encourager of the School staff, a diligent visitor of his people of all degrees, a wise counsellor, and a generous helper of the distressed, his death must leave a gap in many homes. Of his large munificence the well restored Churches of Frating and of Thorington and the nice parsonage for the curate of the latter parish stand as witnesses. But very much beyond his own parish did the sphere of Canon Mayor's good influence extend. From 1876 to 1894 he was Rural Dean of St. Osyth, and (apart from graver duties) the hospitable welcome which he and Mrs Mayor gave year by year to clergy and laity on the occasion of the Ruridecanal Conference will long be remembered with grateful pleasure. In 1877 his attached friend Bishop Claughton recognised Canon Mayor's services by appointing him one of the first Canons of the new Cathedral Church of St. Alban. And truly his services covered a large field of diocesan work. He was a leader in all matters of education, and an active secretary of the Church Building Society of the Diocese. But perhaps no work was undertaken by him more thoroughly *con amore* than the administration of the Essex Clergy Charity, of which he was district treasurer. The present writer is able to speak of the singular delicacy and refined and sympathetic tact with which he corresponded with distressed clergy and with their widows and orphaned daughters; and the memory of it will long linger with those whom he was privileged to serve. He was for long one of the directors of the Tendring Hundred Benefit and Sickness Club, and when that Society, some years since, sustained heavy losses, he was one of the guarantors, and assisted to put the Club on to its feet again. About four years ago his parishioners presented him with a silver salver and an illuminated address as a token of their affection and regard, Mrs Mayor being at the same time presented with a diamond and sapphire bracelet. In politics Canon Mayor was a staunch Conservative. He was chairman of the Great Bentley Conservative Association, and always took the keenest interest in the return to Parliament of Mr James Round M.P. Into his home-life it would be an intrusion to enter, but we are sure that all who have in any degree known what the late Canon was in home, and Church,

and parish, will unite in sympathy with the widow and son who mourn their loss, and with the parishioners who have so long enjoyed his faithful ministry.

A correspondent writes:—Canon Mayor, who has just passed to his rest, had been Rector of Frating with Thorington for five and thirty years. Before his appointment to that living he had been Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and a Master at Rugby. He came there just when the great Dr Arnold had passed away from one of a body of Masters which numbered amongst them two well known names, Archibald Campbell Tait and Edward White Benson, both afterwards occupying St. Augustine's Chair at Canterbury. Mayor's work at Rugby bore out the promise of his Cambridge career, but it was when he was appointed to the living of Frating that he showed what an able and earnest clergyman could do though coming from long service in the mastership of a great public school. In all Diocesan schemes where there was need of painstaking labour combined with business capacity he was always to be found doing the work, letting who would take the credit of it. To the Clergy of his own Rural Deanery first and to a large circle also he was always a wise counsellor and loyal friend. His largeness of heart and generous sympathy drew men of all schools to consult him in their difficulties. In his own parish he was the friend of his people and their faithful pastor. Robert Bickersteth Mayor bore names wellknown for learning, philanthropy, and piety in the Church of England, and as a Parish Priest and as a trusted counsellor in the Diocese he leaves the record of a blameless life.

AMBROSE LETHBRIDGE GODDARD.

Mr A. L. Goddard, who died at the Manor House, Bourne-mouth, on November 15 was the eldest son of Ambrose Goddard, Esq, of Swindon, Captain in the 10th Hussars and M.P. for Cricklade, by Jessy Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge. He was born in London 9 December 1819. He entered Harrow School (Dr Longley's) in April 1833. His name was entered on the books of St John's 21 May 1838 and he kept six terms by residence but did not graduate. On 14 August 1847 he married Charlotte, eldest

daughter of the late Edward Ayshford Sandford, Esq. of Mynhead Court, Somerset. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Wilts and sometime Major of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He was M.P. for Cricklade from 1847 to 1868 and from 1874 to 1880, when he did not seek re-election. He had been defeated at the General Election in 1868.

REV PERCIVAL FROST Sc.D., F.R.S.

The death on the 5th of June last of the Rev Percival Frost, at his house in Fitzwilliam Street, has removed a familiar figure from our Cambridge life. Dr Frost was the son of Charles Frost, solicitor, of Hull, and was born in that town on 1 September 1817. He was educated first at Beverley, and afterwards at Oakham School. He was Second Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1839 and was admitted a Fellow of the College on March 19 in that year. He lost his Fellowship soon afterwards by marriage. He was Mathematical Lecturer, first at Jesus College from 1847 to 1849 and afterwards at King's College from 1860 to 1890. He was elected a Fellow of King's College in 1883. We take the following (by the Master of Jesus) from *The Cambridge Review* for June 16.

My recollections of the late Dr Frost date from 1850, from which, time when I became his pupil, the warmest friendship subsisted between us. This, I hope, gives me some claim to add a few words to the notices of his death which is so deeply lamented by a host of friends including former pupils. Naturally, in a short paper, it is only possible to allude very briefly to the several accomplishments in which his brilliant intellectual powers found scope and pleasure.

His mathematical attainments were of a very high order. He was Second Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman in 1839, was duly elected to a fellowship at St John's College, and settled down in Cambridge as a mathematical tutor. In those days, owing to the monastic regulations which bygone ages had bequeathed to us, Fellowships were forfeited by marriage, and thus the College Tuition lost the invaluable aid which Dr. Frost was so pre-eminently fitted to have rendered. Still, we well know how great was the gain in the happiness of his life. Subsequently he became Mathematical Lecturer of Jesus and later on of King's College, each of

which appointments he held for many years. He was also elected a Fellow of King's College. Of his mathematical works an eminent mathematician writes to me, "Dr Frost has written three books in addition to many papers in the mathematical journals. The edition of the first three sections of Newton's 'Principia' and the 'Solid Geometry' are well-known text-books, and have been used continuously in the University since their appearance. The former by its clear and interesting illustrations showed how powerful were Newton's methods and gave an impetus to the study of the 'Principia.' The treatise on Curve Tracing is less well known, but contains many beautiful examples discussing the real branches of functions and their graphs. All three books are written in a most clear and lucid style."

But it was his power of rendering the study of Mathematics interesting and attractive to his pupils which made his teaching so valued and prized. In former days we spent many a weary hour in pondering over the dry and sometimes obscure pages of books then in vogue, and copying reams of manuscript, occasionally puzzling both as regards writing and matter. In these circumstances it was delightful to find the haziness dispelled in the bright sunlight of his knowledge and brilliant abilities. One perceived in a moment how completely he had mastered and was conversant with every difficulty which could hinder his pupil's advancement. He would illustrate his explanation by some pretty little example, perhaps made on the spot, for he had a true genius in constructing elegant problems.

Whilst many of his pupils gained very high distinctions in the Tripos, as Lord Justice Rigby, Professor Wolstenholme, the Hadleys, and others, there is no doubt that many more of the ablest students would have sought the advantage of his tuition had he remained in Cambridge during the reading period of the Long Vacation, which at that time extended over twelve weeks. For many years it was his custom to take reading parties to various places of interest during the summer, a plan which did not commend itself to many on the ground that it was not so conducive to hard study as when the time was spent in Cambridge. On this point I will only say that whilst Dr Frost was unremitting in the attention he bestowed on his pupils during these summer months, they, so far as my

experience went, worked well, and probably laid up a valuable stock of health for their winter campaigns.

But it was not only in Mathematics that Dr Frost's talents lay. On the contrary he was a many sided man. He found pleasure in music and painting, and had read widely. I remember when at Heidelberg he said he was ready to challenge any German there to a match in playing Bach's music at sight. His pretty water colour sketching was also an unceasing source of delight in his vacations spent on the Continent and elsewhere. He was also a very skilful billiard player with a thorough knowledge of the science of game, an accomplished chess player, and before he was troubled by lameness brought on by sciatica, the result probably of sitting on damp ground, he took much active exercise and was proficient as a tennis player, in cricket, in running and swimming. I recollect once when walking with him along the King's Parade, how he told me he had run a mile in five minutes, a less common feat in those days than now, and on my asking him what the pace was like, he replied, "I will show you," and immediately dashed off at a full speed though hampered by a cap and gown and weighted by the books he had been using at lectures. I mention this as an illustration of his buoyant spirits and vitality which seemed never to desert him: indeed he possessed the happiest and most joyous of natures, so that he was always a delightful companion. On one occasion he told me that he would like to live the last ten years of his life over again, unaltered in all respects. He despised idleness in every form, whilst the spirit of work was very precious in his eyes. His want of sympathy with an inactive life is perhaps best shown by a remark he made to me when told that the prayers of the monks were offered for all, himself included: he said, "I don't want their prayers, I would far rather have the prayers of the labourer who follows the plough."

Some who read these pages will recall with great pleasure how seven years ago hundreds of Dr Frost's friends met together in the beautiful gardens of King's College to congratulate him and his devoted wife on their golden wedding, and how deep and sincere was the feeling of affection then displayed towards them. The memory of that sunny afternoon will now ever be cherished by those who were privileged to be present.

In closing these few remarks on a loss which, in my case, leaves an almost irreparable blank, I will quote two extracts from letters, the writers of which, after very many years of friendship, may well add their tribute of affectionate esteem for one who was singularly pure, highly gifted, and loveable. They are Sir John Gorst and the Bishop of Gloucester. The former writes:—"He was as you know accomplished in almost every kind of pursuit of learning and leisure; but the superiority, which might have depressed his associates, was mixed with such a genial kindness and appreciation of excellence in others, that everybody with whom he was brought in contact, boys and girls as well as men and women, loved his society. His spirit never seemed to grow old, as the infirmities of age lessened his physical powers. Last time I met him in Cambridge, a month or two ago, he talked as freshly and as genially as in the old days when he was in the full vigour of manhood. I should think that no one can have come across him in life who was not happier and better for having known him."

The Bishop says:—"Always bright and singularly attractive, wise and of the highest intellectual power, and yet simple as a child, happy, joyous, warm-hearted—to have known such a one is a happy retrospect—of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

H. A. MORGAN.

CHARLES MARVAL.

Charles Marval, known amongst his friends as Karl, died on November 13, 1898, at 2 Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, aged 20. He entered the College as a Freshman in October 1897, but only completed one term of residence. He was ordered to Davos in the hope of being able to ward off consumption. The hope, however, proved fallacious, and he returned home only to die. He was too short a time among us to become generally known in the College, but his friends and those who knew him (and they were not few) will never forget his bright, boyish, ingenuous nature. He won the respect of all with whom he came in contact by his quiet, unobtrusive life of high principle and deep religious conviction. He leaves a gap in the hearts of many which will not easily be filled.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1898.

A portrait of the late Bishop Atlay (B.A. 1840), formerly Fellow and Tutor, has been presented to the College by Mrs Atlay. The picture, which represents Dr Atlay in his episcopal robes, is a replica of the portrait by the Hon John Collier presented to the Bishop by his Diocese in June 1893. It has been hung in the College hall.

On Wednesday, August 3, Mr John Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868) was elected M.P. for the Launceston Division of Cornwall, in succession to the late Mr T. Owen. Mr John Fletcher Moulton Q.C. F.R.S. is the third son of the Rev James Egan Moulton, a Wesleyan minister. He was born in 1844, and was educated at New Kingswood School, Bath, and at St John's, where he graduated as senior wrangler. He was also First Smith's Prizeman, and became a Fellow of Christ's College, and gold medallist for mathematics at the London University. In 1873 he resigned his fellowship, and in the following year he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. In 1885 he became Q.C. and in the same year was elected to represent Clapham in Parliament in the Liberal interest. He was defeated in the following year. In 1892 he unsuccessfully contested the Southern Division of Nottingham, but was returned in 1894 by South Hackney, where he was again defeated in 1895. He was married in 1875 to the widow of Mr R. W. Thompson, of Edinburgh.

The following is the speech delivered by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, on June 15, in presenting Mr Courtney, honorary Fellow of the College, for the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa* :—

Hodie redditus est nobis alumnus noster, qui studiis mathematicis olim insignis, Collegii Divi Iohannis socius plus quam semel est electus; quique professoris munere inter Londinenses paulisper ornatus, postea, plus quam viginti per annos, ne in senatu quidem Britannico professorem prorsus exiit. Non

professoris tantum Academici sed etiam senatus ipsius praesidis cathedra quam dignus erat a plurimis existimatus. Quotiens olim in actis diurnis huius a prudentia imprudentes discebamus; quam sapienter in provincia sive rerum domesticarum sive coloniarum sive aerarii administranda versatus est; quanta cum gravitate in deliberationibus magnis sive de populi totius enumeratione, sive de Britanniae operariis, sive de Indiae moneta interfuit. Ipse non iam unius tantum metalli sed auri atque argenti e valore monetae mensuram petendam putat: nos interim virtutem et integritatem eius singularem in senatu Britannico, velut aurum in igni, diu spectatam et probatam iamdudum contemplati, cum Stoicis libenter confitemur, solum sapientem esse divitem, nullam vim auri et argenti pluris quam virtutem esse aestimandam.

Duco ad vos senatus Britannici Catonem, LEONARDUM HENRICUM COURTNEY.

In June last the Queen was pleased, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, to approve of the appointment to the rank of Queen's Counsel of Mr Edward Marshall Hall (B.A. 1883).

In June last Mr D. Y. Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) ceased to be Vice-Minister of Education in Japan, and was appointed President of the Imperial University at Tokio. Mr K. Suyematsu (B.A. 1884), who had been Minister of Communications, at the same time retired from office into private life.

Mr Henry Fletcher Pooley (B.A. 1863), a Senior Examiner in the Education Department, was in July last appointed by the Lord President of the Council to be Assistant Secretary.

Mr S. S. Hough (B.A. 1892), Fellow of the College, and late Isaac Newton Student of the University, has been appointed Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Professor A. G. Greenhill F.R.S. (B.A. 1870) has been elected a Foreign Member of the Italian Reale Accademia dei Lincei for his researches in Mechanics.

Sir Ernest Clarke (Hon M.A. 1894) has been elected President of the Literary Club known as Ye Sette of Odd Volumes.

Mr A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887), Cobden Lecturer in Political Economy at Owens College, Manchester, has been appointed to the new Stanley Jevons Professorship of Political Economy in that College.

At the Annual Election on November 7 the following were elected to Fellowships:—

(1) Richard Cockburn Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), 12th Wrangler 1895, First Class, First Division, Mathematical Tripos Part II, 1896, bracketed Second Smith's Prizeman 1897, Macmahon Law Student 1898. Mr Maclaurin submitted as Dissertations: *The solutions of the equation $(\Delta^2 + k^2)\psi = 0$ in elliptic coordinates and their physical applications*; *Title to Realty from the Saxon Invasions to Bracton*.

(2) Vernon Herbert Blackman (B.A. 1895), First Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1894, First Class Part II 1895, Hutchinson Student 1897. Assistant in the Botanical Department of the British Museum, South Kensington. Mr Blackman submitted as Dissertations: *The Cytological Features of Fertilization and related phenomena in Pinus Silvestris*; *The nature of Coccospheres and Rhabdospheres*; *Observations on Pyrocystis Noctiluca*.

Hermes, the magazine of the University of Sydney, in its issue for 12 August last has a portrait and account of Prof. W. Jethro Brown (B.A. 1890). Prof. Brown is an Australian by birth, having been born at Montrose, South Australia. He was called to the English Bar in 1891, and in September 1892 by a unanimous vote of the Council of the University of Tasmania was appointed to the Chair of Modern History and Law in that University, and was entrusted with the task of founding a Law School. It is a peculiar coincidence that four men who sat together at the Scholars' table at St John's all gained Colonial Professorships: C. A. M. Pond (B.A. 1887) at Auckland, E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891) at Montreal, T. R. Glover (B.A. 1891) at Kingston, and W. J. Brown (B.A. 1890) at Hobart. During the earlier part of the present year Prof. W. J. Brown has been acting as deputy for the Challis Professor of Law at Sydney.

The Council of University College, London, have appointed Mr H. S. Foxwell (B.A. 1871) to be an Examiner for the Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30 the following Fellows of the College were elected to serve on the Council for the year 1899: Prof. T. G. Bonney and Mr J. Larmor.

At the Annual General Meeting of the 'Cambridge Philosophical Society held on 31 October the following elections were made: *President*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretaries*, Mr W. Bateson, Mr H. F. Baker.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on November 10 the following members of the College were elected to serve on the Council of the Society for

the year 1898-99: *Treasurer*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretaries*, Mr R. Tucker, Mr A. E. H. Love; member of the Council, Professor Hudson.

On September 22 a pulpit of carved oak, designed by Messrs Hicks and Charlwood, was placed in Great Snoring Church, bearing the following inscription:—

To the glory of God and to the memory of
The Rev James Lee Warner,
of Thorpland,
And Anne his wife,
This pulpit is erected by their children.

The Rev James Lee Warner was Vicar of Walsingham, and Honorary Canon of Norwich, and a former Scholar of the College (B.A. 1815). Two of his sons who were present at the service are Henry Lee Warner (B.A. 1864), formerly Fellow, and Sir William Lee Warner K.C.S.I. (B.A. 1869), formerly Scholar of the College. The Rev F. Watson D.D. preached at the dedicatory service.

This gift is connected with the restoration of the Church. The chancel floor has been re-laid, members of the College contributing £95 towards the cost. The nave has been re-seated, the tower repaired, and the bell re-cast, and considerable improvements have been made at a total cost of £650.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 30 says:—"The village of Great Snoring is determined to deserve a better name. The church has been under restoration, and the old three decker is consigned to obscurity. A certain appropriateness seems to be lost, but the hand of the restorer is notoriously heavy."

The *Norwich Mercury* has been printing a series of articles on the Churches of Norfolk. Articles on the following parishes of which the College is Patron have already appeared:—Great Snoring (May 14), Thursford (May 21), and Aldburgh (Oct. 22).

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this term by Mr J. T. Ward, Senior Dean, October 9; the Master, October 16; Mr Graves, October 30; and Mr H. Alban Williams, Precentor of Christ Church, Oxford, November 27.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were:—At Stamford, Rev W. E. Pryke, Rector of Marwood; and at Hatfield, the Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke, Vicar of Dewsbury.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1898-99 contains this year 567 names. Of these 77 are members of the College.

From the annual report for the session 1897-98 of "The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate," we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas Term of 1897

and the Lent Term of 1898 at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on Chemistry; the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) lectured in the Michaelmas Term at the Technical and University Extension College, Exeter, at Torquay and at Dawlish on *Tennyson and Browning*, in the Lent Term at the same centres, and also at Plymouth on *Social Teachers of the Victorian Era*, and also at Exmouth on *The Romantic Revival*; Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured in the Michaelmas Term at Hertford, Braintree, Stevenage, Harpenden, and St Ives on *Contemporary English Literature*, in the Lent Term at Grantham on the *Renaissance*, and at Hunstanton, Norwich, and Diss on *Architecture*; Mr H. S. Mundahl (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas Term at Grantham on *Ideals of Life*.

Pioneer lectures were given by the Rev Dr Jessopp (B.A. 1848), the Rev Canon Moore Ede (B.A. 1872), and Mr J. R. Tanner (B.A. 1883) at King's Lynn on *Land Marks in English History*; and by Dr Jessopp and Mr J. R. Tanner at Colchester on *Life in England in the Middle Ages*.

Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888), Barrister-at-Law, was in October last appointed to officiate as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon.

Mr C. Morgan Webb (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., has been transferred from Henzada to the charge of the Yandoon sub-division, Thongwa district, Burma.

Mr F. X. D'Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., on June 17 last took over the charge of the office of District Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, Bombay.

The degree of Doctor of Science has been conferred by the University of London upon four members of the College. These are—Mr R. W. Phillips (B.A. 1884), Mr A. B. Rendle (B.A. 1887), Mr R. A. Lehfeldt B.A. (1890), and J. H. Vincent, Advanced Student of the College.

Ds K. B. Williamson (B.A. 1897) and Ds T. T. Sodáh (B.A. 1898) were approved for Eastern Cadetships in the recent Civil Service Examination.

Mr F. S. McAulay (B.A. 1883) has, owing to pressure of other work, resigned the editorship of *The Mathematical Gazette*, the organ of the Mathematical Association. Mr W. J. Greenstreet (B.A. 1883), of Marling School, Stroud, Gloucestershire, has been appointed editor.

The Committee of the London School of Economics and Political Science in July last awarded a studentship of £50 for one year to Mr Gilbert Slater (B.A. 1885).

Mr J. L. A. Paton (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Head Master of University College School, London.

Mr H. W. Hartley (B.A. 1889) has been appointed to a Mastership at the Grammar School, Launceston, Tasmania. The Head Master of that School, the Rev Chr. G. Wilkinson (B.A. 1880) is also a Member of the College.

Mr R. R. Cummings (B.A. 1893), who has been an Assistant Master at the King's School, Canterbury, was in June last appointed Naval Instructor to H.M.S. *Illustrious*.

Ds J. M. Hardwich (B.A. 1895), formerly Scholar of the College and one of our Editors, has been appointed an Assistant Master at Rugby School.

Mr A. P. McNeile (B.A. 1895) has been appointed senior Mathematical Master at the Grammar School, Bury, Lancashire.

Ds F. J. Adkins (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Principal of the Salford Central Higher Grade School.

Ds W. A. Houston (B.A. 1896) has been elected to a Junior Fellowship for Mathematical Science in the Royal University of Ireland.

Ds H. A. M. Parker (B.A. 1896) has been appointed a Master at the Cathedral Grammar School, Bristol.

Ds J. H. Blandford (B.A. 1897) has been appointed a Master at Fulneck School, near Leeds.

Ds J. J. P. Kent (B.A. 1897) has been appointed a Master at the Grammar School, St Bees.

Ds J. E. Boyt (B.A. 1898) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Bedford Grammar School.

Ds D. R. Harris (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Lecturer on Applied Psychology and Educational Theory at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith.

Ds C. E. Peacock (B.A. 1898), late Choral Scholar, has been appointed an Assistant Master at Cranleigh School.

Ds D. R. O. Prytherch (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Head-Master of the Penrygoes County School, Carnarvonshire.

Ds W. H. Winch (B.A. 1898) has been appointed an Inspector of Schools under the School Board for London.

D. B. Garner-Richards has been appointed to a Mastership at the English College, Bruges.

In June last Ds J. H. A. Hart (Class. Trip. 1898, pt. i, cl. i, div. 2) was elected a Steel Student. Ds R. F. Pearce was re-elected.

At the same time Ds C. Elsee (Class. Trip. 1898, pt. i, cl. i, div. 3) was elected a Wordsworth Student.

F. Slator, of Burton Grammar School, University Local Examinations Exhibitioner of the College, was in July last awarded a County Major Scholarship of £50 by the Technical Instruction Committee of the Staffordshire County Council.

Ds G. G. Baily (B.A. 1895), MacMahon Law Student, passed the Final Examination of the Law Society in November last.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Thursday, July 28, the following members of the College, having conformed to the bye-laws and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them:—George F. Briggs (B.A. 1893), St Bartholomew's; John A. H. Brincker (B.A. 1895), St Mary's; Samuel E. Dore (B.A. 1894), St Mary's; John H. C. Fegan, Charing Cross Hospital; John H. Pegg (B.A. 1892), St Thomas's; Stuart B. Reid (B.A. 1892) St Thomas's; Charles H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895), Middlesex Hospital; Walter K. Wills (B.A. 1894), Guy's.

The same gentlemen were in August admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians London held on Friday, October 28, licence to practice physic was granted to F. W. Sumner (B.A. 1895), St Mary's.

Dr John Phillips (B.A. 1877) was at a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on July 28, appointed Examiner in Midwifery.

Mr A. W. Cuff (B.A. 1891), M.B., B.C., was in June last appointed to be Medical Referee under the Working Men's Compensation Act 1897 for the County Court District No. 13, comprising Sheffield and Rotherham, and in August to the same office for the Northern Division (Retford, Doncaster, and Thorne) of County Court Circuit No. 18.

Mr H. C. Goodman (B.A. 1891), M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, Cairo, by the Egyptian Government.

Mr W. L. Brown (B.A. 1892) has been appointed House Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

Mr J. H. Pegg (B.A. 1892), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Casualty House Physician at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London.

Mr Stuart B. Reid (B.A. 1892), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. has been appointed House Surgeon for the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell, E.

Mr J. H. Godson (B.A. 1893), M.B., B.C. has been re-appointed Medical Officer of Health by the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council.

Mr C. C. Lord (B.A. 1893), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. has been appointed Ophthalmic and Obstetric House Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

At the Middlesex Hospital Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895), B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. has been appointed House Physician to Sir Richard Douglas Powell and Mr Fowler.

Ds B. A. Perceval (B.A. 1896) has gained the Brackenbury Prize in Medicine at St George's Hospital, London.

Ds G. Elliot-Smith (B.A. 1898, M.D. Sydney) has been elected to the Research Studentship of the British Medical Association for his work on cerebral anatomy and pathology.

On Saturday, November 19, an election was held to fill a vacancy on the Editorial Staff of the *Eagle*. P. B. Haigh was elected.

On Tuesday, November 29, an election took place at the Union Society, when T. F. R. McDonnell was elected President and A. W. Foster and E. W. G. Masterman members of the Committee for the Lent Term 1899.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday (June 5):—

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Bonsey, R. Y.	(1897)	Bath and Wells	Crewkerne
Johnson, A. R.	(1883)	Exeter	Assistant Master, Exeter School
Strangeways, B. P.	(1897)	Newcastle	St Ann's, Newcastle
Gardiner, H. A. P.	(1895)	Norwich	St Clement's, Ipswich
Bourne, C. W.	(1868)	Rochester	All Saints, South Wimbledon

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Tait, A. J.	(1894)	London
Keeling, C. P.	(1896)	Durham
Harries, G. H.	(1893)	Lincoln
McCormick, J. G.	(1896)	Norwich
Walker, F. W.	(1894)	Worcester

The following were ordained on Sunday, September 25:

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Greeves, P.	(1896)	York	Whitby
Bonsey, W. H.	(1898)	Chester	Prestbury
Ward, W. D.	(1897)	Chester	Christ Church, Chester
Roberts, H. E.	(1897)	Lichfield	Berkswich with Walton
Douglas, C. E.	(1893)	Southwell	(Public Preacher).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From.</i>	<i>To be.</i>
Sharp, Gerald	(1886)	C. Holy Innocents, Ham- mersmith	V. Whitkirk, Leeds
Boden, A.E.	(1890)	C. St Stephen's, Hull	V. St Nicholas, near Whalley
Burrow, J. A.	(1873)	V. Chapel-le-Dale	V. St John's Tunstall, Kirby Lonsdale
Billing, A.	(1871)	V. Sturry	V. St Mary Platt, Wro- tham
Walker, D.	(1885)	V. Grinton, Yorks.	V. St Matthias, Burley, Leeds
Franey, J.	(1855)	V. St Mary's, Ely	P.C. Chettisham, Ely
Warren, C.	(1866)	R. Grayingham	V. St Michael on the Mount, Lincoln
Finch, F. C.	(1879)	C. St John, Stockton on Tees	V. St Alban's, Nottingham
Hopkin, J.	(1876)	R. St James', Wednesbury	V. St Mary's, Hull
Rowell, W. F.	(1860)	V. Topcliffe, Thirsk	V. St Martin's, Coney Street, York
Bousfield, S.	(1872)	C. Sudbury, Derby	R. Shelton, Newark
Caldecott, A.	(1880)	R. North w. South Lop- ham	R. Frating w. Thorington
Russell, C. D.	(1865)	R. Bleadon, Weston- super-Mare	V. St John's, Burscough Bridge
Fea, W. H.	(1881)	P.C. Mariner's Church, Hull	Master of the Charter- house, Hull
Mitchell, W. M.	(1886)	C. St John's, Leicester	R. Wing
Powell, C. T.	(1895)	C. Pershore	Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral
Vyvyan, H. for- merly H. V. Robinson	(1845)	formerly V. Dawlish	V. Grude with Ruan Minor

The Bishop of London has appointed Prebendary W. Covington, vicar of Brompton (B.A. 1866), to be one of his examining Chaplains.

The Rev Henry Russell B.D. (B.A. 1845), Rector of Layham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Hadleigh.

The Rev R. G. Fowell (B.A. 1872), was on November 3 elected Secretary of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, in succession to the Rev J. Barton. Mr Fowell has had a long and intimate connection with the work of the Society. For five years—1880-85—he was Association Secretary for the South-West District, and during the last five years he has held the office of Assistant Secretary of the Society. He was ordained in 1879, his first Curacy was at Christ Church, Kensington, and later he moved to St Silas's, Liverpool. After five years of useful service for the C.P.A.S. in the South-West District, he was offered and accepted the Principalship and Divinity Professorship of Huron Theological College, and with this position he held, for a short time, the Rectorship of St John's London, Ontario. Returning to England in 1890, he was for a short while Association Secretary of the Colonial

and Continental Church Society, before taking up his work at the C.P.A.S. He will begin his new office amidst the congratulations and good wishes of a large number of friends.

The Rev A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880), Rector of North with South Lopham, Norfolk, has been presented by the College to the united Rectories of Frating with Thorington, Essex, vacated by the death of the Rev Canon R. B. Mayor on August 15.

The Rev Alfred Griffiths (B.A. 1878), precenter and second Chaplain of St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, was in August last appointed Senior Chaplain.

The Rev C. M. Cocks (B.A. 1884), Rector of Folke, Dorset, has been appointed Perpetual Curate of North Wootton, to be held by Dispensation with his Rectory.

The Rev A. J. Walker (B.A. 1895), formerly Choral Student of the College, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Church Missionary College, Ning-po, China.

The Rev G. Hibbert-Ware (B.A. 1894) and the Rev A. Coore (B.A. 1894) has been accepted for Missionary work as members of the Cambridge brotherhood at Delhi in connexion with the S. P. G.

The Rev C. A. Anderson Scott (B.A. 1883), formerly Naden Divinity Student of the College, has been appointed Minister of St John's Presbyterian Church, Kensington.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:—Dr D. MacAlister to act in place of the Regius Professor of Physic in reference to the Exercises required for the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Bachelor of Medicine during the absence of Dr Allbutt; Prof Liveing to be a Governor of the South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye; Rev W. Moore Ede to be a Governor of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. E. Marr and W. J. Sollas to be Examiners in Geology for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examination in Geology for the year ending 1 November 1899; R. W. Phillips and F. F. Blackman to be Examiners in Botany for the same examinations; W. Bateson and A. C. Seward to be Examiners in Elementary Biology for the First Examination for the Degree of M.B. for the year ending 1 November 1899; Dr Sandys to be an Examiner in Section A, Part II., of the Classical Tripos in 1899 and to be an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship; G. F. Stout to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1899; J. Gibson to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos and for the Special Examination in Logic in 1899; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1899; Prof Gwatkin and Mr W. E. Heitland Examiners for the Historical Tripos in 1899; His Honor Judge Marten to be

an Examiner for the Yorke Prize in 1900; Dr Sandys to be an Elector to the Professorship of Ancient History until 1905; Mr J. E. Marr to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos 1899.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Selections from Browning*, by F. Ryland (Bell); *The Prometheus Vincit of Æschylus, with Introduction and Critical and Explanatory Notes*, by E. E. Sikes and St J. B. Wynne Willson (Macmillans); *The Autobiography and Letters of Dean Merivale* (Oxford University Press), printed for private circulation; *Lives of the Elizabethan Bishops of the Anglican Church*, by the Rev F. O. White (Nisbet); *Cambridge and its Colleges*, A. Hamilton Thompson (Methuens); *The Clouds of Aristophanes*, Pitt Press Series, Rev C. E. Graves (University Press); *St Thomas of Canterbury: a Study of the evidence bearing on his Death and Miracles*, by the Rev Edwin A. Abbott (Black); *The Story of Geographical Discovery*, Joseph Jacobs (Newnes); *The Amateur Antiquary, His Notes, Sketches, and Fancies concerning the Roman Wall in the Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland*, by R. H. Forster (Mawson, Swan, and Morgan, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Gay and Bird, London).

Hymns for use at St Olave's Grammar School. Printed for private circulation, March 1898. The influence of hymns on the child who is "father of the man" needs no proof. Clement Marot's Psalms and Luther's Hymns bore no small part in the Reformation. Mr Rushbrooke deserves well of his school by this beautifully printed collection, which more than redeems the promise of its title. We find, beside 132 hymns, each contained, by the use of various founts of type in a single page, many extracts drawn with fine taste from very wide reading. Here are school prayers for morning and evening; here too the original of the *Te Deum*, the Prayer Book Version, and one in mediæval rime by C. R. Kennedy. Matthew Arnold, Marcus Aurelius, Bacon, J. S. Blackie, Sir T. Browne, Robert Browning and Mrs Browning, Emerson, Lowell, Ruskin, Tennyson, are a sample of the names which adorn the index. Proverbial, gnomic wisdom, "sapiential books," fed the great minds of Zion, and Athens, and Rome, and Olavians have here wholesome and strengthening provision for the journey of life. Would that every School and every College in the land were as well endowed. The hymn book which, in the English Church has almost supplanted every rival, is confessedly disfigured by mawkish doggerel, and only tolerated for its music.

J. E. B. M.

Mr John L. Blake, of Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A., has presented to the College Library a copy of his privately printed book, *The English Home of Mr Timothy Dalton B.A., the Teacher of the Church of Jesus Christ in Hampton N.H., from 1639 to*

1661. (Privately printed; the De Vinne Press 1898). The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated with views and reproductions of documents. It is an example of patient research in the by-ways of obscure biography. Mr Timothy Dalton was one of the clergyman who fled from England to America at the time of the Laudian "persecutions." The earliest recorded fact with regard to him is that he entered as a Sizar at St John's in 1610. He took the B.A. degree in 1613—1614, was ordained priest at Norwich June 19, 1614, and was instituted Rector of Woolverstone, Suffolk, March 8, 1615-16. He left Woolverstone in 1636, and appears to have landed in America either in that year or in 1637. He was admitted to the freemanship of Dedham July 18, 1637. He then settled at Hampton, and was elected teacher of the church in 1639, serving it until his death in 1661. Mr Blake has failed up to the present to identify the birth place or parentage of Timothy Dalton, but he has clearly spared no pains in his search. Perhaps some readers of the *Eagle* who have access to Parish Registers in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, or Essex might help him in his quest.

The Navy Records Society announces that a "Calendar of the MSS in the Pepysian Library" will be edited by Mr J. R. Tanner (B.A. 1883), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College having given Mr Tanner special access to the MSS for this purpose.

Professor Mayor has recently presented the Library with a copy of Budaeus's Greek Lexicon (*Parisiis*, M.D. XLVIII.), which bears on the title page the following inscription: *Πικαρδου Μορυσινου και των φιλων*. On the fly-leaf the donor has written as follows:

This book has the autograph of Sir Ric. Morysine, Ambassador to Germany, with whom Roger Ascham went as Secretary. They read Greek together every day, as Ascham tells us. Some years ago I gave to St John's Library a copy of Hesychius, presented by Sir John Cheke to Ascham. I now add a second Greek Lexicon which we know that Ascham used. I bought the book from a catalogue and only discovered its historical interest when I turned to the title-page. Thus after more than three centuries it has been possible to recover for the College two relics of one of its most famous sons.

JOHNIANA.

[The following is an extract from the preface by Tom Nash to Robert Greene's *Menaphon* 1589.]

But amongst others in that age Sir Thomas Elliots elegance did sener it selfe from all equalls although Sir Thomas More with his comicall wit at that time was not altogether idle: yet was not knowledge fullie confirmed in hir monarchie amongst us, till that most fortunate & famous nurse of all learning Saint Johns in Cambridge that at that time was as an Uniuersitie within it selfe; shining so farre aboue all other Houses Halls and Hospitalls whatsoever, that no Colledge in the Towne was able to compare with the tythe of

her students, hauing as I haue hearde graue men of credite report, more candles light in it euerie winter morning before fowre of the clocke than the fowre of the clocke bell gaue stroakes; till she, I saie, as a pittying mother put too her helping hande and sent from hir fruitfull wombe sufficient Schollers both to support her owne weale, as also to supplie all other inferiour foundations defects, and namele that royall erection of Trinitie Colledge which the Uniuersitie Orator in an Epistle to the Duke of Somerset aptlie termed *Colonia deducta* from the Suburbes of Saint John's

Ralph Gittins of St John's (B.A. as Gyttings 1592-3, M.A. as Gittins 1596) has the following verses at the end of the popular editions of Juvenal and Persius by the famous schoolmaster, Thomas Farnaby. They are followed by eight elegiacs signed "Ben Jonsonius," (p. 128, Londini, Ex Officina E. Tyler, sumptibus N. Brook and E. Thomas MDCLXIX).

thomae farnabio.

Carminibus tibi verba dedi, vel carmina verbis
Carmina sed mallet, quam tibi verba dare.
Tu mihi das sensus, ego do tibi verba Poëtae.
Meque ama, amaque mea; ut teque amo, amoque tua.

1. Vates. 2. Hypocritae. 3. Roma urbs. 4. Rhombus. 5. parasitus.
6. Nupta. 7. ars sordet. 8. nobilitas vera. 9. impia. 10. vota. 11. coena.
12. redux. 13. deposta. 14. parens. 15. Aegyptia. 16. miles.

Tuus,

RODOLPHUS GITTINS.

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning, at the Devil's Ditch, Newmarket, between a Mr C. of St John's College, and a Mr H. Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which the latter was killed on the spot, by the shot taking place in the thorax. Mr. C. immediately drove off towards London.

[*London Chronicle*, Tuesday, Jan. 6—Thursday, Jan. 8, 1795, vol. 77, p. 32].

We take the following lines from *The Marwood Church Monthly* for June 1898:

SURSUM CORDA.

THOUGHTS IN MARWOOD CHURCHYARD.

"Lift up your hearts!" O Lord, to Thee
Our hearts we lift, nor only we,
But all Thy works their heart and voice
To Thee lift upward, and rejoice.

The running rills of water clear,
The lark whose song makes Heaven more near,
The whisp'ring breeze, the rustling tree,
The murmur of the passing bee.

The bleating lambs, the lowing kine,
Seem all to tell Thy Love Divine;
And, blent in harmony, to raise
From earth to Heaven their song of praise.

Yet down beneath the flowers we tread
Sleep their last sleep the silent dead:
"They praise Thee not"—the Psalmist sings;
But the glad news of better things

Tells us that they in peace who rest
 Shall one day wake to rapture blest,
 And, rising, in Thy presence raise
 One song of universal praise.

Therefore, O Lord, to us who live
 Thy purifying SPIRIT give,
 That when beneath green earth we lie,
 Though soul and body seem to die,

We, from past sins and sorrows free,
 Thy glory face to face may see,
 And with Thy Saints and Angels raise
 The song of everlasting praise.

E. W. BOWLING.

And the following from the September number :

LINES IN MARWOOD CHURCHYARD.

Stranger, or native of this peaceful spot,
 Whoe'er thou be, whate'er may be thy lot,
 Pause—neath thy feet, each in his hallowed bed,
 Sleep, until CHRIST shall give them light, the dead :
 Around thee, both in shower and sunshine fair,
 Wood, hill, and valley, blend their beauties rare ;
 While, all embracing in the arms of love,
 The Eternal FATHER reigns supreme above :
 Then shalt not thou who on this scene dost gaze,
 Lift up thy heart to God in prayer and praise ?

E. W. BOWLING.

[We take the following note on "Three Leicestershire Schoolboys;" from *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, vol. ii. pp. 137—142. Two of these were of St John's College : Churchill Babington (B.A. 1843), Rector of Cockfield from 1866 until his death 12 January 1889, and Francis Burges Goodacre (M.B. 1853, M.D. 1860), Rector of Wilby near Attleborough, Norfolk from 1863 until his death 14 August 1885].

Some fifty years ago in the village of Thringstone, situated among scenery as fine as any in the county, the Rev Matthew Drake Babington (of Trinity College, B.A. 1812) combined the functions of pastor and pedagogue. Among the inmates of his house were three boys, who in after years more or less distinguished themselves. A common love of natural history bound them together—Churchill Babington, John Walter Lea, and Francis Burges Goodacre. The first-named was Senior to the others, but often the more lengthy vacations of the undergraduate allowed of his becoming the companion of his father's pupils. In the schoolroom, every inch of shelf and table not already occupied by classic tenant, was usurped by the paraphernalia of the young naturalists, which at length assumed such dimensions as to call in the ingenuity of Goodacre to provide further accommodation. With a mind even then theologically inclined, he improvised "hanging gardens" between the book shelves, and here the spoils of the play hour were stored. Unhappily, not all the rector's pupils were unanimous in their tastes, and the temptation proving too strong for one of lighter mood, a dexterous slash of his pocket knife precipitated an avalanche of turpentine and pickled coleoptera during School hours, with the result that "gardens of Babylon" were interdicted in the future. Varied were the expedients resorted to in order to extend the forest rambles by an hour or so. Mr Babington was a martyr to asthma, and smoke was an abhorrence to him. Here was an advantage which Dame Nature had bestowed upon her favoured children. A slate was accordingly secreted in the schoolroom chimney, which caused the fire to smoke in such an unaccountable manner the whole of one chilly autumn morning, as to necessitate a half holiday in the afternoon. But there were

no fires during the summer months, and consequently the following somewhat drastic method had to be adapted on an occasion when a holiday was particularly desired. The boys were accustomed to take a morning bathe in a neighbouring pond, where the rector himself presided over their aquatic antics from a flat-bottomed though not over-stable punt. On the present occasion he had pushed off from the shore rather further than was his wont. Again Dame Nature had come to her children's assistance. With dutiful affection the boys clambered round the punt which contained their reverend tutor, until a skilful manœuvre overturned the craft and plunged the worthy man into the water, from which he was gallantly rescued by their united efforts. Gratitude for such a providential deliverance from the perils of the deep, of course dictated a holiday for the rest of the day. Copt Oak Church was the church usually attended by the boys, and if the weather chanced to be unfavourable, it was the custom of the establishment that they should each take with them a change of shoes and stockings. The schoolroom was unprovided with a bell, and if communication with the servants was required, it was effected by the slamming of a cupboard door—once for a candle, twice for water, thrice for boots and so on.

It was, then, in this Leicestershire parsonage, with its curious complement of inmates, that the friendship between Babington, Lea and Goodacre was first cemented. On the resignation of Mr Babington, owing to ill-health, the pupils separated. Churchill Babington in course of time became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of many other learned bodies among whom his name is now as familiar as a household name. For many years he was Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge, and, late in life, took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. At his rectory at Cockfield, in Suffolk, his numismatic collections could vie with any in the country possessed by private individuals, and it was there that he compiled the work by which, perhaps, his name is most likely to be handed down to posterity—his "Birds of Suffolk." A profound scholar and archaeologist, he was deeply versed in other branches of science where his massive intellect made him at once a Titan.

It was as a theologian that John Walter Lea distinguished himself, though Nature having allotted him but one arm at his birth, had denied him ordination. With a facile pen and the gift of happy expression, his articles in many of the leading church papers attracted considerable attention, while an occasional pamphlet gained a wide notoriety. On Scientific Subjects his papers were read with avidity. When the promised memoir of his life is published, the public will undoubtedly be the richer for an insight into a life as beautiful as it was reclusive.

Less widely known than either of the former was Francis Burgess Goodacre, and it is of him we would consequently more fully speak. A true naturalist and deep theologian, he lived a life of almost apostolic saintliness and self-abnegation in his remote country parsonage.

He was the third son of John Goodacre of Lutterworth, and was born on the 29th of May 1829, being duly carried out into the cold night of the following 9th of November to be initiated into the mysteries of Guy Fawkes' Day, a proceeding which cost the life of his elder and twin brother, and nearly proved fatal to his own. From very early days he developed a taste for natural history, and in course of time amassed a collection of Zoological specimens which constituted his museum at Lutterworth, one of the finest in the county. Of his life at Thingstone we have already spoken. In 1848 he entered at St John's College, Cambridge, when his old friend Churchill Babington was there a tutor, and where he became a pupil of the present Bishop of Hereford (*i. e.* the late Dr Atlay.) Here he continued his scientific pursuits, and was chiefly known for his propensity for "boiling bones" in his rooms to the extreme indignation of his bedmaker. In those days there was no Zoological professorship at Cambridge, and Mr Goodacre, recognising his son's talents, entered into communication with the University authorities with a view to founding one, it being expressly stipulated that his son should be elected to the first professorship, provided he attained certain qualifications.

Goodacre accordingly turned his attention to the requisite studies, and in 1853 took his M.B. degree, though before this date the arrangements for the founding of the professorship had fallen through, owing, in great measure, to losses occasioned by the escape of a debtor towards the end of Mr Goodacre's year of shrievalty, and a heavy lawsuit consequent thereon. The chief sufferer by these unfortunate occurrences was the subject of our present memoir, whose hopes and aims were thus dashed to the ground. With little taste for medicine as a profession, he pursued the ordinary routine at St Bartholomew's Hospital, on the completion of which he took up lodgings with a clergyman in the East of London. Here he obtained an insight into parochial work which determined him to seek ordination, and, after considerable obstacles occasioned by the course he had followed in his college career, he was ordained by the Bishop of Exeter to the curacy of St Mary's, Penzance, in 1858. Though directed into other channels his mind still retained its former love for nature and her works, and it is an interesting little incident to note, that even on his way to ordination in Exeter cathedral, a favourite slow worm slid from its master's travelling rug to the terror of his fellow passengers.

His days as a Cornish curate were days of great happiness, and the sea with its living wonders was a constant source of delight to him. The quaint ways of the Cornish folk, moreover, accorded with his own quaint nature, and he seems to have gained the affection of all with whom he came in contact. On the death of his father he returned to Leicestershire, having previously taken his doctor's degree. He now became curate in charge of Peatling Parva, and in 1861 married a daughter of Mr George Harrison, of Great Oxenden House, Northamptonshire. Before his marriage he presented his museum to the Cambridge University. On the death of his eldest brother he succeeded to the family living of Wilby and Hargham in Norfolk, where he spent the remainder of his life as a devout pastor, and, until failing health overtook him, a zealous naturalist. He wrote but little, though he read much. The doctrine of the identity of the English nation with the lost Tribes of Israel found in him a warm supporter, and many were the friendly skirmishes which passed between him and his school boy friend, John Walter Lea, who had espoused the contrary opinion. In a building remote from the house, and familiarly known as "the shop," he carried on the more odorous and occult of his investigations, and here the not-over-sensitive nose might occasionally permit the eyes of its owner to gaze upon the bleaching bones of bird, beast and reptile, and the rows of skulls, vertebrae, breast bones, &c. which adorned the walls. For many a long day a rotting hyena guarded the approach to this retreat. But his subjects were by no means confined to the subjects of "the shop." Hardly a tree in the garden but which bore a dark brown patch, indicative of sugar and treacle; while many a muslin bag curtailed the forage raids of choice exotic caterpillars. Amid the luxuriance of his surroundings it is hard to particularize, though one more hobby must be mentioned. Of all his "pets," real or mythical—and they ranged from the tiniest parasite on the leg of a flea to the Bull of Bashan itself—his Chinese geese were the most dearly loved. With these he experimented, and about these he wrote, Darwin being one of his most valued correspondents. In his poultry yard he was invariably escorted by his favourite gander, and woe to the stranger who chanced to intrude! A pamphlet on Hermeozoology was the only work he ever published in separate form, though he occasionally contributed to theological and scientific papers. Of his life as a clergyman it is impossible to speak here; suffice it to say that he lived a life of exemplary piety, and when the call came, went forth, not in the pride of boastful confidence, but in the same trustful, fearful humility which had ever characterized him. All three of the Thringstone school boys have now been called to their account. "My poor old friend, Goodacre!" wrote a man, hearing of his friend's death; "the only one," wrote the other, "of all my school fellows who has followed me with constant affection, deep and true, I am sure, though characteristically undemonstrative, from school until now," adding, "a simpler hearted, gentler, truer friend I never had."

HUGH GOODACRE.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS June 1898.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
Hudson, R. W. H. T.	29 Bell (<i>br</i>)	67 Ghosh
(<i>Senior Wrangler</i>)	35 Sodah (<i>br</i>)	79 Camell
7 Watkin	37 Pal (<i>br</i>)	81 Chambers }
14 Boyt (<i>br</i>)	53 Foster, A. W. (<i>br</i>)	Prytherch }
16 Patuck (<i>br</i>)		86 Faulks
20 Corbett		87 Walton (<i>br</i>)

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
<i>Div. 2.</i> Hart	<i>Div. 1.</i> Coe, J. L.	<i>Div. 1.</i> Moseley
Haslam	Lupton	<i>Div. 2.</i> Goodall
<i>Div. 3.</i> Elsee	Powell	Potter
Todd	<i>Div. 3.</i> Beith	<i>Div. 3.</i> Hayter

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Advanced Student.</i>
Winch	Harris

Part I.

<i>Third Class.</i>
<i>Div. 3.</i> Arundale.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Jehu (<i>Geology</i>)	Robb
West, G. S. (<i>Zoology and Comparative Anatomy</i>)	

Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Cook	Andrews	Lloyd-Jones
Howard	Bennion	McDonnell
Hudson, E. F.	Dally	Mart
Rob	Laycock	Nothwanger
Rudge	Robertson	
Walker		
Wharton		
Yapp		

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Greeves	Morgan Jones
Hennessy	
Walton	

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Winfield (<i>Senior</i>)	Adler	Ingram, A. R.
		Babington

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

<i>Third Class.</i>
Iles

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

<i>Second Class.</i>
Tobin

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1898.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

3rd Year (Dec. 1898).

First Class.

Hudson, R. W. H. T.

Boyt

Watkin

Franklin

Patuck

Corbett

Pal

Bell

Second Year.

First Class.

Eckhardt

Paranjpye

Wills

Rudd

Bloom

Browning, G. A.

First Year.

First Class.

Casson

Havelock

Lockton

Robinson, M. H.

Balak Ram

Poole

CLASSICS.

Third Year.

First Class.

Div. 1. Todd

Haslam

Elsee

Hart

Div. 2. Lupton

Div. 3. Coe, J. L.

Second Year.

First Class.

Div. 1. Kerry

Moxon

Tudor Owen

Div. 2. Groos

First Year.

First Class.

Div. 1. Haigh

Towle

Edwardes, H. F. E.

Div. 2. _____

Div. 3. Hazlerigg

Martin

LAW.

Second Year.

First Class.

Winfield

Third Year.

First Class.

Walter

THEOLOGY.

Second Year.

First Class.

First Year.

First Class

(in alphabetical order).

Cautley

Robinson, W. E.

Senior

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Third Year.

First Class.

Ingram, A. C.

Second Year.

First Class.

Lewton Brain

Harnett

Third Year.

First Class

(in alphabetical order).

Adams

Fletcher

Harding, A. J.

Ingram, B.

May, O.

Pascoe

Wyeth

HERSCHEL PRIZE

(for Astronomy).

Hudson, R. W. H. T.

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Hudson, R. W. H. T.

Winch

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES (Oct. 1897).

Third Year.

Pass

Second Year.

Burrell

First Year.

Babington

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

Ds Greeves

Walter

HEBREW PRIZES.

Hennessy

Iles

Pass

Walter

Cautley

Senior

HOCKIN PRIZE

(for Physics).

Walker, M.

NEWCOMBE PRIZE

(for Moral Philosophy).

Winch.

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP

(for Research in Chemistry).

Ds Browning, K.C.

COLLEGE PRIZES

(Research Students).

Bryan

Ds Elliot-Smith

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>	READING PRIZE.
Ingram, A. C.	Eckhardt	Casson	Babington
Todd	Kerry	Haigh	
	Lewton-Brain	May, O	
	Winfield	Senior	

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

<i>m</i>	Boyt	<i>m</i>	Lockton
<i>m</i>	Casson	<i>c</i>	Lupton
<i>mech s</i>	Ds Chapple	<i>ns</i>	May, O.
<i>ns</i>	Cook, B. M.	<i>m</i>	Pal
<i>m</i>	Corbett	<i>m</i>	Paranjpye
<i>m</i>	Eckhardt	<i>m</i>	Patuck
<i>m</i>	Franklin	<i>th</i>	Senior
<i>c</i>	Haigh	<i>ns</i>	Ticehurst
<i>mor s</i>	Ds Harding, G. W.	<i>c</i>	Todd
<i>c</i>	Hart, J. H. A.	<i>c</i>	Tudor Owen
<i>c</i>	Haslam	<i>c</i>	Wace
<i>m</i>	Ds Houston	<i>m</i>	Watkin
<i>ns</i>	Howard	<i>ns</i>	West, G. S.
<i>ns</i>	Hudson, E. F.	<i>m</i>	Willis, J. J.
<i>m</i>	Hudson, R. W. H. T.	<i>mor s</i>	Winch
<i>ns</i>	Jehu	<i>ns</i>	Yapp
<i>ns</i>	Lewton-Brain		

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

<i>ns</i>	Adams	<i>ns</i>	Ingram, A. C.	<i>ns</i>	Rudge
<i>m</i>	Bloom	<i>c</i>	Kerry	<i>ns</i>	Walker
<i>m</i>	Browning, G. A.	<i>c</i>	Moxon	<i>ns</i>	Wharton
<i>c</i>	Elsee	<i>ns</i>	Rob	<i>l</i>	Winfield
<i>m</i>	Havelock	<i>m</i>	Rudd		

PROPER SIZARS ELECTED.

Chadwick	Harding, A. J.	Poole
Edwardes, H. F. E.	Hazlerigg	Robinson, W. E.
Fletcher	Ingram, B.	Wyeth

EXHIBITIONERS.

<i>m</i>	Balak Ram	<i>c</i>	Groos	<i>ns</i>	Pascoe
<i>c</i>	Edwardes, H. F. E.	<i>ns</i>	Harnett	<i>ns</i>	Wyeth

m mathematics; *c* classics; *ns* natural science; *l* law; *th* theology;
mech s mechanical science; *mor s* moral science.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, November 1897.

(Commencing residence October 1898.)

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(for Natural Sciences) Wakeley, L. D. (St Olave's School).
 " " Williams, G. W. (Pocklington School).

Foundation Scholarships of £70 :

(for Natural Sciences) Gregory, R. P. (University College, Bristol).
 (for Mathematics) Race, R. T. (The Leys School).

Foundation Scholarships of £50 :

(for Classics) Douglas, S. M. (Dulwich College).
 (for Natural Sciences) Browning, H. A. (Dulwich College).

Minor Scholarships of £50 :

(for Mathematics) { Franklin, J. H. (Wellingborough School).
 { Rose, F. J. G. (Liverpool Institute).
 (for Natural Sciences) { Crocker, J. C. (Llandoverly College).
 { Macalister, G. H. K. (Charterhouse).

Exhibitions of £50 for three years :

(for Classics) Armstrong, F. W. (Queen's College, Belfast).
 (for Mathematics) Stradling, W. (Devon County School).

Exhibitions of £33 6s. 8d. for three years :

(for Classics) Laver, L. S. (Nottingham High School).
 (for Mathematics) Kidner, A. R. (Dulwich College).

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES 1898.

(For the Subjects see p. 345.)

First Year : W. C. B. Purser.

Second Year : P. L. Babington.

Third Year : T. F. R. MacDonnell.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS, 1 October 1898.

<i>Exhibition.</i>		<i>School.</i>
<i>Dorman :</i>	R. A. Hannam	(Pocklington).
	G. W. Williams	"
<i>Lupton and Hebblethwaite :</i>	C. H. Jose	(Sedbergh).
<i>Somerset :</i>	C. E. Sidebotham	(Hereford).

SIZARS ELECTED.

F. W. Armstrong	W. H. Roseveare
J. C. Crocker	E. L. Scott
R. H. Crofton	W. Stradling
H. A. Denham	T. V. Tweedy
R. A. Hanham	F. S. Webb
L. A. L. King	J. H. Webber

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

(Elected 14 November 1898 ; commencing residence October 1899.)

Scholarships of £80.

E. Cunningham, Owen's School, Islington (Mathematics).
 H. Goddard, Wyggeston School, Leicester (Mathematics).

Scholarships of £60.

E. A. Benions, private study (History with Classics).
 F. W. Marrs, Manchester Grammar School (Classics).
 G. Norwood, Royal Grammar School, Sheffield (Classics).
 G. C. E. Simpson, Mill Hill School (Science).
 F. Slater, Burton-on-Trent School (Mathematics).

Scholarships of £40.

W. H. Kennett, Christ's Hospital (Mathematics).
 G. K. King, Christ's Hospital (Mathematics).
 L. S. Laver, Nottingham High School (Classics).

Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition (pro hac vice).

J. F. Hough, Mason University College, Birmingham (Mathematics and Natural Science).

Johnson Exhibition (pro hac vice).

B. E. Mitchell, Brighton Grammar School (Natural Science).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *1st Captain*—E. Davidson. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Beith. *Hon. Secretary*—F. Fletcher. *Jun. Treasurer*—J. E. Pellow. *1st Lent Captain*—W. Tudor-Owen. *2nd Lent Captain*—F. F. Leighton. *3rd Lent Captain*—N. G. Powell. *Additional Captain*—M. B. Briggs.

The L.M.B.C. Light Four was made up as follows: H. E. H. Oakeley (*bow and steerer*), J. E. Pellow (2), N. G. Powell (3), E. Davidson (*stroke*). Our crew lost their first heat to Jesus by two lengths on November 3.

The *Pearson and Wright Sculls* were won by F. F. Leighton, on November 2, by about 100 yards from E. Davidson, both men having previously rowed over owing to the other competitors scratching.

The *Colquhoun Sculls*, for which there were ten entries, were won by C. J. D. Goldie in 8 min.—record time, being 5 sec. faster than R. B. Etherington Smith's last year. The final was rowed on November 11.

In the Long Vacation a Light Four and a Clinker Four competed at Bedford Regatta. The latter terminated a brief but eventful career early in the afternoon, but the former succeeded in winning the event of the day—the Grand Challenge Cup. The only other competitors were a crew from First Trinity, stroked by N. U. Gould. The race was quite the most exciting event in the Regatta. Both crews kept almost

dead level from start to finish, but First Trinity once or twice fouled the bank, owing to their steerer's limited knowledge of the course. As the boats approached the Suspension Bridge, Trinity had a slight lead; but here Mr Bushe-Fox, quickening up to an appalling stroke, just got the boat's nose in front, and won a desperate race by four feet.

The Trinity crew rowed exceedingly well, but Mr Bushe-Fox's steering and his spurt at the finish just beat them. He was well backed up by Oakeley. This result is the more creditable as the Trinity Four consisted entirely of men who had rowed together in the Head boat and at Henley, while our own men had been in practice about a fortnight.

The crew was as follows: J. E. Pellow (*bow*), F. F. Leighton (2), H. E. H. Oakeley (3), L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke and steerer*).

The College Trials were rowed on December 2. Seven crews entered, including "Rugger" and "Soccer" eights. The weather was very boisterous, and decidedly favourable to heavy crews.

In the Junior Division there were four crews. The eight stroked by W. E. Paramore, which was better together than any of the others, proved very much the fastest, and won the final easily. It was composed as follows: Southam (*bow*), Field (2), Senior (3), Hazelrigg (4), Thomas (5), Gaskell (6), Browning (7), Paramore (*stroke*), and F. A. S. Bennett (*cox*).

Of the three Senior crews, the "Rugger" eight, though they had hardly been out together before, were exactly suited by the weather, and won fairly easily. Up to the Red Grind there was little difference between the three boats, but once round Ditton the weight of the "Rugger" men began to tell, and they rapidly overhauled Royd's eight, which had first station, and won by about thirty yards. Haigh's eight was some way behind.

The winning crew was composed as follows: D. H. G. Sargent (*bow*), W. T. Gibbings (2), F. N. Skene (3), S. M. Douglas (4), W. H. Roseveare (5), W. P. G. McCormick (6), G. A. Ticehurst (7), J. H. Beith (*stroke*), and E. H. Vigers (*cox*).

While the racing in the Senior Division was of a fairly level nature, it is unfortunate that the Junior boats should have been so badly balanced. This was due in great measure to the fact that most coaches were unable to take eights more than three times a week, and consequently it became difficult to discover the real merits of a boat, as hardly any Junior boat was ever taken for two consecutive days by the same coach.

Another significant point may be noted in the fact that in every case in the Junior Division the boat with second station won easily—a result due, probably, to the inevitable and fatal tendency of inexperienced crews to look out at the boat behind them.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1897-8.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
By Balance	12	9	0	To Logan.....	173	1	10
„ Grant from Amalgamated Athletic Club	400	0	0	„ Munsey (Prizes)	42	14	0
„ Entrance Fees, Fines, &c.	29	3	0	„ C.U.B.C. (Assessment)	77	11	0
„ By Cash due to Treasurer	0	6	6	„ Metcalfe (Horse Hire)	34	14	6
				„ Callaby (care of Horses)	2	4	0
				„ Ayling (Oars)	36	0	0
				„ Foister (Washing) ..	14	2	0
				„ Water Rates.....	5	5	4
				„ Gas Rate	0	14	11
				„ Cheque Book.....	0	8	0
				„ Petty cash payments..	53	2	9
				„ Balance	2	0	2
	£441	18	6		£441	18	6

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE FUND.

During the past summer a preliminary appeal to members of the College to raise a Fund for providing a site and building a new Boat House was issued. This resulted in subscriptions and promises amounting to £802 15s. 6d. The following letter, with a first list of subscribers, was sent out to all members of the College on the boards early this term:—

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING A SITE
AND BUILDING A BOAT HOUSE.

Dear Sir,

We desire to bring to your notice the following resolution which was unanimously passed at a Meeting held in College on 15 February 1898:—

“That an appeal be made to members of the College to raise a Fund for the purpose of acquiring a Site and building a Boat House thereon.”

The acquisition of a Boat House is desirable in itself, not only as adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of individual members, but also as tending to the more economical working of the Club. And in taking this step we shall only be following the example of the following Boat Clubs—*First Trinity, Jesus, Caius, Pembroke, Emmanuel, Christ's, King's, Clare, and Downing.*

In addition to the fact that the present Boat is uncomfortable and insufficient, this matter has lately become urgent by reason of a change in the ownership of part of the land at present occupied by the Club. As a consequence it is understood that our present river frontage will be so reduced as to be entirely inadequate.

The sum required for the purchase of a Site and the erection of a suitable Boat House is estimated at £2,500.

We trust that you will be able to assist us with a subscription.

Cheques should be made payable to the Treasurer, and crossed Messrs Barclay & Co., Limited, Mortlock's Branch.

We are, yours faithfully,

L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX,
President L.M.B.C.
R. F. SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

Up to the end of November the subscriptions promised or received amounted to £1,092 17s. The actual amount paid into the Bank is £833 3s. Many expressions of goodwill and

of hope for the success of the scheme have been received. There must be many members of the College (whose addresses are unknown to the Secretaries of the Committee) who would be willing to subscribe if the matter were brought to their notice. Readers of the *Eagle* will, therefore, be doing a good service if they will mention the matter to such as have not yet received a copy of the Appeal. A list of subscribers will be issued in an early number of the *Eagle*. Copies of the above letter, with a first list of subscribers, may be obtained from Mr Bushe-Fox or Mr Scott.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—A. Chapple.

Batting Averages.

	Total Runs	Most in an Innings	No. of Innings	Times not out	Average
A. R. Ingram	404	122	13	2	36.7
J. D. Cradock	321	114	11	2	35.6
H. F. E. Edwardes	321	77	11	2	35.6
R. A. Chadwick	339	103	11	1	33.9
T. B. Sills	396	77	12	0	33.0
A. Chapple	200	78	10	2	25.0
A. C. Ingram	59	45	3	0	19.8
W. A. Rudd	96	26*	10	3	13.8
H. E. H. Oakeley	65	26*	6	1	13.0
L. H. K. Bushe Fox	23	16	3	1	11.5
P. A. Lloyd Jones	23	11	6	1	4.6

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
T. B. Sills	209	35	565	40	14.1
A. R. Ingram	171	23	529	35	15.2
W. A. Rudd	65	4	245	8	30.6

The following also bowled—

H. F. E. Edwardes	2	1	8	2	4.0
A. Chapple	11	1	33	4	8.2
A. C. Ingram	20	3	76	4	19.0
H. E. H. Oakeley	22	6	57	3	19.0
R. A. Chadwick	40	3	130	3	43.3
J. D. Cradock	25	4	98	1	98.0

Matches.

Played 12. Won 5. Lost 0. Drawn 7.

- Won. *v.* Caius. Caius 72. St John's 191.
- Draw. *v.* Trinity. St John's 260 and 114 for 5 wickets (innings declared closed). Trinity 188 and 74 for 2 wickets.
- Draw. *v.* Pembroke. Pembroke 228 for 5 wickets (declared). St John's 130 for 8.
- Won. *v.* University and College Servants' C.C. U.C.S.C.C. 196 for 6 (declared). St John's 209 for 4.
- Draw. *v.* Emmanuel. Emmanuel 217 for 9 (declared). St John's 129 for 6.
- Draw. *v.* King's and Clare. St John's 268. King's and Clare 119 for 4.
- Draw. *v.* St Giles' C.C. St Giles' 228. St John's 131 for 4.
- Won. *v.* College Mission. Mission 149. St John's 198 for 3.
- Won. *v.* Gyss. St John's 258 for 6 (declared). Gyss 45 and 31 for 7.
- Won. *v.* Dons. Dons 49 and 98 for 6. St John's 222 for 4.
- Draw. *v.* Sidney and Trinity Hall. St John's 230. Sidney and Trinity Hall 287.
- Draw. *v.* Pembroke. St John's 223. Pembroke 125 for 4.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—F. N. Skene.

Hon. Sec.—O. V. Payne.

Matches won 8.

Lost 5.

Drawn 1.

Date.	Club.	Result.	Points.
Oct. 21....	Caius	Won, 2 goals 2 tries to <i>nil</i>	16— 0
„ 24....	Christ's	Lost, 3 tries to <i>nil</i>	0— 9
„ 26....	Sidney	Lost, 1 goal 2 tries to 1 try	3—11
„ 31....	Trinity Hall	Lost, 2 goals 3 tries to <i>nil</i>	0—19
Nov. 2....	Emmanuel.....	Won, 2 goals to 1 goal	10— 5
„ 4....	Jesus	Lost, 1 goal 2 tries to 2 goals	10—11
„ 8....	Pembroke	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to <i>nil</i>	0— 8
„ 9....	Queens'	Won, 4 goals 4 tries to <i>nil</i>	32— 0
„ 10....	Lincoln, Oxford..	Drawn, 1 try to 1 try	3— 3
„ 16....	Leys School	Won, 1 goal 2 tries to 2 goals	11—10
„ 18....	Caius	Won, 1 goal to 1 try	5— 3
„ 25....	King's	Won, 3 goals 1 try to <i>nil</i>	18— 0
„ 28....	Trinity Hall	Won, 1 goal 1 try to <i>nil</i>	8— 0
Dec. 1....	Christ's	Won, 2 tries to 1 try	6— 3
„ 5....	Trinity	} to be played	
„ 7....	Clare		
Oct. 28....	Trinity	} scratched	
Nov. 3....	King's		
„ 21....	Pembroke		
„ 23....	Jesus		

There has been a very marked improvement on last year's form. The team as a whole has played well. In our earlier matches we experienced bad luck owing to our inability to turn out a full side.

Our forwards have been the chief mainstay of the side. The passing has been as bad as it was good last year, but has improved in the last two matches. Of the four halves tried the best are Payne and Oakeley, and had they played in every match together would have made a good combination. McCormick has been very successful as a place kick.

J. R. C. Greenlees and S. M. Douglas played in the Freshmen's Match, and J. R. C. Greenlees was afterwards picked for the Seniors' Match. The latter has played twice for the University.

The match *v.* Lincoln College, Oxford, was very keenly contested, but in the second half we pressed them very hard, and had hard lines in not scoring again.

F. N. Skene (Forward)—Plays a very hard game, but has rather a tendency to wing; probably this is because he has been used to playing at half. Rather inclined to be eloquent on the field. Has shown great keenness as Captain. We congratulate him on the success of the team.

O. V. Payne (Half)—Unfortunately was unable to play in the first six matches. Has proved invaluable to the side—good both in attack and defence.

- A. R. Ingram* (Three-quarter)—Centre is not his proper place—rather apt to run his wing too near the touch line. His defence in the later matches has been very good. An excellent kick, and always finds touch. Has improved very much during the season.
- H. E. H. Oakeley* (Half)—Has only played in the last few matches. Runs strongly; should pass harder from the scrum.
- O. L. Scarborough* (Forward)—Good in the scrum and in the loose. Was seen to great advantage against Trinity Hall. Worth his place in any team.
- J. H. Beith* (Forward)—Greatly improved since last year. Plays a good honest game in the scrum. Has saved well on several occasions.
- W. P. G. McCormick* (Full Back)—Splendid tackler. Kicks with good judgment. Played several good games as a forward, which is perhaps his proper place. Dribbles well.
- N. G. Powell* (Forward)—Good out of touch. Uses his weight well in the scrums. Shows up well in the loose, owing to his speed.
- J. E. Pellow* (Three-quarter)—Very strong runner. Distinguished himself in the Jesus match. Should learn to kick better and oftener.
- G. S. West* (Forward)—Very light; works hard, and is a good tackler.
- J. R. C. Greenlees* (Forward)—Knows the game well. Good in both loose and scrimmage—invaluable at the line out. Has played for the 'Varsity with marked success. Had hard lines in getting injured in the Trial Game.
- W. I. Evans* (Three-quarter)—Strong runner, fair kick, hands off well. Is too keen to pass when he has a clear course. Tackles well.
- J. W. H. Atkins* (Three-quarter)—A good centre—makes good openings and passes well. Should learn to kick into touch. Good drop kick.
- S. M. Douglas* (Forward)—Good in the loose and follows up well. Should shove more in the scrum.
- C. L. Isaac* (Forward)—Played in nearly every match. Good dribbler. Shirks his work in the scrum.
- W. H. Roseveare* (Forward)—Plays a keen game. Should be good next year.
- J. J. Davies* (Forward)—Plenty of dash. Must learn to go into the scrum straight and shove more.
- B. M. Cook* (Half)—Has also played well, his play against Christ's being specially noticeable.

The Second XV. has had hard lines in never being able to play the same side in every match. In order that the First XV. may keep up its standard of play it is essential that a strong second team should be kept together. Next year we hope to see more men taking a keen interest in the games of the Second XV. B. M. Cook and B. T. W. Jones at half, A. C. Norman three-quarter, and R. A. Chadwick and W. T. Gibbings forwards, have played consistently well.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—G. B. Bryan.

Secretary—F. D. Cautley.

Total Matches played up to present.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Against.
19	9 ..	6 ..	4 ..	46 ..	44

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Points.

6	2 ..	3 ..	1 ..	17 ..	17 ..	5
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We have done better this year than last. The forward line is rather weak, but the defence is fairly good. At the beginning of the term we had to play Trinity Etonians for a place in the First Division of the League, and managed to beat them by 2—1, after a hard game. In the League we have beaten Trinity Hall and Caius, lost to Pembroke, Queens', and Christ's, and drawn with Emmanuel. Next term we meet Jesus, Clare, and Trinity Rest.

Colours have been given to C. Kingdon, N. S. Hoare, J. D. Cradock, and W. Stradling. Three colours have yet to be awarded.

F. D. Cautley played in the Seniors' Match, and has since played for the University. N. Stradling played in the Freshers' Match.

LIST OF MATCHES.

Oct. 15....v. Trin. Etonians (qualifying match) ..	Won....2—1
„ 19....v. Jesus	Lost ....2—8
„ 21....v. Queens'	Lost ....1—5
„ 25....v. Selwyn	Won....9—0
„ 27....v. Emmanuel (League)	Drawn ..3—3
„ 28....v. Pembroke.....	Won....4—1
„ 31....v. Pembroke (League)	Lost ....1—6
Nov. 2....v. Queens' (League)	Lost ....0—4
„ 5....v. Christ's	Drawn ..1—1
„ 8....v. Caius.....	Lost ....1—9
„ 10....v. Trinity Hall (League).....	Won ....10—0
„ 11....v. Trinity Rest.....	Won....4—0
„ 16....v. Trinity Hall	Won....1—0
„ 17....v. Caius (League).....	Won....3—2
„ 19....v. Clare	Won....2—0
„ 21....v. West Wrattling	Won....1—0
„ 22....v. Trinity Harrovians	Drawn ..1—1
„ 28....v. Christ's (League).....	Lost ....0—2
Dec. 1....v. Caius.....	Drawn ..1—1

Dec. 2 v. Selwyn, Dec. 6 v. Trinity Rest, Dec. 7 v. Christ's
to be played.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr W. Bateson. Treasurer—Mr J. J. Lister. Secretary—F. D. Cautley. Committee—Mr J. R. Tanner, E. Davidson, W. A. Rix, A. R. Ingram, F. N. Skene, G. B. Bryan, W. P. D. Pemberton, A. C. Norman.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1897—1898.

Receipts.			Expenditures.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance	165	11 1	To Lady Margaret Boat		
„ Subscriptions	718	5 0	Club	400	0 0
„ Corporation Dividends	7	8 6	„ Cricket Club	125	0 0
„ Balance of Tennis Club	0	19 0	„ Football Clubs	60	17 9
			„ Athletic Club	23	15 0
			„ Lawn Tennis Club ..	61	0 10
			„ Lacrosse Club	15	0 0
			„ Collector's Fee	14	6 10
			„ Cheque Book	0	8 0
			„ Deposit Account at		
			Messrs Foster's Bank	100	0 0
			„ Balance 24 Oct. 1898	91	15 2
	£892	3 7		£892	3 7

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

H. T. E. BARLOW, Treasurer.

Long Vacation Account 1898.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance	4	0 8	To Collectors for 1897	1	2 4
„ Subscriptions	50	18 0	„ „ „ 1898	1	0 5
„ Balance of Lawn Tennis			„ Clarke (care of Paddock)	11	15 0
Club	1	13 0	„ Deane (Cricket)	28	17 1
„ Grant from General Ath-			„ Deane (Lawn Tennis		
letic Club	2	5 11	Balls)	9	10 6
			„ Gray (ditto)	1	16 0
			„ Refreshments	4	16 3
	£58	17 7		£58	17 7

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held on October 15th the following officers were elected:—

President—F. N. Skene. *Hon. Sec.*—O. V. Payne. *Committee*—H. E. H. Oakeley, W. P. G. McCormick, F. W. Dees, A. R. Ingram, N. G. Powell, J. Sterndale Bennett, C. Kingdon, E. Davidson (Capt. L.M.B.C.) *ex-officio*.

The Sports were held on Tuesday, Nov. 29, and Wednesday, Nov. 30. A marked improvement was seen in most events. A poor field turned out in the Strangers' Three Miles. Workman ran well, but was not pressed after the seventh lap. Dees jumped well, and when trained should do better.

100 Yards Race.—J. E. Pellow 1; A. R. Ingram 2. Won by 6 ins. Time 11 secs.

120 Yards Race.—H. J. L. Josa (11 yds.) 1; A. E. K. Kirk (11 yds.) 2. Won by $\frac{1}{4}$ -yd. A close finish for second place. Time 13 secs.

Freshmen's Race (200 Yards)—J. W. Chell 1; M. C. Cooper 2. Won by 5 yds. Time 22 2-5th secs.

Boating Men's Handicap (Half-Mile)—A. W. Lymberry (10 yds.) 1; F. N. Skene (scr.) 2. A good race. Won by a yard. Time 2 mins. 15 secs.

Long Jump—J. W. Chell 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Distance 19 ft. 1 in. Cautley jumped 16 ft. 9 ins.

Quarter Mile Race—A. R. Ingram 1; J. E. Pellow 2. Won easily. Time 55 2-5th secs.

One Mile Race—J. Sterndale Bennett 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Sterndale Bennett went away at the start and won by 20 yds. Time 4 mins. 57 secs.

Half-Mile Handicap—W. H. Allen 1; C. Kingdon 2. Won by 20 yds. A very close race for second. Time 2 mins. 17 secs.

High Jump—F. W. Dees and J. W. Chell, equal, 1; W. Stradling 2. Dees was penalised 3 ins. Height 5 ft. 3½ ins.

300 Yards Handicap—W. P. McCormick (20 yds.) 1; H. J. L. Josa (25 yds.) 2. A very close race, McCormick coming up and winning just on the tape. Beith (20 yds.) was a good third. Time 34 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—H. E. H. Oakeley 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Oakeley was penalised 5 yds., and won by 2 yds. McCormick was very close to Cautley. Time 19 4-5th secs.

Throwing the Hammer—F. J. Wyeth 1; F. Fletcher 2. Won by 3 ft. Distance 61 ft. 4 ins.

Quarter-Mile Handicap—H. J. L. Josa (40 yds.) 1; J. E. Pellow (15 yds.) 2. Won by 10 yds. Time 55 secs.

Three Miles Handicap—J. Sterndale Bennett (320 yds.) 1; D. H. G. Sargent (400 yds.) 2; F. D. Cautley (200 yds.) 3. Won very easily. 30 yds. between second and third. Time 16 mins. 39 1-5th secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards)—Finding 1; Stearn 2.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation 1898.

Captain—A. R. Ingram.

Hon. Sec.—J. D. Cradock.

We had a very successful season.

Team—A. R. Ingram, L. H. K. Bushe Fox, A. Chapple, J. D. Cradock, A. C. Ingram, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, and M. Hornibrook. F. Villy also played.

Matches played 9. Won 8. Lost 1.

and VI. played 5. Won 4. Lost 1.

The following played for the 2nd VI.:

M. B. Briggs, G. B. Bryan, R. A. Chadwick, H. F. E. Edwardes, G. A. Kempthorne, P. A. Lloyd Jones, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. A. Rudd, T. B. Sills, and W. K. Wills.

3rd VI. played and lost 2.

The following played for the 3rd VI.:

H. Bethell, M. B. Briggs, W. T. Gibbings, G. A. Kempthorne, P. A. Lloyd Jones, W. L. Murphy, J. E. Pellow, and W. K. Wills.

4th VI. played and won 1.

Team—J. H. Beith, M. B. Briggs, H. F. E. Edwardes, W. T. Gibbings, A. W. J. Groos, and R. W. H. T. Hudson.

1st VI. Played 9. Won 8. Lost 1.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Points	
				For	Agst
Thursday, July 14.....	Caius*	St John's.....	Won....7	2	
Saturday, " 16.....	Emmanuel*	St John's.....	Won....5	3	
Thursday, " 21.....	Pembroke	Pembroke	Lost....4	5	
Tuesday, " 26.....	Sidney	St John's.....	Won....7	2	
Tuesday, Aug. 2.....	Emmanuel	Emmanuel	Won....7	1	
Friday, " 5.....	Pembroke	St John's.....	Won....5	4	
Tuesday, " 9.....	King's.....	St John's.....	Won....5	3	
Wednesday, " 10.....	Trinity.....	St John's.....	Won....7	2	
Monday, " 15.....	Trinity.....	Trinity.....	Won....5	4	

2nd VI. Played 5. Won 4. Lost 1.

Saturday, July 23.....	Pembroke	Pembroke	Won....6	3	
Tuesday, Aug. 2.....	Trinity.....	St John's.....	Lost....3	5	
Thursday, " 4.....	Pembroke	St John's.....	Won....5	4	
Wednesday, " 9.....	Sidney.....	Sidney	Won....8	1	
Monday, " 15.....	Christ's	St John's.....	Won....6	3	

3rd VI. Played and lost 2.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.....	4th VI.	St John's.....	Lost....4	5	
Friday, " 12.....	Emmanuel II.	St John's	Lost....2	5	

4th VI. Played and won 1.

Wednesday " 10.....	3rd VI.	St John's.....	Won....5	4	
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CHESS CLUB.

At the Annual General Meeting the following officers were elected:—

President—Mr W. H. Gunston M.A. *Vice-President*—A. W. Foster B.A.
Treasurer—E. L. Watkin B.A. *Secretary*—C. C. Wiles.

During the term six matches have been played with the results appended:—

St John's College, Team I.....	4½	Corpus College, Team I.....	½
" " " II.....	4	" " " II.....	1
" " " II.....	3½	Caius College " II.....	1½
" " " II.....	2	Conservative Chess Club " II.....	4
" " " I.....	3½	" " " I.....	2½
" " " I.....	3½	Caius College " " I.....	1½

It will be seen that the only match lost was that with the Conservative second team.

On November 5 Mr Gunston kindly gave an exhibition of simultaneous play, beating eight members of the Club, and drawing with two others. The usual Handicap Tournament is in progress and will be finished next term.

The Club has also entered for the Inter-Collegiate Challenge Board Tournament; and, by drawing a bye in the first round, and beating Caius in the second round, is now in the final with the winner of Trinity and King's.

Although last March the Chess Club had not completed the second year of its existence, it sent its second half blue, A. W. Foster, to play against Oxford; and, with continuous practice, some of our new men may hope to keep this up in the future.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Librarian*—W. L. Murphy. *Committee*—N. W. A. Edwards, H. E. H. Oakeley, O. May, J. Sterndale-Bennett.

Three Smoking Concerts have been held this term, of which the second was the most successful. The last, owing probably to the approaching examinations, was not nearly so well attended as the others.

A start has already been made with the chorus for the May Concert, and several practices have been held; at present there is a great lack of tenor voices.

The Secretary will be very glad to receive the names of any members wishing to sing in the chorus.

Appended are the programmes of the Smoking Concerts:—

On Monday, October 31 :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. { Cradle Song (Op. 38)
Præludium, Aus Holberg's Zeit }*Grieg*
A. L. CHEESEMAN.
- 2 SONG....."The King's Champion"*Michael Watson*
A. RABY.
- 3 SONG
J. STERNDALF BENNETT.
- 4 SONG....."The Old Brigade"*Odoardo Barri*
W. H. ROSEVEARE.
- 5 VIOLIN SOLO.. "Spanische Tänze (Nos. 1 and 4, Op. 12)..*Moszkowski*
C. W. BENNETT.

PART II.

- 6 SONG....."Still as the Night"*Carl Bohm*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 7 SONG....."The Young Royalist"*Stephen Adams*
R. L. JONES (King's).
- 8 PIANOFORTE SOLO
C. J. F. JARCHOW.
- 9 SONG....."The Brave Patrol"*Theo. Bonheur*
A. RABY.

Chairman—MR MARR.

On Monday, November 14 :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET
O. MAY AND A. L. CHEESEMAN.
- 2 SONG....."Dawn"*Lord Henry Somerset*
W. S. BOWDON.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO..... { (a) Madrigale }*Simonetti*
 { (b) Mazouika }*Wieniawski*
T. L. C. WOOD (Trinity).

- 4 SONG "The Yellow Boreen" *Somervell*
(Songs of four nations)
R. E. BURLINGHAM (Caius).
- 5 COMIC SONG.....
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).
- PART II.*
- 6 SONG..... "Song of Hybrias the Cretan" *Elliott*
A. L. CHEESEMAN.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO..Ballade in A-Flat.....*Chopin*
Dr SWEETING.
- 8 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Saltarelle" *Papini*
T. L. C. WOOD (Trinity).
- 9 SONG..... "Parson Hogg"
(Songs of the West)
O. V. PAINE.
- 10 SONG..... "Ask Nothing More" *Marsials*
R. E. BURLINGHAM (Caius).
- 11 COMIC SONG
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).
Chairman—REV H. T. E. BARLOW.

On Monday, November 28 :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET.. "Grande Valse Brillante" *Fr. Hünten*
C. J. F. JARCHOW AND G. A. TICEHURST.
- 2 SONG..... "May Dew" *Sterndale Bennett*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 3 VIOLONCELLO SOLO.... "Le Rêve" *G. Golltermann*
J. YOUNG (Christ's).
- 4 BANJO DUET
I. J. FERRIS (King's) AND T. H. B. PHILLIPS (Caius).

PART II.

- 5 TRIO for PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN, and VIOLONCELLO,
in F-Major..... *Carl Reinecke*
Allegro. Presto.
J. YOUNG (Christ's), C. W. BENNETT, AND G. A. TICEHURST.
- 6 SONG
A. RABY.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Romance" *Rubinstein*
C. J. F. JARCHOW.
- 8 SONG..... "Mourning in the Village Dwells" *F. Korbay*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 9 BANJO DUET.....
I. J. FERRIS (King's) AND T. H. B. PHILLIPS (Caius).
Chairman—MR J. J. LISTER.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—P. L. Babington. *Vice-President*—D. Linney. *Treasurer*—R. A. Chadwick and T. A. Moxon. *Secretary*—A. F. Russell. *Committee*—W. Browne, G. H. Shepley.

The Debates were :

Oct. 15—"That the foreign and home policy of the Government is hopelessly and irretrievably weak. Proposed by A. W. Foster, opposed by T. A. Moxon. Result : for 6, against 25.

Oct. 22—"That it is expedient that a system of conscription should be enforced in England." Proposed by A. R. Kennedy (King's Coll.), opposed by G. H. Shepley. Result : for 8, against 23.

Oct. 29—"That in the interests of the weaker races the spread of the English-speaking peoples is to be regretted." Proposed by W. Browne, opposed by M. Alexander. Result : for 5, against 18.

Nov. 5—"That this House considers the practice of Vivisection a disgrace to humanity." Proposed by J. H. Field, opposed by E. W. G. Masterman. Result : for 7, against 13.

Nov. 12—"That this House views with equanimity the Collectivist tendencies of the age." Proposed by E. P. Hart, opposed by W. C. B. Purser. Result : for 5, against 11.

Nov. 19—"That the present system of Specialisation is the best form of Education." Proposed by A. F. Russell, opposed by F. W. Armstrong. Result : for 7, against 12.

Nov. 26—"That this House would approve of the extension of the Franchise to Women." Proposed by D. Linney, opposed by W. M. Roberts (Corpus Coll., Oxford). Result : for 9, against 18.

Dec. 3—"That this House does not believe in Spirits." Proposed by P. L. Babington, opposed by R. A. Chadwick.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—E. H. Vigers. *Ex-President*—W. L. Walter. *Hon. Treasurer*—A. L. Cheeseman. *Hon. Secretary*—C. A. L. Senior. *Committee*—W. Browne, J. E. Cheese.

The following papers have been read during the term :—

Oct. 14. "Objects and duties of a Theological Society" by J. H. A. Hart B.A.

Oct. 21. "Bible translation work in Africa" by the Rev W. H. Norman M.A. (Caius).

Oct. 28. "Missionary work at home and abroad" by the Rev C. D. Robinson B.A.

Nov. 4. "What is the Church ?" by the Rev Canon Watson D.D.

Nov. 11. "Use and abuse of private judgment" by T. A. Moxon.

Nov. 18. "Is Theology a Science ?" by the Rev J. F. Bethune-Baker M.A. (Pembroke).

Nov. 25. "The Celtic Church in Wales" by C. Elsee B.A.

Dec. 2. "St Columba" by H. P. V. Nunn.

On October 27 the Holy Eucharist was celebrated especially for the Society in the College Chapel by the Rev Canon

Watson D.D., assisted by the Senior Dean. The offertory was given to the College Mission.

The Society's rules have been thoroughly revised and printed again. The chief alterations made are the following:—

(i) Meetings are held in a lecture room instead of in the rooms of members.

(ii) The limit previously imposed on the numbers of the Society has been removed, but no one can become a member until he has been in residence at this College for at least one term.

The term has been marked by an increase in the number of papers read by *members*, and also by the much greater interest which has been taken throughout in the discussions.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev P. H. Mason, Rev Prof. J. E. B. Mayor. *Senior Members of the Committee*—Rev H. T. E. Barlow. *Senior Secretary*—Rev W. A. Cox. Rev C. E. Graves, Dr J. E. Sandys, Mr J. R. Tanner, Rev Dr F. Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members of the Committee*—J. E. Cheese, J. D. Coe, J. D. Cradock, C. Elsee B.A., H. F. E. Edwardes, N. W. A. Edwards, A. R. Ingram (*Junior Treasurer*), W. T. Gibbings, J. L. Moore, H. E. H. Oakeley B.A., W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior (*Junior Secretary*), F. N. Skene.

The Senior Members remain unchanged, except that Mr Graves has been added. Of the Junior Members, H. F. E. Edwardes, J. D. Cradock, and F. N. Skene have not previously served on the Committee. The election of Freshmen to the Committee takes place next Term.

The terminal meeting of the Mission was held on Monday, November 7, the Master in the Chair. There was a good attendance. The meeting was addressed by the Junior Missioner, the Rev C. D. Robinson, G. J. Evans, and A. R. Ingram.

The testimonial to the Rev P. Green is to take the form of a present of books—Smith's Dictionaries of Christian Antiquities and Christian Biography, handsomely bound. It was found that Mr Green had a set of Vessels for Private Communion, hence the change of form.

We take the following account of the Annual Harvest Thanksgiving from the *Record*:

"The annual Harvest Festival of the St John's College Mission in Walworth was held on October 3, at the Church of the Lady Margaret. About 70 members of the College were present, and the service commenced with the dedication of two beautiful brass Altar desks and new Communion rails of oak, presented by 'many mothers' in the parish, and other friends, in memory of the late Mrs Phillips, of whose devotedness in helping her bereaved husband for fourteen years the preacher spoke in most touching terms. Prayers were said by the Rev W. I. Phillips, Senior Missioner, and the Rev C. D. Robinson,

Junior Missioner. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester on "The Joy of Harvest." The offertory (£12) was for the new organ fund, the only instrument at present being a very dilapidated harmonium. At the supper, in the Parish Room, which followed (Canon Bailey in the chair), 'Success to the St John's College Mission' was proposed in very hearty terms by Mr J. Bailey, M.P. for Walworth, and was responded to by Dr Watson, the Rev W. D. Bushell, and the Rev W. J. Phillips."

The Organ Fund increases somewhat slowly. The Rev J. F. Bateman (119, Fordwych Road, W. Hampstead) will gladly receive subscriptions to it.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

It is proposed to hold this dinner, in London, on some day towards the end of April. A circular, giving full details, will be sent out early next year to all Johnians whose addresses the Secretaries have on their books. The Secretaries will be greatly obliged if any reader of the *Eagle* who has not received circulars in former years, but wishes to receive notice of the dinner in future, will send his name to one of the following:

R. H. FORSTER,
Members' Mansions,
36, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.

ERNEST PRESCOTT,
76, Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park,
London, W.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1899.

Lent Term (79 days, 60 to keep.)

All years come upMonday.....Jan. 16.
Lectures begin.....WednesdayJan. 18.
College ExaminationsaboutMarch 13—16.
[Term keptSaturdayMarch 16.]

Easter Term (68 days, 51 to keep.)

All years come upFridayApril 21.
Lectures begin.....Monday.....April 24.
College ExaminationsaboutJune 5—10.
[Term keptSaturdayJune 10.]

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 to keep.)

Sizarship ExaminationFridaySept. 29.
All years come upMonday.....Oct. 9.
Lectures begin.....WednesdayOct. 11.
College ExaminationsaboutDec. 4—7.
[Term keptThursdayDec. 7.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 17, April 21,
August 3, and Sept. 29.

ERRATUM.

On page 438 line 15 omit the words "his friend Sulpicius Severus and"

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer 1898.

Donations.

DONORS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>*Clark (Prof E. C.). Bishop Bateman. Re-printed from Communications Camb. Antiq. Soc. Vol. IX. 8vo. Camb. 1898.</p> | <p>Professor E. C. Clark.</p> |
| <p>Bateman (Sir Frederic). On Aphasia, or Loss of Speech, and the Localisation of the Faculty of articulate Language. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. [1891]. 4.42.*30.</p> | |
| <p>*Seward (A. C.). Fossil Plants for Students of Botany and Geology. Vol I. 8vo. 1898. 3.26.42.</p> | <p>Syndics of the Camb. Univ. Press.</p> |
| <p>Pliny's Epistles and Panegyrick. Translated by several Hands. With the Life of Pliny. By Mr [Orator] Henley.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1724. 11.11.8.9.</p> | |
| <p>*Abbott, (E. A.). The Spirit on the Waters: the Evolution of the Divine from the Human. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.16.39. ..</p> | |
| <p>*Mayor (J. E. B.). Report of the Congress of Constance, held Sept. 12th, 13th, and 14th. 8vo. Lond. 1873.</p> | |
| <p>Resolutions of the First Synod of Old Catholics of the German Empire held at Bonn 27—29 May 1874. Edited by J. E. B. Mayor.* 8vo. Camb. 1874.</p> | |
| <p>Messmer (Prof). Speech at the Congress of Constance, Sept. 13th 1873. Translated and edited by the Rev J. E. B. Mayor.* 8vo. Lond. 1874.</p> | <p>Professor Mayor.</p> |
| <p>Reinkens (Bishop). Second Pastoral Letter in Reply to the Encyclic of Pope Pius IX. Translated by the Rev J. E. B. Mayor.* 8vo. Lond. 1874.</p> | |
| <p>Bopp (F.). Kritische Grammatik der Sanskrita Sprache in kürzerer Fassung. 3te Ausgabe. 8vo. Berlin, 1863. 7.39.29...</p> | |
| <p>Nicolas (Sir Harris). Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, including his Correspondence with the Queen and other distinguished Persons. 8vo. Lond. 1847. 11.22.61.</p> | |
| <p>Christiansen (Dr C.). Elements of theoretical Physics. Translated by W. F. Magie. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 3.26.44.</p> | <p>Dr D. MacAlister.</p> |

DONORS.

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|--|---|-------------------|
| Stebbing (F. C.). Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 3.30.37. | } | Dr D. MacAlister. |
| Biedermann (W.). Electro-Physiology. Translated by F. A. Welby. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1896-98. 3.26.45,46 | | |
| Packard (A. S.). A Text-Book of Entomology including the Anatomy, Physiology, Embryology, and Metamorphoses of Insects. 8vo. New York, 1898. 3.26.47 .. | | |
| Reye (Theodor). Lectures on the Geometry of Position. Translated and edited by T. F. Holgate. Part I. 8vo. New York, 1898. 4.41.*16 | | |
| *Caldecott (A.). The Church in the West Indies. (Colonial Church Histories). S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 9.22.4.... | | |
| *Clarke (Sir Ernest). History of the Board of Agriculture, 1793-1822. 8vo. Lond. 1898 | } | The Author. |
| Bandello (Matteo). Certain tragical Discourses of Bandello. Translated into English by Geffraie Fenton anno 1567. With an Introduction by R. L. Douglas. 2 Vols. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1898. 8.12.99,100 | | |
| Swinton (R. B.). Chess for Beginners and the Beginnings of Chess. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 10.13.90 | } | Mr Pendlebury. |
| Verney (Major G. H.). Chess Eccentricities. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 10.13.92 | | |
| Mason (James). The Art of Chess. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 10.13.91 .. | | |
| Sarratt (J. H.). The Works of Damiano, Ruy-Lopez, and Salvio, on the Game of Chess, translated and arranged. 8vo. Lond. 1813. 10.12.76 | | |
| Zuckermann (Dr B.). Das Mathematische im Talmud. Sm. 4to. Breslau, 1878 | | |
| Marinelli (Dr G.). Die Erdkunde bei den Kirchenvätern. Vortrag gehalten in der Italienischen Geographischen Gesellschaft zu Rom am 12 März 1882. Deutsch von Dr L. Neumann. Mit einem Vorworte von S. Günther. 8vo. Leipzig, 1884..... | | |
| Horoscopus Nativitatis ad Diem xxv Aprilis MDCLXXXI, etc. 17th Century MS. from the Ashmole Collection. H.40 | | |
| *Burton-Fanning (F. W.). The Open-Air Treatment of Phthisis in England (Reprinted from 'The Lancet,' March 5, 12, and 26, 1898) | | |
| *Torry (Rev A. F.). Rectors of Freshwater from 1600-1897. 8vo. Freshwater [1898]. | | |
| Brown (W. Jethro). Why Federate? A Paper read before the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. 8vo. Sydney, 1898 ..... |  |  | } | The Author. |

Additions.

- Annual Register for 1897. 5.18.51.
 Black (W. H.). A descriptive, analytical, and critical Catalogue of the MSS. bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole. 4to. Oxon. 1845. L.6.
 Index to the Catalogue of the MSS. of Elias Ashmole in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. 4to. Oxford, 1866. L.6.
 Bryant (E. E.). The Reign of Antonius Pius. (Thirlwall Dissertation, 1894). 8vo. Camb. 1895. 1.8.17.
 Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ. Catalogus Codicum MSS. Ricardi Rawlinson. Confecit Gul. D. Macray. 3 Ptes. 4to. Oxon. 1862-1893. L.6.
 — Catalogus Codicum MSS. quos Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ moriens legavit vir admodum reverendus Thomas Tannerus. Confecit A. Hackman. 4to. Oxon. 1860. L.6.
 Chaucer Society. Some Notes on the Road from London to Canterbury in the Middle Ages. Edited by Henry Littlehales. 8vo. Lond. 1898.
 Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray. (H—Haversian). 4to. Oxford, 1898. *Library Table*.
 Figgis (J. N.). The Theory of the Divine Right of Kings. (Prince Consort Dissertation, 1892). 8vo. Camb. 1896. 1.8.18.
 Galton (F.). Hereditary Genius, an Inquiry into its Laws and Consequences. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.28.27.
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Pegg, J. H.	Scoular, A. C.	Whiteley, G. T.
Pennington, A. R.	Smallpeice, Rev. G.	Williamson, H.
Percival, B. A.	Smith, Rev. A. E.	Williamson, K. B.
Perkins, A. B.	Smith, F. M.	WILLIS, Rev. W. N. (E. 1902)
Perkins, J. S. Steele	Smith, Tunstall	Wilkinson, H. M.
Phillips, Rev. C. T.	Smith, A. D.	Wilson, A. J.
Pilkington, A. C.	Sneath, H.	Wiltshire, H. P.
Pitkin, Rev. A. J.	Szumowski, H.	WOODHOUSE, A. A. (E. 1900)
Potter, C. G.	Tait, Rev. A. J.	Woffindin, Rev. H. L.
POWELL, Rev. C. T. (E. 1902)	Tallent, J. H.	Wrangham, W. G.
*Powell, N. G.	Taylor, E. C.	Yapp, R. H.
Prescott, E.	Thatcher, N., LL.B.	
	Thatcher, A., LL.B.	

Undergraduates :

Adams, J.	Briggs, M. B.	Crowther, C. R.
Alexander, M.	Browne, W.	Davidson, E.
Allen, W. H.	Brownscombe, A.	Dawson, E.
Atkinson, G. F. S.	Burgess, H. N.	De Mel, F. J.
Ayres, T.	Burrell, F. W.	Dees, F. W.
Babington, P. L.	Carliell, E. F.	Dew, S. H. D.
Balak Ram	Casson, R.	Earl, E. A., LL.B.
Bartlett, W. H.	Cautley, F. D.	Eastwood, A. W.
Bauerle, W. G.	Cheese, J. E.	Eckhardt, H. C.
Bee, P.	Cheeseman, A. L.	Edwards, N. W. A.
Belshaw, P.	Clements, T.	Edwardes, H. F. E.
Bemrose, H. C.	Cleworth, J.	Evans, W. I.
Beresford, F.	Coe, J. D.	Faulkner, H. W.
Bethell, H. W.	Cory, C. G.	Field, A. M. C.
Bevan, A. E.	Cox, S. J.	Fletcher, F.
Bloom, E. F. D.	Cradock, D.	Fitt, H. S.
Boas, W. P.	Cross, J. F.	Garner-Richards, D. B.
Bown, F. H.	Cross, J. F.	Ghosh, B. C.

List of Subscribers.

Undergraduates—continued :

Gibbs, C. S.	Macdonald, A. K.	Royds, W. M.
Gibbings, W. T.	Mackenzie, R. P.	Rudd, W. A.
Goodall, C. H.	Martin, E. U.	Rudge, W. A. D.
Goyder, F. W.	May, H. R. D.	Russell, A. F.
Groos, A. W. J.	May, O.	Sargent, D. H. G.
GRUNING, J. F. (E. '98)	McCormick, G. D.	Sawyer, H. C.
Gwatkin, F. L.	McCormick, W. P. G.	Scarborough, O. S.
*Haigh, P. B.	Mehta, H. M.	SENIOR, C. A. L. (E.
Hall, B. L.	Miall, L.	1902)
Harding, A. J.	Moore, J. L.	Shingleton-Smith, L.
Hardwick-Smith, H.	Morgan Jones, J.	Sills, T. B.
Harnett, W. L.	Moxon, H. J.	Skene, F. N.
Havelock, T. H.	Moxon, T. A.	Skrimshire, J. F.
Hazlerigg, G.	Murphy, W. L.	Sterndale-Bennett, J.
Hepworth, F. A.	Nash, E. H. H.	Stoughton, J. W.
HOARE, H. J. (E. '98)	Neave, D. H.	Sumner, C. C. W.
Howard, A.	Norman, A. C.	Terry, F. S.
Hoyle, J. J.	Nunn, H. P. V.	Thwaites, G.
Ingram, A. R.	Pain, E.	Ticehurst, G. A.
Irving, J. B.	Paramore, W. E.	Towle, J. H.
Isaac, C. L.	Pascoe, E. H.	Treherne, E. C.
Jeans, F. A. G.	Payne, O. V.	Tudor-Owen, C. W.
Jones, B. T. W.	Pellow, J. E.	Verrall, A. G. H.
Kendall, E. A.	Pemberton, W. P. D.	Vigers, E. H.
Kerry, W.	Pethybridge, G. H.	Visram, G. F.
Kingdon, C.	Plowright, C. T. McL.	WACE, C. G. B. (E.
Kirby, A. H.	Poole, A. W.	1902)
Knapp, C. A.	Prytherch, D. R. O.	West, L. G. A.
Leighton, F. F.	Purser, W. C. B.	Whitaker, A. K.
Leveaux, M. V. E.	Rawcliffe, J. H.	Wills, J. J.
Lewton-Brain, L.	Rix, W. A.	Williams, R.
Linney, D.	Robertson, F. W. R.	Winfield, P. H.
Lister, J.	Robinson, M. H.	
Lockton, W.	Robinson, W. E.	

The List of Subscribers beginning with No. 117, being incomplete at the time of going to Press, will be published in next number.



Lent Term,

1899.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 391.)

THE connexion between Shrewsbury School and St John's is an old and close one. The School was founded and endowed by King Edward the Sixth in 1552, who by his Charter gave to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury, with the advice of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the power of appointing the Schoolmaster and Under-master.

Owing to the advocacy of Thomas Ashton, Head Schoolmaster, Queen Elizabeth in 1571 further endowed the School by granting certain tithes and lands to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury for its better support. The Government of the School was thereafter to be subject to such Orders or Ordinances as Thomas Ashton, the then Head Master, or failing him, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and the Dean of Lichfield, should make concerning the Revenues and Government of the School.

Thomas Ashton was admitted a Fellow of St John's 8 November 1524. Thomas Lawrance, who had been Under-master to Ashton and succeeded him as Head Master, was admitted a Fellow of the College 12 March 1566-7.

In accordance with this injunction a very long deed, of which one of the parts is still in the possession of the College, was drawn up. In this are laid down very minute ordinances for the Government of the School. Thereafter there were to be three masters; A chief or Head Master and Second and Third Masters.

The ordinance providing for the election of these masters is perhaps ambiguously worded, but its intention was that the three Masters were to be elected by the Master and Fellows of St John's College, approved by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and then appointed by the Bailiffs who had certain powers of veto. All three Masters were to be selected from such as were sons of Burgesses of the Town of Shrewsbury, who had been educated at the School. In default of these choice could be made of certain others.

The leading idea of Ashton's deed appeared to be a wish to set the College as a watch-dog over the Borough authorities.

For 150 years the scheme worked more or less smoothly. Vacancies were duly announced by the Bailiffs or Mayor of Shrewsbury to the College and appointments made by it. Allowing for human error it can be confidently stated that the College made wise use of its powers.

In 1687 the Head Master, Andrew Taylor, an M.A. of King's College (who had been named by the College for the post on 30 November 1664), was in failing health. There was a fear in Shrewsbury that King James II contemplated the nomination of one Sebrand, a Jesuit, in exercise of the Royal Prerogative. Secret intimation was hastily sent to St John's, and Richard Lloyd, a Fellow of the College, and otherwise eligible was nominated. At first Mr Lloyd proved an excellent Master, but he accepted several pieces of ecclesiastical preferment in addition to his School work, which suffered accordingly and the School fell in numbers and repute. The Bailiffs, by means of a suit in

Chancery, got Mr Lloyd displaced on the ground that under Ashton's Ordinances no Schoolmaster could hold a cure of souls.

It should be noted that the proceedings against Mr Lloyd were expressly based on Ashton's Deed. Having got rid of Mr Lloyd, the Mayor and Bailiffs, for some reason now obscure, chose to disregard the rights of St John's given by that document, and without intimating the vacancy nominated the Rev Hugh Owen to the Head Mastership. The Authors of *The History of Shrewsbury School* describe Mr Owen as an M.A. of Jesus College, Oxford, who had been admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1721, being then described as son of Robert Owen, gentleman, of Llanarmon, co. Carnarvon. The College in its printed case, states that Mr Owen was not a Master of Arts, or of any standing in either of the Universities. One Hugh Owen, son of "Ow. Roberts" of Llannock co. Carnarvon, matriculated at Oxford from Jesus College, 14 December 1710, aged 18, and took the B.A. degree 26 February 1714-5 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*). It is probable that this was the Head Master and that the statement of the College was a mistake. Owen, however, did not take the M.A. degree at Oxford.

The College when the news of Lloyd's displacement came appointed William Clark on 22 July 1723 to be Head Master. He was however refused admission to the School by the Borough Authorities. During the subsequent legal proceedings he got Church preferment and was afterwards a man of some distinction.

On the refusal to recognise Mr Clark the College at once took legal proceedings to assert its rights under Ashton's Ordinances. The contention of the College was successful in the Court of Exchequer, and although the Mayor and Burgesses appealed to the House of Lords against the judgment, the Lords on 27 February 1727 affirmed the degree of the Court of Exchequer and removed Hugh Owen from the School.

The cases of the Town and the College are here printed.

*The Mayor, Aldermen, and
Burgesses of the Town of
Shrewsbury* } Appellants.

*The Attorney-General, at the
Relation of the Master, Fellows,
and Scholars of the College of
St John the Evangelist in the
University of Cambridge* } Respondents.

THE APPELLANTS CASE.

Letters
Patents,
Feb. 6, Edw.
VI.

By Letters Patents, King *Edward VI.* erected a Free Grammar School in the said Town of *Shrewsbury*, by the Name of the Free Grammar School of King *Edward VI.* for the Education and Instruction of Children and Youth in Grammar, and granted several Tithes, and other Hereditaments in the said Letters Patents mention'd, to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury*, and their Successors, for the Maintenance of the said School, and ordained, that there should be

The Power of
nominating
the School-
masters vested
in the Bailiffs
and Burgesses

one Master, and one Under-Master, and granted to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their successors, full Power and Authority to nominate and appoint such Schoolmaster and Under-Schoolmaster, as often as a vacancy should happen; and that the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the Advice of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* for the Time being, should and might from Time to Time, make Statutes and Ordinances in Writing, concerning the Order, Government, and Direction of the said Schoolmasters and Scholars of the said School for the Time being, and the Stipend and Salary of the said Schoolmasters, and other Things relating to the said School, and the Rents and Revenues of the same.

THAT by virtue of the said Power in the said Letters Patents, the Bailiffs and Burgesses appointed *Thomas Aston* first Schoolmaster, and *Thomas Lawrence* first Under-Schoolmaster.

13 May,
13 Eliz.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*, by Indenture under her Great Seal, made between the said Queen of the one Part, and the said Bailiffs and Burgesses of the other Part, granted to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors, the Rectory and Parsonage

of the Parish Church of *Chirbury* in the County of *Salop*, with the Tithes of Corn, Grain, and Hay, and all other Tithes, Oblations and Emoluments, to the said Rectory belonging, and other Tithes in the County of *Salop*, to a considerable Value: In Consideration of which Grant, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses covenanted for themselves and their Successors, to pay several Pensions, and Stipends in the said Indenture mentioned, to the Archdeacon of *Salop*, the Rector of *Chirbury*, and the Bishop of *Hereford*, and to indemnify the Crown from payment of the same, and to employ the Residue of the Revenue and Profits (after Payment of the Rent reserved by the said Indenture, and the other Payments therein covenanted to be made) for the better Maintenance of the said Grammar School, according to such Orders as should be taken in that Behalf by the said *Thomas Ashton*, then Schoolmaster; or in Case he dy'd before any Orders should be by him made, then according to such Orders as should be taken by the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and the Dean of *Litchfield* for the Time being.

KING *Charles I.* by Letters Patents, Incorporated the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town, by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and thereby granted them several particular Powers, and confirmed all their former Rights and Privileges.

THE Appellants, in pursuance of the said Letters Patents of King *Edward VI.* and King *Charles I.* and of the Powers thereby granted them, did, about *July 1723*, nominate and appoint *Hugh Owen*, Clerk, Head Schoolmaster of the said School, upon the resignation of Mr *Richard Lloyd*.

THE Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, exhibited an Information in the Court of Exchequer, in the name of the Attorney-General, against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, and against the said *Hugh Owen*, and others, thereby suggesting (among other Things) that Two Setts of Ordinances were made 11^o *Feb.* 20^o *Eliz.* One by the said Mr *Ashton*, for the better employing the Rents and Revenues of the School, and the other by the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury*, with the Advice and Consent of the then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, concerning the Honest Qualities, Manners, Learning, and also the Election, Admission, and displacing of the said Schoolmasters, and other Things, concerning the rule and Government of the said Schoolmasters

16 June,
14 Car I.

Mr. Owen
appointed
Schoolmaster
by the
Appellants in
July 1723.

Respondents
Bill, *Michael-*
mas Term,
1723.

Ordinances
made 11 Feb.
20 Eliz.

7th Ordinance

This contrary
to the Letters
Patents of
Edw. VI.

and Scholars: By which Ordinances it was ordained, that there should be three Schoolmasters, called the Head Schoolmaster, the Second Schoolmaster, and the Third Schoolmaster; And that by the seventh of the Second Sett of Ordinances, it was ordained, that when any of the said three Places should be vacant, the remaining Schoolmasters, or Schoolmaster, should forthwith give Notice thereof to the Bailiffs of the said Town for the Time being; which Bailiffs should, from Time to Time, have the nomination and Appointment of the said Schoolmasters, with the Advice of the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*. And that the Bailiffs of the said Town for the Time being, should within twenty Days next after such Notice to them given, advertise the Master and Fellows of *St John's College*, of such Avoidance, requesting them to Elect, and send to the said Bailiffs, one meet and apt Man for that Purpose, with the Testimony of his Conversation, Ensealed with their Seal of Office, to be elected by the said Master and Fellows, or by the greatest Part of them there present, for ever, in manner following, *viz.* First, Of such as were, or should be born within the Town of *Salop*, being the Legitimate Son of a Burgess there, and having been a Scholar there in the said Free School, if any such there should be; And in default thereof, then of such as were, or should be born within the Liberties and Franchises of the said Town, or in the Abbey *Forgeate* adjoining to the said Town, being the Legitimate Son of a Burgess there, and having been a Scholar in the said School, if any such should be. And in default thereof, then of some sufficient Man born in the County of *Salop*, and brought up in the said School. And in default thereof, then some sufficient Man born in any other County; so that they who had been Scholars in the said School, should be evermore preferred, if any such should be thought worthy of the Place, by the Master and greatest Part of the Fellows of the said College there present. And that by the Eighth Ordinance, it was ordained that the Schoolmaster so to be appointed, at his coming from the said College, should first repair to the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, to be by him allowed, and sworn according to the Statutes of the Realm; and then to bring with him from the said Bishop, to the said Bailiffs, a Testimonial under the Hand and Seal of the said Bishop, and then to be allowed by the said Bailiffs, if they should think worthy of him. And if the Bailiffs should mislike of such Person,

8th Ordinance

upon Cause Reasonable, then they were forthwith to certify such Cause of their Mislike, to the Master and Fellows of the said College, and thereupon they were to make a New Election of another Person, and him to recommend, and send to the Bailiffs as aforesaid.

AND the said Relators did by their Information further set forth, That by Indenture Tripartite of the same date with the said Ordinances made between the then Bishop of *Coventry and Litchfield* of the first Part, the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury* of the second Part, and the Master and Fellows of the said *St John's* College, the said *Thomas Ashton*, then late Head-Master of the said School, and *Thomas Lawrence*, then Head-Master of the said School of the third Part, the Parties to the said Indenture Covenanted for themselves and their Successors, strictly to observe and perform the said Ordinances and By-Laws; and that the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town, by their Deed-Poll of the same Date, bound themselves to the Master and Fellows of *St John's* College, in 1000*l.* for Performance of the Matters contained in the said Indenture. And the Relators further suggested, that the said Ordinances, and particularly those for the Recommendation of a Schoolmaster, by the Master and Fellows of the said College, had been strictly regarded ever since the making of them; And that upon a Vacancy, the said Bailiffs had always applied to the Master and Fellows of the said College, to send a fit Person, who was always appointed by the said Bailiffs, unless they had a Reasonable Objection; and that about four Months before the Filing of the Information, the Place of Head-Schoolmaster becoming void, by the Resignation of Mr *Lloyd*, the Master and Fellows so soon as they had Information of such Vacancy, ordered a Letter to be delivered to the Mayor if the said Corporation, acquainting him that they were ready, to find out a fit Person to supply the Place, but the said Mayor immediately after the Surrender of Mr *Lloyd*, summon'd an Assembly of the Aldermen and Assistants, and placed the said *Hugh Owen* in the said School; and tho' the Relators, by Instrument in Writing under their Common Seal, recommended Mr *William Clarke*, a Person qualify'd, according to the said Ordinances, and tho' he in all respects conformed himself to the said Ordinances, yet the Corporation refused to admit him, and persisted in their Appointment of the said *Hugh Owen*,

and therefore the said Relators prayed the Relief of the said Court.

THE now Appellants, and the other Defendants to the said Information, put in their Answers thereto, and thereby insisted, that by the said Letters Patents of King *Edward VI* the sole Power of appointing the Schoolmasters was vested in the Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors; and that the Power given them to make Ordinances, with the Approbation of the Bishop, had no Relation to the appointing Masters of the said School; and that the said Bailiffs and Burgesses could not divest themselves of the said Trust reposed in them by the said Letters Patents, or delegate or transfer their Power of nominating Schoolmasters to any other Persons, and that the Indenture 13^o *Elizabethae*, made no alteration as to the nominating the Schoolmasters, nor made any Mention how they should be elected, nor was any Authority thereby given to any Persons, to make Orders touching their Election; and that therefore, all the Ordinances pretended to be made for that Purpose, were void, and the sole Right of appointing Masters, remained in the now Appellants, and that the said College had no Right to interfere in such Appointment, and insisted that the said Ordinances set forth in the Information, were not agreeable to the Powers given to make Statutes and Ordinances by the said Letters Patents, and Indenture, but in many Particulars exceeded the said Powers, or were repugnant to the same, and therefore void, and submitted to the Judgment of the Court, how far the Covenants in the Indenture of the 20th of *Elizabeth* (which were entered into by the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, without Consideration on the Part of *St John's College*) should bind the Appellants, especially so far as they related to such Ordinances as were in themselves null and void.

Decree 16 May
12 Georgii

UPON the hearing of this Cause, the Court of Exchequer was pleased to declare the said 7th and 8th Ordinances or By-Laws to be just and reasonable, and made pursuant to the Intent of the Charter of King *Edward VI* and there upon decreed, that the Relators should elect a fit Person, pursuant to the Directions given by the 7th and 8th Ordinances; and that the said *Hugh Owen*, not being chosen pursuant to the said Ordinances, and the Charter of King *Edward VI* should be displaced, and that the Appellants should proceed to a new Election of a Head-Schoolmaster, pursuant to the Directions of the 7th and

8th Ordinances or By-Laws, with Costs, to be taxed by the Deputy Remembrancer of the said Court.

From which Decree the Appellants have appealed, and apprehend, that they are very much aggrieved thereby.

FOR that by the said letters Patents of *Edward VI* the sole Power of appointing the Schoolmasters is granted to the Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors, and the Power thereby given to them, with the Advice of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, to make Ordinances and By-Laws, only respects the Order, Government, and Direction of the School, and the Stipend and Salary of the Schoolmasters, and other Things relating to the School, and the Rents and Revenues of the same; but not the Election or Appointment of the Schoolmasters. Nor is there any Alteration made by the Indenture of the 23rd of May, 13^o *Eliz.* with respect to the Election or Appointment of the Schoolmasters. But all that the Appellants Predecessors thereby covenanted to do, was to pay the several Stipends in the said Indenture mentioned, and to indemnify the Crown against the same, and to employ the Residue of the Revenues for the better Maintenance of the said School, according to such Orders as should be taken by the said *Thomas Ashton*, or if he dyed before any such Orders, then according to such Orders as should be taken by the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and the Dean of *Litchfield*. And therefore the Appellants insist, that the Power of appointing the Schoolmasters, which was vested in the said Bailiffs and Burgesses by the said Letters Patents of *Edward VI* still remains in the Appellants. For that this being a Trust reposed by the Crown in the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses could not divest themselves of such Power, or transfer it to any other Persons; and consequently, that the said 7th and 8th Ordinances, (which are endeavoured to be established by the said decree) so far as they concern the Election of the Schoolmasters, are absolutely null and void, as not being warranted by the said Letters Patents of King

Edward VI, but being repugnant thereto, and contrary to Law :

Wherefore, and for divers other Reasons, the Appellants humbly hope, that the said Decree shall be reversed.

C. TALBOT.

J. WILLES.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and
Burgesses of the Town of
Salop, } Appellants.

His Majesty's Attorney
General, at the Relation
of the Master, Fellows and
Scholars of *St John's Col-*
lege in the University of
Cambridge } Respondents.

THE RESPONDENTS CASE.

10mo Feb.
Anno 6to
Edw. VI. 1552

The King, by his Letters Patent, founded a Free Grammar School in *Shrewsbury*, in the County of *Salop*, for the Instruction of Youth, to consist of one Schoolmaster, and one Under-Schoolmaster, to continue for ever, and for the Maintenance of the said School, granted to the then Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury* and their Successors, the Tithes of several Parishes and Lands therein mentioned, worth 28*£*. *per Ann.* And gives Power also to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors, of naming and appointing a *Schoolmaster* and *Under-Schoolmaster* of the said School, as often as the same became void : And that the said Bailiffs and Burgesses (with the Advice of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* for the time being) should and might make fit and wholesome *Statutes* and *Ordinances* in *Writing*, concerning and touching the *Ordering*, *Government* and *Direction* of the said *Schoolmasters*, and the *Scholars* and *Stipends* of the said *Schoolmasters*, and other things touching and concerning the Government, Reservation and Disposition of the Rents and Revenues appointed or to be appointed for the Support of the said School : Which said *Statutes* and *Ordinances* being so made should be kept *inviolable for ever*.

The said Queen, by Indenture between her and the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury*, for the Advancement and better Maintenance of the said Grammar School, and for the Maintenance of Divine Service in the several Chapels therein mentioned, did grant unto the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their successors, the reversion of several *Tithes* and *Hereditaments* therein mentioned; and in consideration thereof, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, for them and their successors, did *Covenant* with the said Queen, her Heirs and Successors, to employ and bestow the Residue of all the Revenues (after Payment of several Pensions therein mentioned) for the better Maintenance of the said Free Grammar School, founded by King *Edward VI* according to such *Orders* and *Constitutions* as should be taken in that behalf, by *Thomas Ashton*, Clerk, then Head Schoolmaster, and if he died before, then according to such as the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and the Dean of *Litchfield*, should make concerning the said Revenues, with a Proviso, if the Bailiffs and Burgesses did not perform their Covenants, for the Queen to re-enter.

Whereupon, soon after the said Charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, two more Schoolmasters were added to the said School.

By Indenture Tripartite made between the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* of the first Part, the Bailiffs and Burgesses of *Salop* of the second Part, the Master and Fellows of *St John's* College in *Cambridge*, and Mr *Ashton*, then late Head Schoolmaster, and Mr *Lawrence*, the then present Head Schoolmaster, of the third Part, thereby reciting the said former Grants: And that the Bailiffs and Burgesses had, by Advice of the said Bishop, made Orders in Writing for the Government of the said School, pursuant to the said Grant of King *Edward VI*. And that the said Mr *Ashton* had made Orders, according to the Effect of the said Queen's Letters Patent, without Fraud, *It was agreed* by all the said Parties to the said Indenture, to perform the said Orders and Constitutions in the Schedules thereto annexed, and use all lawful Means to redress the Breach thereof.

There are two Setts of Ordinances to the said Indenture annexed, *viz.*, One made by the said Mr *Ashton*, with the Approbation of the Bailiffs and Burgesses, and Advice and Consent of the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield* (consisting of Twenty One Ordinances) concerning the Revenues and other Matters relating to the said School: And the other (consisting of Thirty

23^{tho} Mali 13
Eliz. Reginae

11^{mo} Feb. 20
Eliz. 1578

Eight Ordinances or By-Laws) made by the *Bailiffs* and *Burgesses* (with the consent of the said Bishop) and Mr Ashton, concerning the Government, Qualities, Manners and Learning, as also the *Election*, Admission, Expulsion, and other things relating to the said Schoolmasters and Scholars of the said School.

By the 7th Ordinance Made by the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, It is ordained, *That when any of the three Rooms of the said Schoolmasters should be vacant, the other Schoolmaster or Schoolmasters should forthwith give Notice to the Bailiffs of the Town, which Bailiffs should have the Nomination and Appointment of the said Schoolmasters (with the Advice of the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield for the time being) according to the Tenor, true Meaning and Effect of King Edward VI's Letters Patent. Nevertheless, to the Intent that such Schoolmasters might be from time to time Elected of such as shall be best able to supply these Functions or Rooms, and of such as had been, or should be Scholars in the said School (if any such there should be) It is ordained, that the Bailiffs of the said Town should from time to time, within twenty Days next after such Notice to them given, give Advertisement and Knowledge of such Avoidance to the Master and Fellows of St John's College, with request to them to Elect, and send to the said Bailiffs one able, meet, and apt Man for that purpose, with the Testimony of his Conversation, by their Letters under their Seal of Office, to be by them Elected for ever, under the several Qualifications in Manner and Form as in the said 7th Ordinance is mentioned.*

By the 8th Ordinance The Schoolmaster so to be appointed, at his coming from the said College, should first repair to the said Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, to be by him allowed and sworn, according to the Statutes of the Realm, and then bring with him the said Bishop's Testimonial under his Hand and Seal, and then to be allowed of by the Bailiffs (if they should so think worthy of him) and if such Bailiffs should mislike of such Person upon cause reasonable, then they forthwith to certify such Cause of their Mislike, to the Master and Fellows of the said College, and thereupon they to make a new Election in Form aforesaid, of another Schoolmaster or Schoolmasters to supply the Room so void, and him to commend and send to the said Bailiffs, as aforesaid.

An Information was filed in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in the Name of his Majesty's then Attorney General,

at the Relation of the College, setting forth *inter alia* the several Matters beforementioned; and that upon a Vacancy of Head Master of the said School, in *June 1723*, the Appellants did, without any Adaertisement or Notice given to the Respondents, or a Testimonial from the said Bishop, unduly place the Defendant *Owen* in the said School, who was not a Master of Arts, nor of any Standing in either of the Universities, nor in any respect qualified to be Head Master, according to the 7th and 8th Ordinances; and thereby praying, that the Appellants might discover the Premises, and set forth all the Ordinances, and how the Schoolmasters had from time to time been chosen, and whether such had not been always recommended by the said College; and that they might discover all Deeds, Grants, and other Entries and Memorandums relating to the Elections of Schoolmasters by the said College; and that the Schoolmasters might be elected from time to time, pursuant to the said Ordinances; and that the said Ordinances, or such of them as appeared reasonable for governing and ordering the Affairs of the School, might be established by the Decree of the Court.

To which Bill the Mayor and Corporation put in their Answer under their Common Seal, and thereby confessed the several Grants and the said Indenture Tripartite, with the Ordinances thereto annexed: But thereby insist, that by the said Charter of King *Edward VI.* they had the sole Power of nominating the Head and Second Schoolmasters of the said Free Grammar-School, exclusive of the Bishop of *Litchfield and Coventry*, and the Respondents the Relators, and do admit they did refuse to give Advertisement to the College, to send a fit Person to succeed Mr Lloyd (who resigned in 1723) as Head Schoolmaster.

Answer of
Appellants
Mayor and
Corporation

Defendants Gregory, Trevers and Owen's Answer. Their Answer was to the like effect as the said Appellants Answer, and refers to the same.

The Cause being at Issue, and Witnesses on both Sides examined.

The same was set down to be heard, and upon hearing Council on both Sides, and on reading the Proofs and Evidences in this Cause, it was ordered, that it should be put down into the Paper of Causes *Easter Term* following, and in the mean time the Barons were to be attended with Copies of the Letters

10mo Februar
1725
First Hearing

Patent of *Edward VI* Queen *Elizabeth's* Grant, and the Indenture with the By-Laws there unto annexed relating to the Matter in question, which being accordingly done.

16to Maii 1726
Final Decree

This Cause came again to be heard before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron *Gilbert*, Mr Baron *Pricc*, Mr Baron *Page*, and Mr Baron *Hale*; whereupon, and upon reading the said Charter of *Edward VI* the Grant of the 13th of *Elizabeth*, and the Indenture Tripartite of the 20th of *Elizabeth*, with the several Ordinances or By-Laws thereto annexed, and likewise an ancient Book of Entries of several Letters, and other original Letters from the said Bailiffs under their Corporation Seal, and hearing what was alledged by Council on both Sides, the Court declared the 7th and 8th Ordinances or By-Laws, to be just and reasonable, and made pursuant to the Intent of the said Charter of King *Edward VI*, and thereupon the Court unanimously Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed, That the Relators (now Respondents) do elect a fit Person, pursuant to the Directions given by the said 7th and 8th Ordinances; and that the said *Owen*, the present Head Schoolmaster (not being chosen pursuant to the said Ordinances and Grant or Charter of the said King *Edward VI*) be displaced, and that the Mayor and Corporation should proceed forthwith to a new Election of a Head Schoolmaster, pursuant to the Direction of the 7th and 8th Ordinances or By-Laws, and ordered Costs to be paid to the Relators, to be taxed by the Deputy Remembrancer of the said Court.

WHICH DECREE the Respondents hope is just, for the Reasons following.

First

For that the said Ordinances made by the Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the Consent of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and these made by the said *Thomas Ashton*, as aforesaid, were strictly pursuant to the Directions and Tenor of King *Edward VI's* Charter, and the same were put in Writing, according to the Directions of the said Charter, and no Alteration therein made, excepting only, that the Queen having by her said Grant given an additional Revenue of 300*l. per Ann.* to the said School, and for other Pious Uses, instead of two Masters mentioned in the said first Charter, the School was then enlarged, and there were two more Masters then added thereto.

Secondly

That the said Ordinances have been strictly observed, by all the said Bailiffs and Burgesses for the time being, and since by

the Mayors of *Salop*, for about 150 Years, and upwards (till lately) and the Bailiffs or Mayors constantly gave Notice of such Vacancy of a Head Schoolmaster, to the Master and Fellows of *St John's College*, in order for them to *Elect* a fit Person, according to the 7th and 8th Ordinances, which accordingly they have done, as appears by the *Entries* of the said several Bailiffs and Mayors letters, to and from the said College, for that purpose ever since.

There is not one Instance of any of the Head Schoolmasters that were elected otherwise than as aforesaid, as by their several Letters and Testimonials from 1583 appeareth.

Thirdly

That Mr *Lloyd*, the last Head Schoolmaster, was lately obliged by a Degree in Chancery, on the Information of the then Attorney General, at the Relation of *Buckley Mackworth*, Esq. and others, to surrender his place, for Breach of the 6th Ordinance, wherein it is ordained, *That no Head Master of the said School can be capable of having any Cure of Souls, and at the same time keep the said School*; which plainly shews, that the Mayor and Corporation apprehend the said Ordinances to be just, and still in Force.

Fourthly

The said Ordinances have received the Sanction of the Court of Chancery; for in a cause there depending 11^o Jac. I. between one *Meighen*, then Head Master of the said School, and *Jones* and *Harris*, then Bailiffs of the said Town, relating to some Misdemeanors committed by one *Gittings*, then Second Master of the said School, in Breach of the said Ordinances, It was Decreed by the then Lord Chancellor *Ellesmere*, *That the said Gittings should depart from the said School, and the Master and Fellows of St John's College should forthwith be acquainted therewith, and proceed to a new Election for that purpose, according to the true Meaning of the said Ordinances.*

Fifthly

It may be of mischievous Consequence, to suffer the Corporation to depart from the Ordinances before-mentioned, and thereby to get to themselves the entire Nomination and Election of the Head Schoolmaster; for by the said Indenture and Ordinances (pursuant to the said Charter and Grant) the Head Schoolmaster is made in nature of a *Trustee*, or *Check* upon them, that the Revenue of the said School may not be misapplied, or imbezelled; for the Preservation of which the Head Master, by the following Ordinances, hath the chief Management and Government.

Note

By the 16th Ordinance Made by the said Mr Ashton, The Bailiffs are to be yearly Sworn in the presence of the Head Master to observe the Ordinances relating to the School Revenues.

By the 14th: No Lease of the Revenue can be granted without being countersigned by the Master.

By the 7th: The Head Master is to have the Custody of one of the four Keys of the Treasury where the Stock remanent is kept in the said Town.

By the 8th: No money is to be disposed of out of the said Stock remanent (exceeding 10l.) without the Consent of the Head Master and St John's College, under their common Seal.

And by the 17th Ordinance: Made by the Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the Advice and Consent of the said Bishop and Mr Ashton, No Second Master is to be chosen without the Consent of the said Bishop and the Head Master.

Besides several other Instances of the like Power given to the said Head Schoolmasters.

Wherefore 't is humbly prayed, That the said Decree made by the Barons of the Exchequer may be affirmed by your Lordships with Costs.

P. YORK.

THO. LUTWICHE.

We now proceed to give some of the letters which passed between the Town of Shrewsbury and the College. The letters from Shrewsbury all bear endorsements showing that they were produced as evidence during the legal proceedings. And as showing the long continued practice of the Bailiffs in looking to the College as the proper nominating body they are very effective.

Right worshipfull, Theis shalbe to signifie vnto you that Mr Lawrence the Cheife Scholemaster of this free gramer schole of Shrewsbury haveinge contynued that Chardge the space of theis

fiftene yeres last. And fyndinge him selfe so weakened in body that he is not able to contynue the susteyninge of the burden incident to the place any longer, Hathe now presentlie given over that Chardge. And althoughe for our owne partes wee have signified vnto him that wee are vnwillinge he should so do, and have earnestlie intreated him to contynew that Chardge, and for his ease to take vnto him suche an Assistant for a tyme as himself should like of, yet can wee not perswade him to yeld therevnto. And forasmuche as his care and diligence hath beyn suche that the schole hathe not only yelded a great number of good schollers in his tyme (as your howse can particularly testifie) but also is the speciall ornament of this towne and treasure of the countrey adioyninge. And for that the schole is now left in suche good order, as all gentlemen in theis partes are very desyrous to have their Children here trayned vp in learninge, whereby the nombre of schollers do daylie increase. Wee are therefore desyrous that now at this first advoydaunce of the Cheife Schoolmaster such consideracion maye be taken for the Choyse of a newe as maye in every respect Answer the good meaninge of the founders, and of the setter forward of the worke (Mr Ashton by name sometyme of that your Colledge) for this purpose have wee entreated this speciall berer Thomas Salter gentleman to travaile to you at this present with theis our letters Signifyinge to you by the same that this Rowme of Cheife scholemaster nowe beinge become voide, our desyer is that you will elect and send vnto vs (accordinge to the great truste which by the ordynnaunces of the said schole in you is Reposed) a sufficient person, who for his learninge gravitie, audacitie, invencion, wysdome and discretion maye for this first tyme of avoydaunce (for good example to posteritie) receve the place in respect of worthynes only, And not for any other private suite labour or affection. And albeit wee thinke you wilbe myndfull to comend a sufficient person accordinge to the ordynaunces, yet for that by the ordynaunces the Second Scholemaster (Mr Baker by name being a master of Artes aboue two yeres standinge and also sufficientlie furnished with all other qualities by the ordynaunces required) ought to be preferred before any others. He being called before vs disableth him self to receve the same and vtterlie Refuseth to supplie the Rowme. Requestinge that a more sufficient person by your comendacion maye be had, wee have in Respect thereof also

taken occasion to make this speciall suite vnto you that a man qualified as aforsaid maye be elected to furnishe the place for yf frendship shall so prevaile that a yonger man or more insufficient than Mr Baker shalbe commended, we cannot allowe of the Choyse. And forasmuche as it wold be teduous to wryte vnto you the causes of theis our earnest letters we Referre the same to this our berer vnto whom we praye you give creditte for your better satisfacion and advertisement. And so wee take our leave. Salop vnder the seale of our office the first of August 1583.

your Lovinge ffrendes
 WILLIAM TRENCH } Bailiffes of
 EDWARD OWEN } Shrewsbury.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull the master and fellowes of the College of St John the evangelist in the vniuersitie of Chambridge.

An Answer to the Bayliffes of Shrewsbury.

Righte Worshipfull As wee cannot but yield vnto the testimony you challeng at our hands concerning the frutes of his labour, which hath beene now and for longe time your chiefest director and most painfull traveller in that your renowned Schoole of Shrewsbury, so wee cannot but lament very much with you, the losse, or rather the foregoing of so speciall a man as is our very good frend Mr Lawrence in so necessary and so excellent a work of the common wealthe. Wee perseau very well how greate your care was to haue had him continued in that place and doe very much commend your good desires praying (euen with all our hearts) that by gods goodnesse it were in vs to renew this his wonted strength of body wherein he findeth want.

But so it is, what God hath decreed must be yielded onto, and our selues rest contented thither to haue our thoughtes now referred where vnto your letters haue by order directed vs:—Which we take to be this—Vppon advertisement so to endeauor to furnish that first or principall roome of a Schoolmaster in that your said Schoole by our election of one to that end, as both in equity and conscience wee may be able to iustifie the same according to your ordinances therein prouided. You

looke not (as we hope) to haue any thinge said of our good meaning to that end and purpose, being a matter of trust so carefully committed vnto us, the case so nearley touching a little part (as it were) of the first nursery of the commonwealth, and so much concerning so many (as well yet vnborn perhapps as liueing) As touching your speciall diligence in putting downe somewhat plentifully a certaine number [of] properties you desire in the party with some further counsell there vnto added. Our opinion is your desire is to haue things well not otherwise meaning to direct vs in a course already laid downe, then by the way of advise wherein your greate wisdom very well appeareth. So that all these circumstances with the thinge it selfe (which is indeed the body of the ordinances of that place) duly considered, our finall resolution is by these our letters to commend vnto you the bearer hereof Mr. John Meighen a Master of Arts about two years standing in this our vniuersity, one trained vp here amongst vs in this our Colledge, sometime one of your schoole, a Burgesses sonne of your towne (as wee are informed, and as wee know and are to avow) very sufficiently qualified and by vs elected vnto that place now void, according to the ordinances of your Schoole therein provided. Wee take it our partes so to conceiue of our selues in that action, and so much to repose in your good opinion conceiued of vs, that it shall not bee needful to say how little we feare what is purposed concerning any forethreatened disallowance. It sufficeth (as we hope) that wee know what wee haue to do, and do so commend the aforesaid party vnto you, as one whom wee find (besides one only man who refuseth to deale therein) by priuiledge principally preferred by his industry in the study of good learning very sufficiently qualified according to the rules therein ordeined, so well affected for his religion, of such honest conversation the course of his whole life to our knowledge, of such discreet gouernment in his behauior here amongst vs euen from his younger yeares, and so well approued as wee very credibly heare, in the good gouernment of youth and their due order of teaching that though we feare it will bee very hard to match what hath beene done in that place, yet we neither feare to value him with greater yeares or doubte of as much presently as may be very sufficiently commendable and in time grow to a greater excellency. More should bee said perhapps in respect of your worships louing countenance and speciall good fauor

now towards him principally in his first admission but hauing already drawne our selues into a longer discourse then was purposed our desire is for what remaineth to make himselfe beholding to you with our hearty well wishing

your louing friendes the
Master and the Seniors of
the said College.

St John's Coll. in Cambr.

20 Sep. 1583.

The letters which follow relate to Ralph Gittins (See *Eagle* xx, p. 462). He was nominated by the College to be Third Master in 1594. It will be observed that the Bailiffs in their letter of January 1610-1 state that the Second Master's place became vacant in 1607 and that Ralph Gittins had been displaced by them from his office of Third Master. As a matter of fact on the vacancy in the Second Mastership in 1607, Gittins was put into the place by Meighen the Head Master and maintained in it in spite of the protests of the Bailiffs. The appointment gave rise to much dissatisfaction and disturbance at Shrewsbury, and the matter was referred to Dr Neile, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who decided in Gittins' favour and he was thereupon in 1612 installed by the Bailiffs. Peace however did not last for long, for in 1613 proceedings were taken against him in the Court of Chancery and he was by a decree of the Court dismissed from the Second Master's place on 27 October 1613.

The curious thing is that on 24 March 1630-1 the Bailiffs recommended Ralph Gittins to the College for the post of Second Master, and the College gave him its nomination on 21 April 1631. Gittins resigned in 1638 when he must have been fairly advanced in years.

After our verie hartie commendacions. Whereas by the forsakinge of William Baylye the Rowme of the third Scole-

master of this free Grammar Schoole of Shrewsburie is presently become voyde. Whereof we the Bayliffes haue received notice from John Meighen and John Baker the Principall and Seconde Scolemasters To thintent we shuld thereof give aduertisement to your worshipps for the eleccion of a new Scoolemaster in the place of the said William Baylye accordinge to the Ordynauce of the Schoole in that behaulf provided whereof a counterpane in wrytinge remayneth with you. The consideracion whereof hath moved vs this moche to signifie to you that the said William Baylye the thirde Scoolemaster of this free Grammer Schoole refused his rowme forsaide the xxxth day of this October in whose place if it please your worshipps to commende a sufficient person qualified accordinge to the Ordynauce, we for our partes wilbee ready to do that which to our duties apperteyneth. And forasmuch as the legittimate Sonne of a Burges of this Towne qualified accordinge to the Ordynauce is to be preferred before others one Raphe Gyttings Sonne legittimate of Richard Gyttings, mercer, a free Burges of this Towne is well thought of, wherein referrying the Choyse to your considerations accordynge to the Ordynnaunce, we take leave. ffrom Salop the last of October 1594

your assured ffrendes

DANIEL LLOID } Bailiffes of
THOMAS LEWIS } Shrewsbury.

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull the Master and fellowes of St John his Colledge in the vniuersitie of Cambridge. dd.

Right Worshippfull, Whereas wee are given to vnderstande by your Letters that the Rowme of the Third Schoolemaster of your Free Grammar Schoole of Shrewsburie is nowe presentlie voyde by reason that William Baylie who latelie enioyed that place hath voluntarilie forsaken and relinquished the same and therevpon are putt in minde by you to proceede to the Election of a newe Schoolmaister accordingly qualified for that place wee the Mayster and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Vniuersitie of Cambridge to whom the sayde Election by right belongeth Doo thankfully acknowledge your good case being verie willing to accomplish whatsoever vs apperteyneth in that behalfe And for so much as we perceive by your Letters your good inclination

to Ralphe Gittins a Bachelour of Arts and one of the Schollers and Students of our House because wee have had Experience of his good conversation are well perswaded of the sufficiencie of the said partie for that place as being qualified according to the ordinances of the said Schoole wee have made choyce of him att this tyme and thereof have thought good to give you notice by these our Letters vnder our Hands and Seale being allways willing and desirous to further and procure the good and prosperous Success of the sayd Schoole of Shrewsburie by any good meanes that we can Devise. Thus Commending you and ourselves to the gracious protection of God wee cease, from our Colledge of St John's aforesaid November 15th, 1594.

Addressed: To the Right worshippfull and our verie Loveing ffrendes Mr David lloid and Mr Thomas Lewis, Bayliffs of the Towne of Shrewsburie.

Whereas by the death of Mr John Baker late Seconde Schoolemaster of the ffree grammar schoole of and in the towne of Shrewsbury, the place, roome, office, or function of the Second Schoolemaster of the same Schoole, the seaven and twentieth day of November *Anno domini* 1607 became vacant of which avoydance our predecessors Mr William Jones and Mr Andrew Lewys then Bayliffs of the sayde towne gave advertisement and knowledge to the then master and fellowes of your colledge, according to the ordinances of the sayd Schoole; which roome or place yet remayneth vacant And whereas as well by the resignation and remouing of Mr Ralphe Gytins late third Schoolemaster of the same Schoole, of the place, roome office and function of the third Schoolmaster of the same Schoole, and by displacing of him the sayd Ralphe of and from the sayd place, roome, office and function of third Schoolmaster, by vs the now Bayliffes of the sayde towne, for his notorious negligence and refusall of teaching in the same place, office or roome for three yeres together now last past, and for other iust causes to vs appiering, the sayde roome, place, office and function of the third Schoolmaster of the same Schoole the twentieth sixt day of January *anno domini* 1610 became vacant: Theis therefore are from vs, to gyve you advertizement and knowledge of the same avoydences, earnestly requesting you according to your gravity, wisdome and integrity, and the trust in you reposed, as

you tender the repayre of the ruinated estate of the same Schoole, for to elect and send vnto us, two able and meete persons for that purpose, to supply thoos roomes according to the said ordinances and quallified as therein is preseryved, the neglect whereof in your last choyse was the onely occasion of the tumult and garvoyle, that ensued within our towne. And our further request is, that you wilbe pleased to ioyn with vs for a competent encrease to be had of the Salaryes and Stypendes of the Schoolmasters there, and for reformation of all other defectiue ordinances of the sayde Schoole, according to such directions as this our trusty messenger Mr Rowland Jenckes (one of our owne house) shall imparte vnto you: and that the charges of such as you and wee shall imploy thearaboutes, shalbe born of the Schoole Revenues. And so with our very harty comendacions wee referre you and your actions to the good providence of almighty god.

At Shrewsbury the

your very loving ffryndes

30th day of

THOMAS JONES

January anno

HUGHE HARRIES

} bayliffes.

domini 1610.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull the Master and fellowes of the colledge of Saint John the Evangelist in the vniversity of Cambridge deliver thys.

Righte worshipfull Commendacions vnto you remembred Pleaseth it the same to bee advertised that in Trynytie Terme laste past at the hearinge of the cause in his majesties highe Courte of Chauncery before the Right honorable the lord Chaunceler of England betwene John Meighen, gentleman, Cheif Scholemaster of the ffree Grammar Schole in Shrewsburie Complaynaunte and Thomas Jones and Hughe Harries, gentlemen, late Bayliffes of the said Towne of Shrewsbury, defendants, yt was thus Ordered and decreed by his Lordshipp That Raphe Gyttings nowe teachinge in the Rome of seconde scholemaster of the said Schole should att or before Michaelmas nowe next ensuinge voyde from the said place, and that from thenceforth no further stypend should be allowed vnto him out of the said Schole Revenewes, and that another suffycient person should be placed in his stead. And further that the maister and

ffellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge should bee acquainted therewithall who should in the meane tyme proceede to a newe eleccion for that purpose accordynge to the letter and true meanynge of the Ordynaunces of the said Schoole; of which decree we thought good to aduertise you and by this Bearer our neighbour Mr John Garbett haue sente the said Order and decree to thend you may bee the more fully instructed with the premisses wishinge the same maye bee with hym Redeliuered. Moreouer to avoid any subseqent troubles which may ensue vpon the eleccion and Consideracion by you of any other than the sonne of a Burgesse of our Towne as heretofore hath bene wee do Represente vnto your eleccion and allowance Andrew Studley master of Artes and the sonne of a Burgesse and qualified in all poyntes answerable to the Ordynaunces of the said Schole whose learninge and sufficiencie for that funcction wee leave to your tryall. His modest carryadge and conuersacion together with his care and discreete teachinge of the Schollers heere in the absence of Mr Meighen this Corporacion in generall doe iustly commend. In Regard whereof, wee hope that you wilbe pleased to electe and nomynate the said Andrew Studley to the seconde Rome of Scholemaster in the said ffree Grammar schole yf vpon tryall his learnynge bee found answerable to the reste. And so we commytt you to God and reste

Salop,	your very lovinge frendes	
September 4, 1613	ROWLAND LANGLEY	} Bayliffes.
	ROWLAND JENKS	

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull the master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge deliver theis.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



THE SONG OF THE DRAINS.

Dedicated (without permission) to the Mayor and Corporation of the ancient
Borough of Cambridge.

OH! Come, let us sing of the Cambridge drain,
How all the small sewers flow into the main,
How all the foul gases these sewers contain,
Rise up through the manholes and come out again;
Though the whole town of Cambridge is heard to
complain,
Though they write to the papers they do so in vain,
Though some 'Varsity men who are perfectly sane
Insist that these sewers are proving a bane,
Bringing Typhoid and all sorts of germs in their train,
And that Cambridge will soon be a town of the slain,
While others in forcible language maintain
That the 'Varsity Star is itself on the wane;
Still the Cambridge Town Council looks on in disdain,
They let all the sweet-smelling manholes remain,
While if pressed on the subject they gently explain
That the odours arising in each street and lane
Are perfectly harmless and good for the brain,
And they add a lot more in a similar strain,
And before they have finished they make it quite plain,
You may talk as you like, but there's nothing to gain,
And at last you're convinced you had better refrain.

CLOACA MAXIMA.



FIFTY YEARS AGO.

IF I attempt to set down a few reminiscences of St John's and the University in the forties, I must begin by bespeaking indulgence for a memory which has always been flighty and capricious, constantly seizing and storing the most worthless trifles, while allowing valuable information, and useful facts of all kinds to pass away without leaving the slightest impression. A great misfortune! but it was ever thus with me an old song or a tag of verse would stick when things that might have been of use in after life were no sooner learnt than they were forgotten. In spite of this drawback however, I will endeavour to recall some of the incidents and experiences of my years at the University, in the hope that they may be of some little interest to the present generation of Johnnians.

I shall never forget the day, in October 1844, when I first entered Cambridge. We, my father, my tutor, and I had come from Nottingham by the coach. At Huntingdon it began to rain heavily, and so continued till we reached our journey's end, by which time we were thoroughly wet through, chiefly from water pouring down our backs from the tarpaulin that covered the luggage, cold and miserable. Arrived at the Bull, we had just time to change and get warmed before dinner time, when, as luck would have it, we came in for a haunch of venison, in prime condition. Oh! that venison. No one will doubt me when I asseverate that never since that day have I tasted any so good.

It may be worth while to mention, in passing, that at that time a great many coaches, between twenty and thirty, used to start every day from the Hoop, going in all directions. The Eastern Counties Railway, as it was then called had got no nearer to Cambridge than Bishop's Stortford, so that if you wanted to go to London you had to coach to that place to take the train. The project of bringing the railway to Cambridge was regarded with no friendly eye by the University authorities, who were afraid, for one thing, that it would make it too easy for undergraduates to run up to London. Brought, however, it was, and in my time, though it was kept as far as possible from the town.

A few days after my arrival I was settled in rooms on the ground floor, Second Court, where I remained till turned out of College at the end of my third year. It was with no small pride that I found myself in possession of a large sitting room, and an exceedingly small bedroom, in which there was barely room for the bed, certainly none for a "tub", if there had been any in those days. They are a luxury of more recent date. It was rumoured indeed that Lord Burleigh had one, but no other person in the College was credited with such a possession.

Dr Tatham was Master, who, though not tall, was of imposing figure. I cannot remember to have ever spoken or been spoken to by him. Mr Crick was tutor of one side, and Johnny Hymers, as he was familiarly called, of the other. I was on Crick's side. Our Mathematical lecturer was Mr Brumell. I attended as few of his and the classical lectures as possible, having soon discovered that I knew enough to pass for the ordinary degree, and I say it with shame and regret, that I wasted my time and opportunities at Cambridge, thereby incurring a loss which could never be repaired in the busy years of after life. Dr Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, was for some of my time junior classical tutor. He was extremely popular. I remember

his once pointing out to me a ridiculous mistake in one of my College examination papers, but he did it in such a pleasant way that he made me his friend for life. In later years I saw a great deal of him, when he was Vicar of Leeds, and we always kept up an occasional exchange of letters. He was a most kindly man.

When I had been a short time in College I joined the Lady Margaret Boat Club, with which I was connected till I left after taking my degree, steering the first boat, then second on the river, in 1847. First Trinity was head and had the stronger crew. We were faster up to Grassy, and more than once got up to, and even overlapped, them at this point, but never succeeded in making our bump. In the Long Reach they always left us, but we were in no danger from the boat behind us, Magdalene, so had nothing to fear. How well I remember the tramping and shouting on the bank! Some famous oarsmen rowed in the Trinity and Lady Margaret boats of that year. Foremost among them was "Billy" Maule, whose death occurred quite recently. He was Captain of the First Trinity, and he won almost everything that was to be won: Colquhoun sculls, the pair oars twice, his partner in one contest being Vincent, and in the other Wolstenholme, who still lives, the well-known Conveyancer. Maule was a compactly built man of medium height, had a splendid constitution, unflagging good spirits, and was immensely popular. He came up, I think, from Westminster School, his father being a barrister and Solicitor to the Treasury. Goldie, of the Lady Margaret, who rowed, I believe, but am not sure, in the first boat, was an indifferent oar. His name has, however, become famous amongst oarsmen all the world over by the achievements of his son and grandson.

When I first came up outriggers had not been invented, or, at least, were not in use; but they were adopted and became general sometime before I left. The old eights in which I began to row and steer were regular tubs.

I may here recall a fact which may surprise some of the youngsters, viz. that in my day everybody dressed to go out at two o'clock just as if he was going for a walk in Bond Street or the Park, frock coat, or overcoat, silk hat, &c. This fashion has long since gone out, as I learned when years afterwards I paid my son a visit at St John's. But, although by that time the silk hat and frock coat had been discarded, it seemed to me that undergraduates had become more luxurious and expensive in their tastes than when I was up. We used, for the most part, to be contented with wine and supper parties, and very few indeed felt called upon, or thought themselves able, to give dinners. But when I came up to see my son, I was asked to dinner, and sumptuously feasted by several of his friends.

Talking of supper parties, I remember being at a very large one given by two men in the New Court in a room overlooking the gardens, and which was made memorable by a very unpleasant incident. As the evening wore on the fun became fast and furious, and, having had enough of it, I left the party to their own devices. In the morning it was quickly noised about the College that the wire fencings placed round several young pine trees on the lawn had been torn up and the trees destroyed. Dark suspicions were entertained that this had been the work of one or more of the party, and several names were even whispered about. But the culprit was never discovered in my time. Many years afterwards I learnt from one of the givers of the feast that an undergardener who considered himself aggrieved had confessed that he was the offender. It was satisfactory to know that an act so malicious and so mischievous had not been committed by a member of the University.

It was in the year 1847 that an election for the Chancellorship of the University took place, the candidates being Prince Albert and Lord Powis, who was first in the field, supported by St John's. It would be

out of place to go at any length into the incidents of this memorable contest, which is a matter of history. I will merely say therefore that it was fought out with a good deal of asperity, many, both inside and outside of the University, stigmatizing the conduct of those who had brought forward the Prince, then a very young man, as snobbish and sycophantic. Of course the contest gave rise to much smart writing from both sides, and one squib I specially remember which, as it is neat and not ill-natured, I will give to the best of my recollection, not knowing whether it has ever appeared in print—at any rate it may be new to some of the present generation :—

Prince Albert on this side, Earl Powis on that,
Have claims than which none could be slighter;
For the Prince's consist in inventing a hat,*
The Peer's in preserving a mitre.†

Then why do ye rush ye Collegiate Dons
Into all this Senate House pother?
Do you think that the Prince who invented the one
Has a share in dispensing the other?

Since Prince Albert's reluctance may plainly be seen,
Your conduct, O Dons! is unwary:
Do you think that he means what we know you would
mean,
If you said *nolo episcopari*?

It is scarcely necessary to add that, on a large poll, Prince Albert was elected by a considerable majority.

Into the vast changes which have been made in the courses of University studies since my time I do not purpose to enter. The subject is outside the scope of

* The new army helmet.

† He had successfully combated the proposed union of the Sees of St Asaph and Bangor.

this paper ; moreover, I have not the necessary knowledge. But I may be allowed to state my conviction that in adopting most, if not all, of those changes, the University has shown a wise determination in offering to young men of various gifts and talents opportunities for turning their special faculties to the best account. I shall even console myself by imagining that if there had been a Moral Science, or an Historical, or a Law Tripos in my day, I might have quitted the College with greater credit than I did. With my best wishes for its continued prosperity, I bring these random recollections to a close.

I. L. H.

TRUE BEAUTY.

WERE beauty but the sculptured, marble brow,
And cold perfection of a classic mien,
Then, at the starry court of beauty's queen,
Hath many a maiden more renown than thou.
Then beauty to the tyrant years must bow,
And render tribute to ungallant time,
Despite the pleading of a poet's rhyme,
Despite the passion in a lover's vow.

But, mirror'd in thy clear unerring eyes,
Dwelleth so sweet infinity of faith,
That, peering in those depths, my rapt heart saith—
In love's unsounded soul true beauty lies.
And, dearest, when thine eyes so look in mine,
Beauty, that dieth not with death, is thine.

C. E. BYLES.



SONNET.

WHO reads the *Eagle*, he eftsoons shall see
A garland of some fifty sonnets here,
Conformable to rules; not one shall veer
From the true type that came from Italy.
'Twas Petrarch first invented them, and he
Passed on the mode to Milton; which blind seer
Taught me the rules, of either of them peer
For infinitely tame prolixity.
The Editors who sit in council sage
To hatch an *Eagle* from an addled egg
Are oft in want of some odd scrap to fill
{The dull fag end of some exhausting page} *
{The tail of some obituary page}
And then a sonnet from a bard they beg:
He writes; the *Eagle* mopes; they have their will.

* *Note by the Author*: Some Editors prefer the second variant, as nearer the archetype in the preciseness of its allusion.

Note by the Editors: The above effusion is from a discontented contributor, whose proffered MS was declined on the ground, amongst many others, that it was too long; would in fact have occupied as much space as fifty sonnets.



AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS.

AMAN must have fine qualities so to write the history of his own times that his judgments on his contemporaries shall be sustained on appeal to the court of History, and posterity, after fifteen centuries, accept them still. He must be cool and dispassionate in his survey, and yet sympathetic. He must be alive to every aspect of the problems that beset his fellows, and take into account every advantage or disadvantage arising from age and environment. Commonly to attain the true perspective one must stand a century or at least a generation away. But in the fourth century, in the midst of the quarrels of Arian and Nicene, through all the turmoils of civil strife and barbarian war, lived and wrote a man, whose verdict on the men of his time is substantially our own. How was it possible?

Ammianus Marcellinus was born of Greek parents at Antioch,* somewhere about the date of the Nicene Council, 325 A.D. It is not possible, nor is it necessary, to name the exact year. More we cannot say than that

* We are curiously reminded of his birthplace when he speaks of Julian's invective against the Antiochenes (the *Misopogon*), which he wrote "in a rage...adding a good deal to the truth." Socrates, the fairest of Church historians as became a lawyer of Constantinople, lets the book pass with the remark that "it left indelible stigmata on Antioch." Sozomen says it was "excellent and very witty." Zosimus, a heathen, says it was "most witty, and blended such bitterness with its irony as to make the Antiochenes infamous everywhere." After twice reading the *Misopogon*, I must say my estimate is nearest that of Ammianus.

he was of noble birth. Sooner or later he was as well read a man as any of his day, but we cannot say what his early education was. We first find him in the army among the *Protectores Domestici*, for admission to whose ranks personal beauty and noble birth were necessary*. So we may safely pronounce Ammianus *ingenui voltus puer ingenuique pudoris*. He tells us himself incidentally that at one critical moment he found it not pure gain to be *ingenuus*.†

We first find him in 353 at Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, on the staff of Ursicinus,‡ to which position the Emperor Constantius had appointed him. Ursicinus had been in the East for ten years,§ we learn, without disaster, in spite of the rawness and inefficiency of his troops. Four years after we first see him, Ammianus includes himself among the *adulescentes*|| who were sent back to the East with Ursicinus, while the older men were promoted. Men vary so much in their ideas of what is young and what is old, that it would be hard to guess his exact age in 357.

He saw a good deal of travel and warfare first and last. How long he was with Ursicinus during his first period of Eastern service we cannot say. However, in 353 whisperers round the Court suggested to the greedy ears of Constantius that it might be dangerous to leave Ursicinus in the East after the recall of Gallus Cæsar, and he was summoned with all speed to Milan to "discuss urgent business." All conveniences for rapid travel were supplied,¶ and "with long stages we made all haste to Milan" to find they had come for nothing. Perhaps they were not greatly surprised. It was Constantius' method. Gallus was hurried home in the same way to have his head cut off.

The next thing was the trial of Ursicinus for treason. Constantius was jealous, and the creatures of the Court

* Procopius, *Hist. Arc.*, 24.

† xix. 8, 11.

‡ xiv. 9, 1.

§ xviii. 6, 2.

|| xvi. 10, 21.

¶ xiv. 11, 5.

whispered. His friends at once deserted him for men in the ascendant "just as when the magistrates in due course succeed one another, the lictors pass to the new from the old."* Ammianus could hardly express his contempt more significantly. A plot was actually made, and it seems the Emperor was cognizant of it—though a defect in our text may be used to defend him, but he was quite capable of the treachery—to kidnap and kill Ursicinus untried, but delay saved him.

In 355 they left Milan† under circumstances which seem strange perhaps, but are characteristic of the age. There was an officer in Gaul, Silvanus by name, loyal enough to the Emperor, but he had enemies, and they went to work in the usual way. They babbled to Constantius of treason till the wretched Silvanus found his only hope of life lay in treason—a desperate card to play, but his only one—and he boldly proclaimed himself Emperor. This was a thunderbolt indeed. But Constantius was not at a loss. He despatched Ursicinus (with Ammianus in his train) to quell the rebel, prepared to be glad to hear of the death of either of his generals. But a handful of men went with Ursicinus, for craft, or, if you like, treachery was to be the tool employed. Ammianus felt, and they all felt that they were in the position of gladiators condemned to fight beasts in the arena. They had to make haste to keep the rebellion from spreading to Italy, and so successful were they that Silvanus' reign was one of only four weeks. They went, with a keen sense of their risk, to Silvanus as friends; they heard his complaints of unworthy men being promoted over his head and theirs; and after much discussion in private, and many nervous changes of plan, they managed to tamper with the troops. In a day or two at daybreak a body of armed men burst out, slew Silvanus' guards, and cut down himself as he fled to a

* xv. 2, 3.

† xv. 5.

church for safety. Thus fell at Cologne "an officer of no mean merits, done to death by slanderous tongues, so immeshed in his absence that he could only protect himself by going to the extremest measures." Such is Ammianus' comment on a nasty business which gave him nothing but disgust. Constantius, however, was so delighted as to feel himself "sky high and superior to all human risks now."*

Ursicinus and Ammianus remained in Gaul for a year perhaps.† In 356 they saw at Rheims the Cæsar Julian who had been sent to Gaul, as they had been themselves, to crush Constantius' enemies, and if possible meet his death in doing it. Towards the end of the year came a welcome despatch summoning them to Sirmium,‡ whence the Emperor sent Ursicinus once more to the East and Ammianus with him.

They were two years in the East, and meanwhile plots thickened. "The Court, hammering as they say the same anvil day and night at the bidding of the eunuchs, held Ursicinus before the gaze of the suspicious and timid Emperor as it were a Gorgon's head,"§ assuring him that his general "aspired higher." Chief among the enemies was the rascal chamberlain, Eusebius, "with whom," says Ammianus, bitterly, "Constantius had considerable influence;" and the "piping voice of the eunuch," and the "too open ears of the prince" meant ruin for the brave soldier. But a good deal was to come first.

War with the Persians was imminent. A Roman subject of rank and some knowledge, harassed as Silvanus had been, though by smaller enemies, found life impossible within Roman frontiers, and fled to the Persians, and there he and his knowledge were welcome. A Persian invasion followed. Meanwhile the order had reached Ursicinus at Samosata to yield his command

* xv. 5, 37.

† xvi. 2, 8.

‡ xvi. 10, 21.

§ xviii. 4, 2,

to one Sabinianus and come West.* The Syrians heard with consternation, and all but laid violent hands on him to keep him.† But Ursicinus and his staff had to go, and they crossed the Taurus, and after a short delay had travelled through Asia Minor, and were already in Europe when fresh orders turned them back whence they came. Sabinianus was recognized by the Emperor to stand in need of a soldier at his side. Back they went to Nisibis, and there they found their "little fellow gaping" (*oscitante homunculo*).‡ Throughout the campaign this seems to have been Sabinianus' attitude. He visited Edessa and spent time among the "tombs," "as if, once he had made his peace with the dead, nothing were to be feared."§ I suppose Ammianus means shrines and martyries.|| Abgar, king of Edessa, so a very old story goes, wrote to our Lord and had a letter from Him, both letters being preserved for us by Eusebius. In the *Doctrine of Addai* we have the whole story of our Lord's sending Addai to Edessa, the healing of Abgar and the conversion of the whole place with such success and speed that they read the Diatessaron in the churches nearly a century before it was made. As Our Lord's letter was shewn to St Sylvia twenty years later than this, it is just possible this relic-accounts for the open mouth of Sabinianus.

Leaving Sabinianus to his devotions, Ursicinus had to take what steps he might without hindrance. And now we are in the thick of the campaign. It was reported at Nisibis that the enemy had crossed the Tigris and that plundering bands were scouring the country.¶ "So," says Ammianus (and I translate his account of an incident commonplace enough perhaps,

* xviii. 4, 7. † xviii. 6, 2. ‡ xviii. 6, 8. § xviii. 7, 7.

|| It was believed by some that Julian, on his Anabasis, avoided the place for the very fact of its early Christian associations. (Sozomen, vi. 1). It also happened to be out of his way.

¶ xviii. 6, 10-16.

but illustrative of the times and the region) "to secure the roads we set out at a trot, and at the second milestone from the city we saw a child of gentle appearance, wearing a necklace, and about eight years old we supposed, sitting crying on the middle of a bank. He was the son of a free man, he said, and his mother, as she fled in hot haste for fear of the enemy who was hard upon them, had found herself burdened with him in her flurry and left him there alone. The general was moved to pity, and at his bidding I took him up in front of me on my horse and returned to the city, and meanwhile swarms of plunderers were surrounding the walls far and wide. Alarmed at the idea of an ambush, I set the boy within a half closed postern, and rode hard to rejoin our troop in some terror; and I was all but caught; for a hostile squad of horse in pursuit of a certain Abdigidus, a tribune, and his groom, caught the slave while the master escaped, and as I galloped by they had just heard in reply to their question, "Who was the officer who had ridden out?" that Ursicinus had a little before reached the city, and was now making for Mount Izala. They slew their informant, gathered together in some numbers, and, without taking rein, made after us.

"Thanks to the speed of my animal, I outrode them and at Amudis, a weak fort, I found my comrades carelessly lying about with their horses grazing. I flung out my arm and waving the ends of my cloak on high (the usual signal) I let them know the enemy was at hand. Joining them I rode off with them, my horse already in distress. What terrified us was the full moon and the dead level of the country which offered no hiding place in case of pressing need, as no trees or bushes or anything but short grass was to be seen. We therefore devised this plan. A lighted torch was set on a single horse and tied so as not to fall. The animal without a rider was sent off toward the left, while we made for the foot of the mountains on the

right, so that the Persians, in the belief that it was the torch to light the general as he quietly rode along, might go in that direction. But for this device we should have been surrounded and captured and come into the enemy's hands.

"Escaped from this peril we came to a wooded spot planted with vines and apple trees, Meiacarire by name, so called from its cold springs. Its inhabitants had fled and we found but one man hid away in a corner—a soldier. He was brought to the general and in his terror gave confused answers which made us suspect him. In fear of our threats, he sets forth the real state of affairs, and tells us he was born at Paris in Gaul and had served in the cavalry, but to escape punishment for some offence he had deserted to the Persians. On his character being established he had married and had a family, and had often been sent as a spy among us and brought back true information. He had now been sent by Tamsapor and Nohodar, the nobles at the head of the marauding forces, and was on his way back to tell what he had learnt. On hearing this and what he knew of what was going on elsewhere, we slew him."

I pass over a reconnoitring expedition made by Ammianus, and the disgraceful loss of an important bridge through the carelessness of a force of cavalry fresh from Illyricum, and the rout which followed, in which Ursicinus' party got separated, Ammianus escaping to Amid.* The path up to the gate was narrow and he spent a curious night jammed in a crowd of living and dead, with a soldier in front of him held erect by the press though his head was halved to the neck. Then followed the siege of Amid, the story of which told in his nineteenth book may rank for vividness and interest with the sieges of Quebec or Louisbourg. Remember that the story is told by a soldier, an eye witness and the man of all men then living most fitted to tell such a tale.

* xviii. 8, 11-14

The Persian army moved on to Amid,* "and when next dawn gleamed, all that could be seen glittered with starry arms, and iron cavalry filled plains and hills." The phrase is curious as many of his phrases are. The sunlight caught a thousand bright surfaces and the reflexions suggested the starry heavens. The iron cavalry are the cataphracts or men in armour mounted on horses in armour. We hear a good deal of them in Ammianus and Julian, who compares them to equestrian statues. "Riding his horse, and towering over all, the King himself (magnificently if tersely described as *ipse* without another word) rode down his lines, wearing as a diadem a golden ram's head set with gems, exalted with every kind of dignity and the attendance of divers races." He was intent on a siege, and, though the renegade advised against it, the "divinity of heaven" (*caeleste numen*) ruled that all his force should be concentrated on this corner of the Roman world and the rest should escape.

Sapor the king in a lordly way advanced to the walls, called for a surrender, and nearly lost his life for his pains, and retired raging as if sacrilege had been committed. Next day a subject king, Grumbates, came near losing his life on the same errand, his son falling at his side. Over the prince's body there was a fight, which recalled the death of Patroclus. The Persians at last bore him off and for seven days he lay in state while they held his funeral, feasting and dancing and singing sad dirges in lamentation for the royal youth, much as women wail for Adonis. At last they burnt the corpse and gathered his bones to send home to his own people, and after a rest of two days war began

* Amid (now Diarbekr) on the Tigris was one of the most important places strategically and commercially in the country, though less so than Nisibis, which was the key of the situation. This should be borne in mind when we come to Jovian's surrender. That Diarbekr is still the seat of the patriarch of the Jacobites shew its ancient importance (Stanley, *Eastern Church* i.)

again with a great display of Sapor's troops, cataphracts elephants and all.* Next day Grumbates, in the character of a *fetialis*, hurled a blood-stained spear at the city, and fighting began. Catapults, "scorpions" (for hurling great stones) and engines of all kinds† came into play, and many were the deaths on both sides. The night fell and both armies kept watch under arms, while the hills rang as "our men extolled the prowess of Constantius Caesar as lord of the world and the universe, and the Persians hailed Sapor as *saansaan* (king of kings) and *pirosen* (conqueror in war)".‡

Before dawn fighting began again. "So many evils stood around us, that it was not to win deliverance but with a passionate desire to die bravely we burned." At last night put an end to the slaughter, but brought little help for the wounded. There were seven legions in the little city and a great crowd of country people beside the citizens, and there was no room or leisure for the burial of the dead.

Meanwhile Ursicinus was chafing to go to the rescue, but Sabinianus "sticking to the tombs" would neither let him go nor go himself. It was believed Constantius was to blame for this in his anxiety "that even though it ruined the provinces, this man of war should not be reported as the author of any memorable deed nor the partner in one either."

Now came pestilence from the bodies of the slain, and for ten days it raged till rain fell and stopped it. All the time the siege was pushed on, and the defenders'

* This proceeding, strange as it may seem, occurs again at Daras, 530 A.D. On the second day fighting began and Belisarius won a great victory.

† Elsewhere (xxiii. 4) Ammianus gives a description of these various machines.

‡ Mr E. G. Browne informs me that this is a *locus classicus* with Orientalists, which some have tried very needlessly to emend. The passage is historical proof that the official language of the Sasanian kings was not pronounced as it is written, but for Aramaic words in the script their Persian equivalents were read. It may be remarked that Ammianus is generally sound in his Syriac too.

difficulties were increased by the presence of two Celtic legions fresh from Gaul and itching to be "up and at them." It took a good deal to hold them inside the walls at all. A deserter betrayed a secret passage leading to a tower, and while engaged with foes without the defenders suddenly found some seventy archers shooting at them from a post of vantage within the walls, and with difficulty dislodged them. A half day's rest, and then "with the dawn we see a countless throng taken on the capture of the fort Ziata being led away to the enemy's land, thousands of men going into captivity, many among them frail with age, and aged women; and if weary with their long march they failed, all love of life now gone, they were left hamstrung." The sight was too much for the Celtic legions who raged like beasts of prey in their cages, and drew their swords on the gates which had been barred to keep them in. They were afraid "lest the city should fall and they should be blotted out without a single brilliant exploit, or if it escaped it should be said that the Gauls did nothing worth while to shew their spirit. We were quite at a loss how to face them in their rage but at last decided (and got a reluctant consent to it from them)" that they should make a sortie on a dark night. The dark night came and with a prayer for heavenly protection the Gauls sallied out to the Persian camp, and but for some accident of a step heard or a dying man's groan caught they would have killed Sapor; but Sapor had twenty years of mischief before him yet.

Towers and elephants in turn were brought against the city, but the "scorpions" were too much for both; and the siege dragged on so that Sapor created a precedent and rushed into the fray in person. At last banks were raised, and the counter work put up by the besieged came crashing down as if there had been an earthquake; and the end had come. After a siege of seventy-three days the Persians had their way open, and now it was every man for himself, and all day long the streets were shambles.

"So at eventide, lurking with two others in an out-of-the-way part of the city under the cover of night's darkness, I escaped by a postern; and, thanks to an acquaintance with the country, now all dark, and the speed of my companions, I at last reached the tenth mile-stone. Here we halted and rested a little; and just as we were starting again, and I was giving out under the fatigue of walking, *for as a noble I was unused to it*, I saw a dreadful sight, but to me in my weary state it was to be a relief exceedingly timely." It was a runaway horse trailing its groom behind it, and as the dead body checked its speed, it was quickly caught, and Ammianus mounted. After a journey through the desert they reached the Euphrates to see Roman cavalry in flight with Persians in hot pursuit. "All hope of escape lay in speed, and through thickets and woods we made for the higher hills, and so we came to Melitina, a town of lesser Armenia, and there we found the general and his staff setting out for Antioch."

After these adventures Ammianus probably went West again with Ursicinus, who, as *magister peditum*, was kept near Constantius till slander prevailed and drove him into private life, and we hear no more of him, though his faithful follower tells us that a son of his was slain at Adrianople in 378.

Ammianus had by no means seen his last of war in the East. In some capacity he went with his hero, the Emperor Julian, on the fatal expedition against Sapor in 363. From point to point we can follow their Anabasis in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth books, and ever and again we find the verb in the first person, *vidimus*, *venimus*. It is, however, needless to trace their march, as Ammianus records practically nothing done by himself, though we may well believe he was not the least interested of the men who gazed on the wall paintings of battle and the chase at Coche.*

* xxiv. 6, 3. Coche was practically a suburb of Ctesiphon, the Persian capital, lying across the Tigris.

Wherever he went we seem to see him with eyes open, quietly taking note of men and things.

When Julian was brought wounded to his tent, is it hazarding too much to suppose that Ammianus was at his side, and heard the manly farewell he made to his officers? Ammianus, unlike other Latin historians we have read, does not *make* speeches for his characters to deliver. With very few exceptions, if any, the speeches he reports are formal, set harangues delivered by emperors at coronations; and though he may very properly have condensed Julian's words, he is not the man to have invented them.* At all events he says nothing about *Vicisti Galilae*, which is almost enough of itself to stamp that story a legend.†

Whether he had a share in the deliberations which led to Jovian's election as emperor he does not say.‡ If he had he was certainly not proud of it, for he tacitly apologizes for the choice made "when things were at the last gasp."§ He shared the privations and the shame of the retreat, and for once burning indignation betrays itself in the calm historian. Jovian accepted Sapor's terms and surrendered five provinces, including the all-important city of Nisibis, "when ten times over the thing to do was to fight."|| The surrender was made "without any hesitation," and we may picture the feelings of the old soldier, whose own two leaders had been men indeed, when he penned the words *sine cunctatione tradidit*.¶ It was indeed a *pudenda pax*.** He witnessed the rage and grief of the betrayed Nisibis, Jovian to save his soul respecting his oath so far as to

* Gibbon believes the speech to be authentic, but wickedly suggests that Julian must have previously prepared it in case of an emergency.

† Theodoret (c. 430) tells the story. Socrates and Sozomen, historians of a higher type and about the same date, do not hint at it.

‡ It has been conjectured that he was himself the *honoratior aliquis miles* who urged postponement. Gibbon (c. 24) and Hodgkin (i. 119).

§ xxv. 5, 7. || xxv. 7, 10. *Cum pugnari decies expediret.*

¶ xxv. 7, 11.

** xxvii. 12, 1.

forbid the inhabitants to stand up for themselves independently of Roman support,* and looking on, Roman emperor as he was, while a Persian noble "hung out from the citadel the standard of his people."

He tells us of his return to Antioch, and then we are left to conjecture where he went and what he did. He was writing history, and personal details would have been biography; and he more than once protests that history cannot mention everybody's name, nor record what everybody did. *Minutiae ignobiles* are outside its sphere. Where he has mentioned himself it has always been because he was an eye witness. At some time or other he visited Egypt, to which visit he twice alludes, once with a quiet *vidimus*,† once *visa pleraque narrantes*.‡ He also saw Sparta, and took note of the effects of an earthquake which had stranded a ship two miles inland.§

Though he does not say so himself, we know at once from a letter Libanius wrote him, and from the vivid and somewhat satirical pictures he draws, that he lived in Rome, and wrote and read his history there. Seemingly he did not like Rome, and it has been suggested that Libanius' letter was meant to encourage him. At any rate the great orator says that the honour Rome does the historian, and the delight she takes in his work, do credit to Antioch and his fellow citizens.

In 371 he had the ill luck to be back in Antioch|| at the time when the affair of Theodorus was at its height. The story may be told quickly—he tells it us in full himself. Some men, speculating as to who was to be Emperor after Valens, tried a sort of planchette to find out, and learning that his name began with the four letters ΘΕΟΔ, they leapt to the conclusion that it was their friend Theodorus, a man of high rank.¶ Theodorus

* They were quite equal to this as Sapor could testify, for they beat him off in 340, though he had got so far as to make a breach in their wall.

† xvii. 4, 6.

‡ xxii. 15, 1.

§ xxvi. 10, 19.

|| xxix. 1.

¶ The man of fate was Theodosius, not Theodorus; so after all the prophecy came true. He was co-opted as Emperor by Gratian in 378.

heard of it, and perhaps was half inclined to accept a manifest destiny—*quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur*—but the day planchette was tried was an evil day for him and for all concerned, and many more beside who were innocent. Attempts had been made on Valens' life before, and this time at least he left nothing undone to discourage them for the future. A reign of terror followed. "We all at that time crept about as it were in Cimmerian darkness, as frightened as the guests of Dionysius who saw the swords hanging each by a horse hair over their heads."* There was probably no man with as little taste for rebellion in the empire. Writing of treason trials under Constantius he says†: "No sensible person condemns a vigorous inquiry into these matters; for we do not deny that the safety of a legitimate Emperor, the champion and defender of good citizens, to which others are indebted for their safety, ought to be protected by the associated enthusiasm of all men. To uphold this the more strongly the Cornelian laws allow in treason cases no exemption of rank from torture even if it cost blood." This is loyal enough, "but unbridled exultation in suffering is not befitting." He knew, and few better, what it meant to the empire to have no Emperor. That lesson was learnt in the desert and at Nisibis; and when after some months of tarnished glory Jovian died, the Roman soldiers were right when they forced Valentinian on his election at once to name a colleague.

While he lived in Rome he wrote his great history.‡ It consisted of thirty-one books, of which the first thirteen are lost. His work began with the reign of Nerva, 96 A.D., where Tacitus stopped; but in book XIV

* xxix. 2, 4.

† xix. 12, 17.

‡ An English version was brought out by Philemon Holland, *of the Citie of Coventrie*, in 1609, which I have not seen. Pope sets Holland's translations (many and mainly historical) in "the library of Dulness," but Abp. Trench thinks very highly of them, and his is probably the more serious judgment.

we are in the year 353, and book XXXI ends with the death of Valens at Adrianople in 378. It has been suggested that there was not room in thirteen books on this scale for 250 years, and that perhaps, like Tacitus, he wrote *two* historical works, and that the history, eighteen books of which we still have, was that of his own times, while another is lost. This is a large supposition, and, I think, not very necessary.* At the beginning of Book XV he announces that what follows will be done *limatius*, which probably does not refer so much to the style as to the matter, and implies greater detail. As I believe there is no external evidence of any kind, every one may freely form his own opinion from that passage, and the little epilogue at the end of book XXXI.†

We do not know anything of his death. If his reference in book XXIX to a young officer, Theodosius, *princeps postea perspectissimus*, implies that Theodosius' reign and life are done (as it may), then Ammianus died in 395 or later. Otherwise we have no clue at all beyond reference to Gratian's *fata*, which seems to imply Gratian was dead. In this case Ammianus lived as late as 383. It is I think the latest date to which an event he mentions can be assigned. In speaking of the Serapeum he says nothing of its destruction in 391 by a mob (who were much strengthened in the faith by seeing the mice run out of Serapis' broken head), but he deals with the Serapeum in book XXII, and we have nine books on later history, so this gives us no help. However it is quite unimportant when he died. He lived long enough to leave mankind a legacy, for which we cannot be too grateful.

As all we know of him is gathered from his history, we may consider his work and himself together. He

* Zosimus, in his history of Rome's decline and fall, devotes one book, his first, to the first three hundred years of the empire, and gradually gives more space to events as he approaches his subject proper.

† It is also believed by some that one book is missing before book XXXI.

was a man of very wide culture, as his constant references shew. They are so many in fact that it has been surmised he did his learning late in life. He is evidently proud of it, and the value he put upon it may be read in his apology for Valens, who had "a countrified intelligence, unpolished by any acquaintance with antiquity."* Valens again showed "a very unbridled exultation in various tortures (of supposed criminals), *being unaware of that saying of Tully's*, which teaches that they are unhappy men who think everything permitted them."† It is quite surprising how many Imperial and other crimes are sins of ignorance. Sometimes it is that the Emperor forgot or had not read his Aristotle. But we hear most of Tully, for whom Ammianus had a zeal equal to Mrs Blimber's, though more according to knowledge. He is rarely at a loss for a historical parallel in the annals of Rome or Greece.

When he sums up the character of a good Emperor, he first of all tells us his faults—and quite freely too—and then sets forth his good points that they may leave the stronger impression, while with a bad Emperor he reverses the process. Let us follow his example and pay him the compliment implied by first giving an account of his foibles.

Critics almost without exception abuse his style, some even finding fault with him for trying to write in Latin at all,‡ and certainly his style is curious and peculiar to him. It reminds one somehow of Apuleius, though it is less successful. His vocabulary is good in itself,

* xxx. 4. 2 *Subagreste ingenium nullis vetustatis lectionibus expoliturum.*

† xxvi. 10 12 *Sententiae illius Tullianae ignarus.*

‡ It is remarkable in view of the fact that the Greeks had always been studiously ignorant of Latin (*e.g.* Plutarch), and that a century later than this we find but few in the East who knew it all, that the two great men of letters of this age, Ammianus and Claudian, a Greek and a Greek-speaking Egyptian, should write in Latin. The Emperor Julian seems guiltless of the most rudimentary acquaintance with Latin literature. Latin was still, however, the official language.

but his composition and grouping have a very odd effect. Partly it may be, as is suggested, the disturbing influence of Greek. Partly it is because he aims a little too much at rhetoric. The manner is more suited to the novel than to the history. In fact his style is rather more modern* than classical, so modern as to be nearly journalistic at times. It abounds in metaphor—"The trumpets of internal disaster were sounding";† "the horrifying gang of furies lit on the necks of all Asia";‡ "he left the provinces waltzing";§ "the destiny of the East blared on the dread shawms of peril, mingling her plans with the shades of Tartarus."|| He does not, in describing the situation of a town, care to say North, South, East and West simply, but "facing the arctoan stars" "whence the dawning sunbeam rises."¶ (Of course these phrases are more unnatural when translated). Once or twice he breaks out in a declamatory apostrophe, which comes oddly enough in a history. In fact we may borrow a phrase of his own used of Phrynichus to illustrate and describe his own style—*cum cothurnatus stilus procederet*** . *Cothurnus* is strictly the buskin worn by the tragic actor to give dignity to his stature, and is commonly enough used in Latin as equivalent to Tragedy itself, just as *soccus* represents Comedy. *Cothurnatus* is "wearing the

* e. g. in the purely picturesque use of the adjective. xiv. 3, 4. *Aboraeque amnis herbilas ripas*, balancing *solitudines*.

† xxix. 1, 14. *internarum cladium litui sonabant*.

‡ xxix. 2, 21. *coetus furiarum horrificus . . cervicibus Asiae totius insedit*. This rather curious phraseology is not unlike Apuleius, e. g. *Metam.* v. 12. *sed jam pestes illae taeterrimae furiae anhelantes vipereum virus et festinantes impia celeritate navigabant*—the description of Psyche's two sisters.

§ xxviii. 3, 9. *tripudiantes relinquens provincias*.

|| xviii. 4, 1. *Orientis fortuna periculorum terribiles tubas inflabat . . consilia tartareis manibus miscens*.

¶ xxvii. 4, 6. *arctois obnoxiam stellis*. 7. *Unde eoum jubar exsurgit*.

** xxviii. 1, 4. So Mr Bury describes the style of Cassiodorus, "each epistle posing as it were in tragic cothurni and trailing a sweeping train." *Later Roman Empire*, ii. p. 187.

buskin" and may be employed of a man in a "tragic" humour. To turn this into an adverb, and use it to describe the march of a style is a somewhat unusual manner of writing, but characteristic of Ammianus. It also hits him off admirably, for there is very often "a hint of the buskin in the strut of his style." At the same time a good deal too much may be made of this, and has been made, for, as I hope the extract above translated will shew, he can write straightforwardly and simply when he pleases. When his diction and his rather obtrusive learning are forgiven, I think we have exhausted the list of his sins, which must be admitted not to be very great.

When we come to his virtues, we find that his severe truthfulness and his dispassionate impartiality might set him in the very front rank of historians. But a man may be fair and truthful without having the other necessary qualities of a historian, and these Ammianus has in a strongly marked degree. He realizes the perspective of the picture he sees, as few if any ancient historians have done, save of course Thucydides, and he selects and groups his matter with the eye of a master. A modern author has this advantage over an ancient, that he can by grace of the printing press pack his digressions into footnotes and appendices, while as long as manuscripts held the field everything had to go into the text. But for this the light reader would have a higher opinion of Ammianus. Setting apart his geographical excursions which really recall Herodotus, and those on scientific subjects such as earthquakes, the rainbow, comets, and so forth, which naturally fall short of nineteenth century accuracy—all of which would today be relegated from the main body of the work, we may say that he knows the use of light and shade, and shifts his scene so skilfully that the various parts of his work set off and relieve one another. No part of the Roman world is left out, and he gives us a vivid panorama of what that world was in the fourth

century. Even the digressions into Geography serve this end and have their value. Huns, Goths, Egyptians and Persians are all surveyed, and though we may be surprised at an omission or a slip here and there, such as his neglect to notice the change from the Arsacid to the Sassanid dynasty in Persia,* which from other sources we find meant much to Rome and her Eastern provinces, we really learn a great deal.

Then he has a keen eye for colour, and in a touch, a hint, an incidental phrase, lets us have glimpses that make the life of his time real and living to us today. So much of his story is so told, that we lose the text-book as it were in the novel. For instance, we learn thus that the Germans dyed their hair. Jovinus† "hidden in a valley dark through the thickness of the trees" surprises them, "some washing, some of them staining their hair red after their custom, and drinking some of them." In the same way we mingle with the Roman soldiers (too many of them barbarians), and see the way they do things. They are anxious to fight, and they let their commander know it by banging their spears on their shields.‡ To wish him good luck they make a din with the shields on their knees.§ Here is a man who cuts off his thumb to shirk service.|| Julian makes a speech, and in delight the troops stand waving their shields in the air,¶ or in anger they brandish** their spears at him. In the troops of Constantius†† are soldiers who lie on featherbeds and have a pretty taste in gems.

* The Arsacids yielded place to Artaxerxes in 226 A.D., and the new dynasty which was supposed to derive from the Achaemenids (the family of Cyrus and Darius) lasted till 651 A.D. They restored the religion of Zoroaster and the authority of the Magi, persecuting Christians and Manichees alike. The long wearisome wars between them and the Romans (to be read of in the vivid if very unadorned history of Joshua the Stylite) left both an easy prey to the nascent enthusiasm of Islam, which deluged a weakened East for ever. We have a hint or two of the Arabs already in Ammianus.

† xxvii. 2, 2. ‡ xvi. 12, 13. § xv. 8, 15. || xv. 12, 3.

¶ xxiii. 5, 24. ** xxi. 13, 16. †† xxii. 4, 6.

Alas! for Julian's heathen revival!* his soldiers had too many sacrificial feasts, too much to eat and too much to drink, and rode home through the streets of Antioch to their quarters, mounted on the necks of passers-by. Now they all but mutiny† because Julian has only a donation for them of a hundred pieces of silver a man. Again we find them marching into battle, while they raise the *barritus*,‡ “so-called in their native tongue, a martial note that began low and swelled louder.” Mr Keary§ very reasonably finds the origin of this in the German forests, where the wind sweeping over and through leagues of trees roars like the sea, and hence through barbarian recruits, of whom we hear a good deal, it came into the Roman army.

All these are small points, perhaps, but they add variety to the work; and though a history may be great without them, or dull with them, they are in their right place in Ammianus, and brighten his canvas without lessening the effect of the great outlines of his picture.

Ammianus was a soldier, but he saw that the army was not the state, and ever and again we find him intent on the provinces and the troubles of the taxpayer. He recognizes the merit of Constantius, whom he did not like, in keeping the army in its proper place,|| “never exalting the horns of the military;” and he tells us with a proud satisfaction in his hero that Julian reduced the land tax in Gaul from twenty-five to seven *aurei per caput*,¶ and in his financial arrangements would not countenance one particular practice because it was merely a relief to the rich without helping the poor at all. It is not the picture of Julian we are generally shewn, and we must bear in mind that the man the ecclesiastics abuse for “pillaging” them was a careful financier with the interests of the empire at heart. A burning question of

* xxii. 12, 6. † xxiv. 3, 3. ‡ xxi. 7, 11.

§ *Vikings and Western Christendom*, p. 43.

|| xxi. 16, 1. ¶ xvi. 5, 14

the time was the shirking of "curial" duties by men who tried to evade paying their share of the heavy taxes exacted from the *curia* of each town as a body. It is clear that every evasion made the burden heavier for the rest of the body, but Julian is severely criticized by Ammianus for being too sharp with men whom the *curiae* accused of this kind of thing. The system was vicious, and in fact was one of the main elements in the decay of the empire.*

Another such element was officialdom. Here is a picture he draws us: Julian is quartered at last in the palace of Constantinople, and sends for a barber. There enters a gorgeous official. "I sent for a barber, not a secretary," and the functionary bows. He was the court barber, and, as such, had a splendid income. Julian at once made a grand clearance of barbers and cooks and eunuchs, and till Valens became Emperor their *régime* was at an end. Other official nuisances were less easy to get rid of, and again and again we find Ammianus telling of tumult and war and disaster brought on by the cruelty and insolence of civil and military authorities. Valentinian, he complains, did nothing to check the irregularities of his officers, while he was very severe on the private soldiers. Finally, the terrible Gothic war, which culminated in the defeat and death of Valens at Adrianople, and was the first great shock that foretold the end, was occasioned, if

* Priscus in his account of his interesting journey among the Huns in 448 A.D. (p. 59, B., in the Bonn Corpus of Byzantine History, a translation of which is to be found in Mr. Bury's *Later Roman Empire*, i. 213-223) tells us of a renegade Greek he met who had turned Hun and pled that he was better off; "for the condition of the subjects [of the empire] in time of peace is far more grievous than the evils of war, for the exaction of the taxes is very severe, and unprincipled men inflict injuries on others because the laws are practically not valid against all classes," and so forth. Priscus upheld the empire, and "my interlocutor shed tears and confessed that the laws and constitution of the Romans were fair, but deplored that the governors, not possessing the spirit of former generations, were ruining the State." It might be difficult to identify those "former generations," but the whole story is very significant.

not caused, by the rapacity and cruelty of a magistrate charged with the transport of the Goths over the Danube.

Here it may be remarked that while Ammianus has no political or economical views to set forth, and accepts the fact of the empire as part of the world's fabric, as everybody else then did, without criticism, he does permit himself to criticize and complain of the administration, which is a very different thing from falling foul of the constitution in the manner of Tacitus. He has no regrets for the republic, no sorrow for the Senate of Rome in its glorious effacement, none of the narrow Roman feeling of the city-state days. Three hundred years had brought a good many changes, and all the world was Roman now together, apart from Germans, Goths, and Persians beyond the pale. The Greek of Antioch is as much a Roman as any one. The result is a striking difference of tone in the historian—a change for the better. We are rid of the jingoism of Livy, and the impracticable discontent of Tacitus.* Ammianus himself is tenderer and has larger sympathies than the historians of old. He can value human life even if it is not a Roman life, and pity the child though a Syrian who begins his experience by being taken captive. The Roman in Ammianus poses no more. He is far more frankly human. As a result we feel more with him. In fighting German and Persian he is battling for light and civilization, and Christianity itself; and if in the last great fight in book XXXI we incline to the Gothic side in some degree, it is the fault of a criminal official, and not because our historian alienates our sympathy by a narrow and offensive little patriotism. Things are more fairly and squarely judged on their merits now when the cramping caste distinction of *civitas* is gone. Even

* Mr. Bury (*L.R.E.*, ii. 179) characterizes Tacitus very justly as "out of touch with his own age."

the line between Roman and barbarian was growing faint, when the Frank Nevitta was made consul by Julian, bitter as he was against Constantine for his barbarian consuls.

But I have said nothing so far of one great change that had come over the world in the triumph of the Church. We hear of it of course from Ammianus, but less than we might have expected. This is easily accounted for. Our own chief interest in the fourth century is the Arian controversy, and Ammianus was a heathen. A heathen of the latter-day type, that is, a rather confused, because so very open-minded a heathen. We hear little about the gods and a great deal about the vaguely-named *caeleste numen*, which shews its interest in mankind again and again. Auguries and auspices are still to the fore, not that the mere birds can tell the future, but a kindly *numen** guides their flight to allow us by it to see what is coming. Omens are very real things—an idea mankind still cherishes in a confused and half ashamed way. Prodigies still occur, but “nobody heeds them now.” Ammianus has great respect for the philosophers and the *theologi*† of old, though he draws a curious picture of Julian’s camp with its Etruscan soothsayers and Greek philosophers.† Some sort of portent occurred on Julian’s march into Persia, and the soothsayers declared that it meant disaster if the advance were continued. But they were pooh-poohed by the philosophers “who had much respect just then, though they do make mistakes now and then, and are stubborn enough in things they know nothing about.” This time the event justified the soothsayers, we know.

But a historian of the fourth century, whatever his

* xxi. 1, 9. *Amat enim benignitas numinis, seu quod merentur homines, seu quod tangitur eorum adfectione, his quoque artibus prodere quae impendunt.* Surely there is something pathetic in this, if only in the *quoque*.

† xxiii. 5, 8-11.

creed, has to deal with Christians. Ammianus is quite free from bias; Christian or heathen is much the same to him—*Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur*. He has no *animus* whatever, and is so far unique among his contemporaries. He finds grave fault with Julian for forbidding Christian professors to teach ancient literature, stigmatising the degree as one *obruendum perenni silentio*,* “to be overwhelmed in eternal silence”—strong words to use of a man he loved and honoured, and speaking volumes for the fairness of the writer. As an outsider, however, who will have other outsiders among his readers, he will often half apologize for a technical term—“a deacon as it is called,” “synods as they call them.” A bishop is *Christianae legis antistes*, though he slips into *episcopus* now and then. A church is *Christiani ritus sacrarium*, or *Christiani ritus conventiculum*, or frankly *ecclesia*. These roundabout phrases are largely due to his environment; for the traditions of literature and good society ignored the new religion.† But Ammianus was no pedant, and can speak in terms of admiration of the men‡ “who, to hold their faith inviolate, faced a glorious death and are now called martyrs.” In another passage, speaking of the sufferings inflicted on the followers of the pretender Procopius—which were very much those undergone by the martyrs of Palestine according to Eusebius—he says§ he had rather die in battle ten times over than face them. Side by side with this stand his startling words on the warring of the

* xxii. 10, 7.

† This should of itself, I think, dispose of Gutschmid's ingenious attempt to correct a corrupt passage in xxii. 16, 22. Ammianus is enumerating the great men whose teaching has been influenced by Egypt, and his last name is lost. Gutschmid wants to read, after a *his, ihs, i. e. Jesus*; but it is quite unlike a Roman historian to use this name. Tacitus has *Christus*, Suetonius *Chrestus*. Valesius would prefer correcting a *non* into *Platon*. Ammianus usually says *Plato*, but apart from this the name seems highly likely.

‡ xxii. 11, 10.

§ xxvi. 10, 13.

sects. Julian, on the principle of *Divide ut imperes*, recalled the Nicene exiles with a view to fresh theological quarrels*; "for he knew that there are no wild beasts so hostile to mankind as most of the Christians are to one another." It was only two centuries since Tertullian heard the heathen remarking *ut sese invicem diligunt*. He records the terrible fight in a church at Rome† between the followers of Damasus and Ursinus, the rival candidates for the See, when one hundred and thirty-seven dead bodies were found on the victory of Damasus. Here is his comment—"I do not deny, when I consider the ostentation of Roman society, that those who are ambitious for this thing (the See) ought to spare no effort in the fray to secure what they want, for if they get it they will be sure of being enriched by the offerings of matrons, of riding about in carriages, dressed in clothes, the cynosure of every eye, and of giving banquets so profuse, that their entertainments shall surpass the tables of kings. They might be happy indeed, if they could despise the magnificence of Rome, which they count a set-off to the crimes involved, and live in imitation of certain bishops of the provinces, whom their sparing diet, the cheapness of their clothes, and their eyes fixed upon the ground, commend as pure and holy men, to the eternal deity and his true worshippers." Once he seems to express a preference, when he complains of Constantius "confounding the pure and simple Christian religion with old-wife superstition,"‡ but probably as he goes on to set forth the Emperor's religious *policy*, it is rather to his interference and meddling with other men's religions than to his own views that the historian objects. In any case, in view of his treatment of Athanasius and the curt dismissal of the Athanasian question,§ it is hardly clear that he so refers to Arianism, which in fact was less likely to seem *anilis superstitio* to a heathen

* xxii. 5, 4. † xxvii. 3, 12. ‡ xxi. 16, 18. § xv. 7, 6—10.

than Nicene Christianity. At all events Constantius was too "curious about the Christian religion" (*in qua scrutanda perplexius*). He aimed in fact at the "Caesaro-papism" of Justinian, though he did not reach it. I think we may surmise Ammianus' own feelings from his remark about Valentinian.* Valentinian was rather a savage on Ammianus' own shewing, but "this reign was glorious for the moderation with which he stood among the different religions and troubled no one, nor gave orders that this should be worshipped or that; nor did he try by threatening rescripts to bend the neck of his subjects to what he worshipped himself, but he left the parties untouched as he found them." Surveying all his references to Christianity, I am afraid we must admit that he did not realize what it meant, nor understand how vital was the issue between Arian and Nicene. How should he, when there were hundreds in the church who did neither? Still we must always remember that, beside being a man who kept himself in the background, he was writing for a society which avowedly had no interest at all in Christian affairs.

Ammianus did not lack for dry humour, witness the soldiers who would have won a certain battle "if only they had displayed the vigour in standing which they shewed in running away"; and "Epigonus, a philosopher so far as clothes went"; or Mercurius "who was like a savage dog that wags his tail the more submissively for being a brute inside"; or the would-be Emperor Procopius, "about whom the wonder was that his life through he shed no man's blood"; or that governor of Africa "who was in a hurry to outstrip the enemy in plundering his province"; or finally, those lawyers of Antioch who, if you mentioned in their presence the name of some worthy of old, took it to be some foreign term for a fish or other eatable.† But

* xxx. 9, 5.

† The same doubt has arisen in our own day as to whether Botticelli is a cheese or a wine, if we may trust Mr Punch.

what would have been in Tacitus one of the bitterest of epigrams, is in Ammianus no epigram at all. *Imperialis verecundia*, the chastity of an emperor, was the great phenomenon of the fourth and fifth centuries whose emperors, whatever else they may have been, were in this matter above the breath of slander.

There is a beautiful picture of the triumphal entry of Constantius into Rome*. He was a little man, long in the body and short and rather bandy in the legs, but

"He nothing common did nor mean
Upon that memorable scene."

He rode in a golden chariot, and for all the noise and applause never flinched, but stood immovable; but "on passing through lofty gateways he would bow his little person; and as if his neck were fortified he kept his gaze straight in front of him, and looked neither right nor left, as if he had been a dummy; the shaking of the wheels did not make him nod, and he was not seen to spit or wipe his mouth or his nose, or move his hand throughout."

A grim humour hangs about the coronation of Procopius,† who, after months in hiding, blossomed out as an Emperor. He appeared before the soldiers without a cloak, and so emaciated as to look as if he had risen from the dead and all the purple he could muster was his boots and a rag he waved in his left hand:—"you would have thought him some figure on the stage, or some ridiculous burlesque that had popped through the curtain." His procession was hardly a success; for the soldiers were afraid of being assailed with tiles from the roofs, and marched along holding their shields over their heads.

Of his residence in Rome we have many reminders, some of very great interest, some very amusing. His description of the city on the occasion of Constantius' visit, shews the hold Rome still had on the world's

* xvi. 10.

† xvi. 6, 15.

imagination. "Whatever he saw first he thought supreme above all." There was the temple of Tarpeian Jove, the baths as big as provinces, the solid mass of the amphitheatre built of Tiburtine stone, to whose top the human eye could hardly reach, and so forth. "But when he came to Trajan's forum—a structure, I suppose, unique under heaven, which even the gods would agree with us in admiring—he stood in amazement."* Rome was the one thing in the world about which exaggeration was impossible. The Emperor was so much impressed that he determined to add his item to the ornaments of the Eternal City, and sent an obelisk from Egypt. Of this and the inscription it bore, and its journey and arrival, Ammianus gives us a most interesting account.†

But more entertaining are his digressions on Roman manners, which abound in sketches as good as Juvenal's. The snobbery and extravagance of the great men of Rome may not have been more excessive than such things are elsewhere, but the grandee who with the greatest dignity (though no one has asked) extols to the skies his patrimony and the income it yields, how fertile it is, how far it reaches; the noble gentleman who welcomes you, though an utter stranger, as if he had been yearning for you, asks you endless questions till you have to lie, and makes you regret that you did not settle in Rome ten years earlier, but next day has no idea who or what or whence you are; the fashionable people, who loathed sensible and well-educated men like the plague, and learning like poison, all impressed Ammianus to such an extent that he has left them gibbeted for ever in his pages. The troops of slaves and eunuchs (his particular abhorrence), the luxury of the banquets, the Roman preference for the musician rather than the philosopher, the organs and lyres as big as waggon, the libraries closed like the tomb, the absurd fear of infection that has the slave washed after he has been to inquire for a

* xvi. 10, 15.

† xviii. 4.

Constantinople, the Emperor's rage was more than human. A guard of honour (and espionage) accompanied him. From Adrianople he was hurried on with fewer attendants, and now he saw how he stood and "cursed his rashness with tears." The ghosts of his victims haunted his dreams. At Petobio he was made a prisoner, and at Histria he was beheaded, and all of him that reached Constantius was his boots, which a creature of the Court hauled off to post off to the Emperor with this glorious spoil.

What is the general impression left on the mind by the history of Ammianus? One cannot read him through without a growing conviction of his absolute truthfulness and a growing admiration of his power, and the two together present the Roman Empire to the mind exactly as it was. He makes no predictions, he expresses no regrets, and apart from observations on the characters of his people, he leaves the reader to form his own opinions on the Empire. Nobody foresaw that in twenty years after his death Rome would have fallen to the Goth, that the Empire as an effective power in the West was nearing its end, but yet, wise after the event, we can see in his pages that it is all coming. There were, we learn, strong men and honest men to stave it off and delay it, who, if they could not save Rome, did save Europe in virtue of those ideals of law and order the younger peoples of the North found in the majestic fabric of Roman administration. Ammianus lets us see the exhaustion of the Roman world, the ruin of the middle classes under an oppressive system, and often still more oppressive agents of taxation, the weakness all along the frontier, Rhine, Danube, Euphrates, and African desert, caused by bad principles of government within as much as by attacks from without, and the crying need of men which led to the army being filled with barbarians, who did not quite lose all their barbarism and brutality at once, and were often as terrible to those they protected as to the

enemy they were supposed to keep off; and at the same time we read in him the grandeur and the glory of Rome, who had welded the world into one and made the nations members one of another, had humanized and civilized them with law and culture in her train wherever she went, and was even now training in her armies the men who should overthrow her, and then, as it were in horror at their own work, should set her on high once more, and keep her in her place as the world's Queen for a thousand years.

T. R. G.

LOVE'S IMMORTALITY.

LOVE that buys a pretty face
Or a figure neatly rounded,
Is a slave to time and space
And to passion falsely founded.
Love that woos the soul within,
Counting beauty but the portal
Where all graces enter in—
Only thus is Love immortal.

C. E. BYLES.



DIS MONTIBUS.

"Ye motions of delight that haunt the sides
Of the green hills—"

Wordsworth.

MOST of us have at some period of our lives been worshippers upon high places, or at least, if worship be too strong a phrase, admiring visitants of some lofty shrine, which once housed dim fables of ancient cults or lost traditions of old-world deities. Now, no doubt, the fascination of the supernatural has passed away: great Pan is dead, and the golden palace of the gods no longer crowns the topmost pinnacles of Olympus; Artemis stoops no more to steal kisses from a sleeping shepherd upon Latmus' side, and Dionysus neither greets his worshippers, nor punishes his foes, upon the heights of Cithaeron. But even yet there is a glamour of something more than mere slate and granite, which clings alike to the loftiest mountain and the humblest hill.

"Pelion and Ossa flourish side by side,
Together in immortal books enrolled:
His ancient dower Olympus hath not sold;
And that immortal hill, which did divide
Into two ample horns his forehead wide,
Shines with poetic radiance as of old."

Indeed we are richer in extent, if weaker in intensity, than the Greeks to whom such things were more than allegories. Though belief or imagination no longer peoples Parnassus and Helicon with divine and heroic

figures, yet we have knowledge of a thousand hills, of which none, from Homer to Theocritus, ever dreamt—hills which bear the foot-prints of no ethereal beings, but shall in themselves, if we have the wit to win their confidence, become, not deities, but rather intimate friends and cherished companions.

To the fanciful mind mountains have a certain element of personality not only in idea, but even to some extent in physical feature. They have heads, shoulders, and sides—nay, we must even credit them with legs: how else could they have feet and spurs? Their very names show that they are of diverse sexes; and their dispositions are as varied as those of human beings. The more civilized of their company are clothed with the verdure of wood or meadow; the more savage have bare rocks and naked precipices: but even these latter wear draperies of cloud in rainy weather, just as the noble savage of the prairies wraps his stately form in a buffalo robe or a blanket.

Truly they are a race of giants, and a people of much versatility. To them (happy monsters!) climate is a matter of small importance; and, as if to show their contempt for it, they will swathe themselves with snow under the tropics and produce volcanic fire amid Antarctic cold. One will meekly bear temples and palaces upon his head; another will wreak his rage by destroying a pair of cities: one will defy the most persistent efforts of the ambitious climber; and another will allow whole train-loads of excursionists to gape upon his crown, and even supply them with ginger-beer when they get there.

Since the beginning of the world mountains have been intimately connected with the doings of men; and if those exalted heads are capable of appreciating the ridiculous, their sides must often have been shaken with quiet convulsions of seismic laughter, as they watched the curious, restless, impudent little parasites (for such, no doubt, they must deem us) prancing

hither and thither with feeble but importunate energy, instead of sitting in reverend, motionless dignity, and enjoying the divine repose of restful strength. But they are a phlegmatic folk; man tickles their ribs and burrows into their bowels; but it is only now and then that he succeeds in irritating one of these good-natured giants into chastising him as (from their point of view) he doubtless deserves.

We are apt upon occasions to treat them disrespectfully; and yet who is there that does not love them? A land of unredeemed flatness is by no means devoid of the power of inspiring devotion; but a land of hills can arouse a deeper and a stronger passion. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help:"—so sang the Jews, pining for home amid the loathed flatness of their place of captivity; and so it has been, and is, all the world over. The plains may have the wealth and the fatness, but the hills have the loveable qualities, the romance, the poetry: to draw an illustration from mythology, the plains can show us nothing better than the *Matres Campestres* of Romano-Teutonic worship—well-to-do, respectable deities, but (like Mrs. Grundy, who is perhaps their modern representative) utterly prosaic: Pan and his Oreads, Artemis and her nymphs, Apollo and the Muses—all these are people of the hills.

It is indeed a world-wide subject; for mountains have place in every continent, and doubtless sleep unborn in the womb of every ocean. If we narrow the scope of our speculations to the hills of our own country, the same phenomena shall attract our notice. It is about the hills of Wales and Cornwall that the romance of King Arthur is wreathed, and a few stray blossoms of the garland still cling to the northern heights, where the legends had their birth. Here-ward the Wake has ennobled the fen country, but his achievements have their centre upon the hill of Ely; and the inhabitant of Cambridge is so eager for the

romance of the unlevel that he finds a Market Hill where the less acute eyes of strangers can see no variation from the general flatness of the site. The Shropshire man swears by the Wrekin, the Derbyshire man by the Peak, and the Londoner by the topmost height of Hampstead: Malvern will not believe that any other surpasses its hill for width of prospect; the Yorkshireman will hear no scandal of Whernside, Ingleborough, or Rosebery Topping; Wardelaw and the holy hill of Durham itself are illumined by legends of the greatest of north-country saints; and if you would move the soul of a Northumbrian, conjure him by Cheviot or Yeavinger Bell, Brislee Hill or Simonside, Winshields or the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall: one of these names shall surely find an echo in his heart, and, if he be far from his own land, go nigh to unloose his tears.

Pass but a little way to the south-west, and you shall find a country of hills taller than Cheviot, fairer even than Simonside, and as well worthy of affection as any that the world can show—a clan of giants (to continue our fantasy), whose acquaintance it shall be to your profit to make: a puny people, no doubt, beside the towering monsters of other lands; but, perhaps on that account, the more ready to make friends with those who are willing to seek their friendship.

The clan is divided into families; and many pairs of names seem to run so naturally together, that we may imagine the bearers to be man and wife, and the lesser heights their offspring. Scawfell Pike and Scawfell are king and queen of this little realm; and who that has ever seen them from the shores of Westwater can dispute their sovereignty, or question the fitness of the comparison? His Majesty is taller and less pretentious than his partner, as though he were conscious that after all he is but a kind of King-Consort. Yet such he is; for he has no name of his

own, but enjoys his title solely as husband of his wife—the true Scawfell.

The Queen is, as one might expect, more beautiful and more assiduously courted. Poor good-natured lady! We petty men crawl about her face, tickle her with ropes and ice-axes (even when there is no ice), and explore her wrinkles; and if we succeed in discovering any of her secrets, we unblushingly betray them at the hotel dinner-table, or write a boastful account of our discourtesy in the visitors' book.

Great Gable and Kirk Fell seem to be joined in a similar relationship: her grand tiara of crags and the long, graceful sweep of her skirts approve the former to be the female partner of the union—a majestic court lady, married to a husband smaller and less distinguished than herself, and still eager to make the most of her beauty and youthful appearance; for, if we are right in supposing Green Gable to be her daughter, she takes care to keep the child discreetly in the background. Pillar Mountain and the Steeple, Red Pike and Yewbarrow, are similarly paired, and complete what we may term the court circle; but of these the former couple are the more distinguished, mainly by virtue of the Pillar Mountain, who wears the most famous rock in all England like a decoration upon his breast. The inquisitive and energetic man will assail the Pillar Rock, and never be content till he stand

“Upon its aery summit crowned with heath.”

But the more philosophic (and lazier) mortal is satisfied with the view of it from below, happy if he win the grandest view of all, when the clouds are down upon the mountain's head, and lie just low enough to form a background to the columnar rock without obscuring its outline.

From the court circle let us pass on to the nobility, of which Skiddaw and Helvellyn are the chief ornaments. Viewed from Keswick, the ‘double front’ of Skiddaw might be taken for a pair of twin sisters,

dressed alike (if one see them in August) in gorgeous robes of heather-purple; but, if we change our station and survey the mountain from the shores of Bassenthwaite, Skiddaw himself assumes a plainer but more masculine appearance, rising bluntly above the lower peak, which now holds a wife's position beside him, while his children, Carlside, Ullock, and Baby Latrigg are ranged in front to form a family group. Skiddaw is the dignified, polished gentleman of Cumbrian hill-society: even the imaginative mountaineers of the last century could not make him more than "dreadfully sublime"; and yet they were perhaps more appreciative of his true character than the pedantic climbers of the present day, who scoff at his cragless slopes. In the past his reputation has outshone the fame of all his fellows; and sometimes, like all great men, he has got the credit of other folks' distinctions—as when Macaulay crowned him with that red glare, which in sober prose glowed upon the humbler head of Penrith Beacon.

The urbanity of Skiddaw has not been shared by his younger brother, Saddleback, of whom we must say a word or two, before we leave this northern portion of the Lake Country. His very name is not positively determined; for persons of a romantic habit are loth to accept what they deem the prosaic name already given, and insist upon the more sounding title of Blencathara. Then comes the etymologist and propounds the Celtic compound *Blen-y-cathern*—Peak of Demons; whereupon all is well, or at least poetic, and 'Saddleback' is scoffed at as an invention of the unimaginative eighteenth century. But it is doubtful whether this panoply of magic armour is without a flaw: the earlier form of the name is *Blenkarthur*, a title which seems to have been applied not to the whole mountain, but only to the more northern and lower of the two peaks which form the saddle, the actual summit being known as *Linthwaite Pike*. Yet we dare not acquaint the eighteenth century of a certain

lack of poetic imagination; for it did indeed attempt to replace Blenkarthur by the truly noble name of Atkinson's Man—a title which perhaps gives us some clue to the process by which one of the Buttermere Fells got the name of Robinson.

But whether he be the Peak of Demons, or whether the name rather enshrines some dim memory of the British King, and echoes the same lost legends as Arthur's Pike beside Ulleswater, King Arthur's Round Table near Penrith, and Pendragon Castle further to the south-east, he is at least the magician of the lake mountains. Even Helm Crag cannot compete with him; for though "the Astrologer, Sage Sidrophel," is still "puzzling aloft his curious wits," and the Ancient Woman is still

"Cowering beside her rifted cell,
As if intent on magic spell,"

neither of the "dread pair" has anything to show as the result of magic or meditation. Saddleback, on the other hand, has his two magic tarns—Scales Tarn, close under Blenkarthur's cliffs, which, according to the fable, never sees the sunlight and reflects the stars at noon, and Bowscale Tarn, upon his northern outskirts, where swim (or swam) the two immortal fish that waited on the Shepherd Lord. Even as recently as the middle years of the unimaginative eighteenth century aerial pageants were exhibited upon Souter Fell, his eastern outpost, on whose head unsubstantial armies were seen to meet in silent, supernatural battle. Certainly Saddleback is a fit and proper mountain to guard the entrance of the narrow dale where the lord of Triermain awoke his enchanted bride.

Helvellyn (if the idea be not too fantastic) is a widower with many children, and Catstycam, his elder daughter, presides over his household, sitting in the foremost seat, with her father and brothers ranged in a long line behind her. The younger sons, who

stretch northward from the old man's left shoulder, are a good, honest, respectable company, without much beauty or brilliancy: but at Helvellyn's right hand sits his heir, Nether Pike, a massive and noble-fronted hill; and next to him is Mistress Dolly Wagon, the younger and daintier daughter. Etymologists have endeavoured to disguise her in boy's attire, vowing that her name is masculine, and means no more than Doli the servant: but etymologists (those, at least, of the guide book variety) have no poetry in their souls, and, it is whispered, not a great deal more of truth in their etymologies. Yet there is some reason to suppose that they have need of neither, but only of a theory—Celtic, Norse, Dravidian, or what you will—and sufficient ingenuity to enable them to twist and warp any name, till it fits the theory of their choice.

Only upon one point do the rival theorists agree, namely, that English shall be rigorously excluded. Appletree, for instance, to the merely superficial observer may suggest visions of russet-coated pippins; but his fancy leads him perilously astray: the ruthless etymologist will chop you the word into three portions, and declare it to be compounded of the Saxon *ea*, and the Cornish *pol* and *tre*; for it is well sometimes to mix your theories judiciously, and etymology, like adversity, makes strange bedfellows. This is no fictitious example, though the etymologist, who produced it, must surely have been dozing. How came it that he failed to discern the Latin *pulex*, a flea, in the second syllable of his tripartite word? *Pultre*, pure and simple, must obviously mean a dwelling (Cornish *tre*, a house) infested with fleas: a hen-house answers most exactly to this description; and by the usual process of metonymy (is it metonymy?) the name has been transferred from the hen-house to its inhabitants, the modern poultry.

But let us return to Mistress Dolly Wagon; for it is scarcely polite to keep a lady waiting, while we

discuss etymologies, and a lady Mistress Dolly is, or we will eat a cantle of her toughest crag. Go, if you be still incredulous—walk up Grisedale and behold her charms, her exquisite shape, her graceful pose, and the rich rock-broidery that adorns her dress. Go more than once; for this is her mid-day attire: when the sun is sinking behind her on a cloudless evening, she dons a soft, gauzy robe of luminous grey shadow, unrelieved by trinket or trimming; and then she is fairer than ever.

Go to Grisedale at any rate; for there you shall see as much beauty packed in a little space as any dale of the Lake Country can show you, and there is yet more hidden away in the coves and lurking among the crags of the upper valley. Go often if you can; for every visit shall discover some hitherto unnoticed charm—some new vantage-ground, whence the hills appear to group themselves more picturesquely than before, some rowan tree,

“Decked with autumnal berries that outshine
Spring’s richest blossoms,”

bending gracefully over a tumbling stream, or some nook in the gorge of the larger beck, rock-walled as though to sequester it for Dian’s own bath-chamber, the deep, still pool floored with blue-green slate, the sides tapestried with ferns and mosses, a frieze of purple heather garlanding the brink of the rock, a light canopy of foliage to soften the light, and a waterfall to make music while the goddess bathes.

Other music also than the song of waterfalls may move your heart. If

“From the turf a lullaby doth pass
In every place where infant Orpheus slept,”

here, by the pathway below Grisedale Tarn, a low cadence of mournful notes may be felt, haunting the spot where Wordsworth bade farewell to his brother for the last time upon earth.

“Here did we stop; and here looked round
While each into himself descends,
For that last thought of parting friends
That is not to be found.”

But let us return to our fells; for here in Grisedale you have sight of another noble family—the Fairfield group. If you would gain a more intimate acquaintance with them, you must go to a neighbouring valley; for it is upon Deepdale and Dovedale that most of them turn their faces, and Grisedale sees little but the back of their leader. Yet one might almost imagine that Fairfield himself is Mistress Dolly's sweetheart, and that a pretty lovers' quarrel is now proceeding between the pair: each has turned the shoulder of affected indifference towards the other, and so they stand, though homely old Seat Sandal tries to reunite them, and offers Grisedale Tarn as a draught in which to bury all unkindness. What was the cause of the estrangement we cannot say;—perhaps a glacier came between them: but doubtless in some future geological age they will embrace once more, and live happily ever after. Meanwhile Mistress Dolly makes eyes at St Sunday Crag, Fairfield's younger brother; but that stolid and religious hill holds fast to Fairfield's hand, and frowns a craggy frown at Mistress Dolly's coquetries.

St Sunday may serve to introduce the hierarchy of Lakeland, which includes some familiar names, and two which are otherwise unknown to hagiology. Patterdale is by tradition St Patrick's dale, though one imaginative writer has derived the name from the paternoster, and balanced his theory by imputing a special devotion to Mariolatry to the neighbouring valley of Matterdale. Mell Fell is sometimes said to preserve the name of Mella, a malignant ogress of Norse tradition; but, with St Patrick so near, we may surely (unless we are so pedantic as to ask for evidence) ascribe the hill to St Mell, one of St Patrick's nephews. St Mungo,

travelling from Glasgow under the style of St Kentigern, is said to have preached at Crosthwaite; and St Herbert bequeathed his name to the island of Derwentwater upon which he lived and died. The Vale of St John might seem to suggest a yet greater saint; but the name is of modern invention, and, but for Sir Walter Scott, the dale might have been Buredale still.

The two aboriginal saints are St Sunday and St Raven, both of whom dwell in the neighbourhood of Patterdale, though St Sunday is also the owner of a beck, away amongst the Furness Fells. Whence he got his name, and how he came to be canonized, are riddles which for the present we must leave unsolved; and St Raven is an equally mysterious person: but since St Raven's Edge faces the southern front of Red Screes, we may conjecture that he is vicar or chaplain of the Kirk Stone, which stands between them.

Red Screes may recall us from this digression; for he too is a member of the Fairfield family, and guards the southern boundary of the family domain. Next to him is Dove Crag, a damsel not unlike Mistress Dolly Wagon, but of a more bashful disposition; it is only to those who climb to the higher recesses of Dovedale that she reveals her full beauty as "a daughter of the gods, divinely tall." Viewed from below she is a noble rock—a spiral precipice, as the guide-book writers of the last century loved to say: the term at first sight suggests a hill shaped like a corkscrew, but is really meant to imply a height lofty and pointed like a spire.

Away to the south east stands High Street, who is the old gentleman of the party, his children and grandchildren stretching for miles to the north and south. Viewed from Helvellyn or Fairfield, High Street is a mountain of dull and featureless appearance—a long hog-backed ridge, which with the bolder summit of Thornthwaite Crag forms an outline 'very like a whale'; but win his more intimate acquaintance, and he will

prove a delightful companion. Few of his fellows have a more majestic appearance than he presents to one who sees him from Riggindale, beside Mardale Green: few have finer crags than those which are mirrored on the dark surface of Blea Water; and few have fairer prospects than his southern outlook over Windermere and Morecambe Bay. But you must know him intimately; for he is of a bashful disposition, and dominates none of the principal valleys which lie round his feet. Thornthwaite Crag is his deputy for the Troutbeck Valley, Harter Fell for Mardale, Ill Bell and Rainsbarrow Crag for Kentdale, and so on. Even his government of Riggindale, his own private desmesne, is shared by Kidsty Pike; but then Kidsty Pike is his good lady: who can look at the pair from Riggindale and disbelieve it?

So he sits, with his three tarns around him, like Captain Otter with his Bull, his Bear, and his Horse: but he is no roisterer, nor is Kidsty Pike as imperious as Captain Otter's Princess, but rather a much more Silent Woman than the bride who plagued Master Morose. High Street is the learned antiquary of the mountain people, and wears a Roman road upon his head, as the insignia of his office. There is an old superstition that the Roman engineers drove their roads in a pig-headed fashion over every obstacle, never deviating from a mathematical straightness for the sake of a flatter gradient; but here at least we shall meet with evidence of the contrary. Climb to the Straits of Riggindale—the narrow ridge which unites High Street and Kidsty Pike—and mark how skilfully the road is carried up towards High Raise, bending this way and that to ease the steepness or fit the curves of the hillside; here a little shaving of the higher ground on the left, and here a little embanking on the brow of the steep descent into the gully on the right. The same features are to be observed in most places where traces of the road still remain visible; and were

the surface yet as perfect as it was in Roman times, coach-loads of tourists might without extraordinary difficulty be driven from Penrith to the summit of High Street, 2700 feet above the sea.

That summit is in itself one of the most remarkable features of the mountain. Other hills might exercise the skill or imagination of a giant phrenologist, but High Street would afford him little occupation; for his head is a broad, smooth, grassy plain, a mile or more in length and half as much from side to side. Racecourse Hill is one of the names which, with its usual liberality, the Ordnance Survey has marked there; and it is said that in old times shepherds from the surrounding dales used to meet here for racing and wrestling matches. Nor is the name an inapt description of the place: the Derby itself might be run upon High Street top, and much of the Derby day crowd might find room there to watch the race.

Perhaps the most conspicuous couple, for their height, of all the Lake Country fells, is Conistone Old Man and Wetherlam. View the former from the further side of Conistone Lake, and the latter from Little Langdale, or the pair from any height in the neighbourhood of Helvellyn, and you will find it hard to believe that the Old Man rises less than 2,700 feet above the sea, and Wetherlam no higher than 2,500. Etymologists have of course transformed the first-named mountain into Alt Maen, or High Rock: but etymologists are apt to scan their dictionaries more closely than they observe the face of nature; and when they require us to rave about the poetic imagination of the Celt, it is time to enter a protest. If the Celt did in truth name him High Rock, the Celt was a dull fellow; for there are a hundred and one hills to which this prosaic title might equally well or better be applied. To us let him be the Old Man still; for there is something particularly personal, not to say fatherly, in his aspect—something of the old weatherbeaten warrior, who stands proudly

defiant, to protect his beloved lake and valley against every foe.

As conspicuous as the Old Man and Wetherlam, but not so widely visible, are the Langdale Pikes—"those lusty twins," which are the pets of the Lake Country. Poets and artists have brought their richest offerings to pay tribute to their beauty, and Nature's very self seems to caress them as among the fairest of her children:—

"the clouds,
The mist, the shadows, light of golden suns,
Motions of moonlight, all come hither—touch
And have an answer."

Truly they are a wonderful couple, and scarcely less worthy of admiration is their bashful companion, who hides in the great cove of Stickle Tarn: but to the name of the lustier twin we must take exception. Pike o' Stickle is just pert enough to fit the tall sugar-loaf rock which towers over Mickleden, and Pavey Ark is sufficiently mysterious to suit the solemn cliff which rises from the shore of Stickle Tarn: but Harrison Stickle! Robinson and Atkinson's Man are hardly more atrocious. Wordsworth wrote poems "On the naming of places;" and we can only regret that instead of inventing "Emma's Dell," and "Joanna's Rock," his muse did not busy herself with devising more poetical titles for these cruelly misnamed hills.

There is one more giant of whom we may make mention; for though he is not in the first degree a member of the Lake Country community, he is no distant relative, and dwells within sight of the eastern-most of his cousins. From Saddleback or Helvellyn, and from most of the Ulleswater fells, the eastern horizon is bounded by a long, wall-like range of hills, upon which three rounded summits rise pre-eminent: the highest of the three is Cross Fell, once believed to be the loftiest mountain in England; and though now the merciless surveyor has deposed him from his place

by a margin of three hundred feet, he has not suffered so great a downfall as one of his Yorkshire kinsmen. Camden quotes the old rhyme—

“Ingleborrow, Pendle, and Penigent,
Are the highest hills betweene Scotland and Trent:”
and the first-named of the three was once credited with a height of 5,280 feet—nearly 3,000 more than he was justly entitled to.

Cross Fell is the master-mountain of that long range of hills, which is sometimes described as the Backbone of England, or the Pennine Chain. Neither title is known outside the covers of geography primers; but the history of the latter name is somewhat curious. It seems in some part to have been suggested by Camden, who in several passages of the *Britannia* uses the term “English Apennine,” as a picturesque description of this line of fells.

“*Angliae enim Apenninus, quem dixi, hunc angulum intersecat.*”

In the year 1757, Bertram, a professor of English in the Academy of Copenhagen, produced what purported to be a copy of a treatise entitled “*De Situ Britanniae*,” and alleged to be the work of Richard of Cirencester, a Westminster monk of the fourteenth century, who was supposed to have compiled it from some Roman manuscript. The spuriousness of the treatise has been finally proved by one of the most eminent of living Johnians; but for almost a century its authenticity was accepted by many writers, and the Pennine Chain probably takes its name from the station “*Ad Alpes Peninos*,” mentioned in the seventh iter of the forger, and from the following passage:—

“*Totam in aequales fere partes provinciam dividunt montes Alpes Penini dicti.*”

Cross Fell originally bore the name of Fiends' Fell, and, according to legend, was the haunt and stronghold of a company of demons, till St Cuthbert built an altar and raised a cross upon its summit, and so drove its

infernals occupants down to their proper home. He did not, however, completely exorcise the ancient name; for as Fiends' Fell the hill is mentioned in the Black Book of Hexham of the year 1479. Yet there is a certain fitness in the name, as though the mountain were the English counterpart of Niphates, "whither spiteful Satan steered": at its feet lies Eden valley,—a name which (whatever be its etymological meaning) seems not unhappily chosen as a term of description, if we see the vale from a carriage window on a sunny summer afternoon, as the train comes racing down the long incline from the heights of Stainmore,—a rich expanse of undulating pasture and woodland, the bright emerald green of newly shorn meadows and the deeper verdure of August trees, smooth slopes of pasture and

"hedgerows, hardly hedgerows, little lines

Of sportive wood run wild;"

for so they appear from the height :—and the steep, heathery flanks of Cross Fell and his comrades guarding the whole,—

"Mountains which like giants stand

To sentinel enchanted land."

An enchanted land it surely is, when summer suns have wrought their witchery upon it, and not the only specimen of its kind hereabouts to be found. Where-ever there is

"a little lowly vale,

A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high

Among the mountains, even as if the spot

Had been from eldest time by wish of theirs,

So placed, to be shut out from all the world,"

there we have so much of fairy-land,—a fairy-land which shall claim of us more than the seven years' servitude which the Queen of Elfland imposed upon True Thomas; for when once it has won our allegiance, we shall not cease to love it as long as we live,

"Thro' weal or woe as may chance to be."

R. H. F.

Obituary.

PROFESSOR ALFREDO ANTUNES KANTHACK M.A.

On December 21st there passed away the foremost and most brilliant of the younger generation of pathologists in the person of Professor Kanthack.

Professor Kanthack was the second son of Emilio Kanthack, some time British Consul at Pará, Brazil. He was born at Bahia in Brazil on March 4th 1863, and came to Europe in 1869. The years 1871-81 were spent at School in Germany; first at Hamburg, and afterwards at the Gymnasia at Wandsbeck, Lüneburg, and Gütersloh. In 1881 he came to England, and for a short time attended Liverpool College, entering University College, Liverpool, in 1882. Like many others who have become distinguished in after life, his mental powers developed rather late; he was regarded as a backward boy, and it was not till after he left school that the immense powers he had of acquiring the mastery of any subject disclosed themselves. At University College, Liverpool, his career in the Medical School was one of great brilliancy, and he gained prizes in all departments. From thence he took the degree of B.A. and B.Sc. at the University of London with honours. In 1887 he left Liverpool for St Bartholomew's Hospital and obtained his medical qualifications. In 1888 he took the F.R.C.S. and the M.B. and B.S. degrees, London, with honours in all subjects and the Gold Medal for Obstetrics. He took the M.D. of London in 1892, and was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1897.

The year 1889 he spent in Berlin, and there, working under Virchow, Koch, and Krause, he added to his reputation as an able and indefatigable student a character for accurate observation and original thought in the field of research. While there he became imbued with the fascination and impressed with the importance of modern pathological research. He made many friends, and nowhere has his loss been more deeply mourned than in Berlin, nor by anyone more than by his old master,

Virchow, who, writing on December 23rd, paid the following tribute to the memory of his distinguished pupil:—"I am deeply distressed to hear of the sudden death of my faithful friend Kanthack, whom I so recently saw when I was in England. I now bid him a last farewell. May English medicine never lack such men."

In 1890 he returned from Berlin to St Bartholomew's, where he was appointed Obstetric Resident under the late Dr Matthews Duncan. While acting in this capacity Kanthack was nominated one of the Commissioners (the others were the late Dr Beaven Rake and Dr Buckmaster) appointed jointly by the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund to inquire into, and report on, the extent to which leprosy prevailed in India, its pathology and treatment, and to suggest measures for dealing with leprosy subjects. The Report was in many respects of a negative character. Some of the conclusions embodied in it did not find favour with certain of the members of a special committee appointed to consider it, as they were directly opposed to many of the alarmist reports current in England at the time the National Leprosy Fund was started. The Commissioners' conclusions, however, were endorsed by the medical members of the Executive Committee, and were in accordance with the views held by the Indian Government.

On his return from India in 1891 Kanthack was elected John Lucas Walker Student at Cambridge, and joined St John's College. During his tenure of the studentship he devoted himself to research and published several papers. Leaving Cambridge after a year's work, he was appointed Demonstrator in Bacteriology at Liverpool, a post created for him. Here his knowledge of his subject, his unrivalled skill as a lecturer, and his great power of kindling enthusiasm in others soon made him widely known. In 1893 he received the offer of the post of Director of the pathological department in St Bartholomew's Hospital, and he held this appointment until his election to the Chair of Pathology at Cambridge. In the year 1896 he acted as deputy to the late Professor Roy, giving at the same time his lectures at St Bartholomew's and getting through an amount of work which would have taxed the strongest and most robust of men, while Kanthack was never really strong. While acting as Deputy Professor the University conferred on him the degree

of M.A. On the death of Professor Roy, Kanthack succeeded him as Professor of Pathology at Cambridge on 6th November 1897, Cambridge thus following the example of the other two institutions, where he had pursued his professional studies, in securing him as teacher. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a Professorial Fellowship at King's College. It seemed as if, both for himself and his department at Cambridge, there was a great future. He had enthusiasm and knowledge combined with unflagging industry and perseverance to help him; but it was not to be, and in the full vigour of his powers, on the threshold as it were of the career which was hoped for and expected of him, he was taken away.

As a boy Kanthack was rather weakly. At school in Germany, where out-door sports do not form a prominent feature, his only recreation was swimming; in that he was skilled and in the German phrase "carried the flag." When he came to England he threw himself with zest into out-door games. At football he was much above the average, and nowhere was he more popular than in the football field, where he always played for his side and not to the gallery. When he gave up playing himself he still, however busy, contrived to see a good game, and he missed but few University contests, whether football, cricket, or athletic sports. There is no doubt that side of him attracted many of his younger pupils in the first instance. He was well read and had a wide knowledge of the literature of his own subject. His early education gave him a great command of languages not only in the sense of reading them and understanding them, but of thinking in them. And he not only possessed the knowledge himself, but he had the rarer gift of being able to impart it. An old pupil wrote shortly after his death:—"How hard it is to realise that this young and brilliant scientist is gone for ever, and to those who have seen and heard him and who had marked his zeal and constant devotion to duty, and who have heard his lucid expositions in conversation in the class-room and in the laboratory, the loss is both keen and personal. He was a master in the art of teaching bacteriology, and his disquisitions on pathology made the dead bones live. He was a draughtsman of the highest order, his illustrations on the blackboard being of surpassing excellence. So modest and unassuming was he that some of his older and more aggressive pupils may have imagined themselves his equal in knowledge;

but they soon found out that conceit is but a poor substitute for knowledge, and self-assurance nowhere beside the wisdom of the wise."

His travels abroad brought him into contact with many of the best workers on the Continent and India, and he had many friends in America. The following letter to Dr Donald MacAlister from Professor Baumgarten, Director of the Pathological Institute of the University of Tübingen, bears testimony to the regard felt for him on the Continent :

Tübingen d. 1 Januar, 1899.

HOCHGEEHRTER HERR COLLEGE!

Soeben erfahre ich, dass Herr Professor Dr A. Kanthack nach kurzem Kranksein aus dem Leben geschieden ist. Diese schmerzliche Nachricht hat mich tief erschüttert! Wenn ich auch nicht die Freude hatte, Herrn Professor Kanthack persönlich zu kennen, so stand ich doch seit mehreren Jahren in angenehmen brieflichen Verkehr mit ihm und er war mir ein treuer literarischer Bundesgenosse bei der Bearbeitung meines *Jahresberichtes über Pathogene Mikroorganismen*." Kanthack stand auch bei seinen deutschen Fachcollegen in grossem Ansehen und seine hohe wissenschaftliche Befähigung zeigte sich von Jahr zu Jahr in immer glanzenderem Lichte. Um so schmerzlicher und ergreifender ist der Verlust dieses jungen Lebens, das so plötzlich durch die unerbittliche Hand des Todes gebrochen wurde. Seien Sie überzeugt, hochgeehrter Herr College, dass ich an der tiefen Trauer, welche Ihre Fakultät und Universität angesichts des Verlusts eines so hoch begabten und hoffnungsvollen Collegen empfindet, mit ganzen Herzen Theil nehme, und gewähren Sie mir die Bitte, Ihre hochverehrte Fakultät dieser meiner aufrichtigen Theilnahme zu versichern.

Mit dem Ausdruck grösster Hochachtung zeichne Ew. Hochwohlgeboren ganz ergebenster

Professor Dr P. Baumgarten.

Professor Kanthack married in 1895 Lucie Henstock, second daughter of the late Mr John Henstock, of Liverpool, who survives him.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND LL.D.

The late Duke of Northumberland, who died at Alnwick Castle on the 2nd of January last, never resided at Cambridge in the ordinary sense. He was admitted to the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge July 4th 1842 (when Lord Lovaine) on the occasion of the Installation of Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, as Chancellor of the University, and he then joined

the College. He was the eldest surviving son of the fifth Duke of Northumberland by his marriage with Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the late Hon James Stuart Wortley-Mackenzie, and sister of the first Lord Wharnccliffe. He was born May 29th 1810, and was educated at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Mr Gladstone. He entered the Army and was gazetted an Ensign in the 76th Regiment of Foot Feb. 19th 1829. He then entered the Grenadier Guards, being gazetted Ensign and Lieutenant February 25th 1831, and Lieutenant and Captain November 13th 1835, leaving the Guards June 2nd, 1837. He subsequently joined the Northumberland Regiment of Militia, being gazetted Lieutenant June 22nd 1840, Captain April 19th 1842, Major September 8th 1852, Lieutenant Colonel February 28th 1862, and Hon Colonel August 1st 1874.

He was returned to Parliament in 1831 as member for Beeralston, which place was represented by his father for many years; he, however, held the seat for a year only, as in 1832 the borough of Beeralston was disfranchised under the Reform Act. For twenty years from this time he had no seat in Parliament.

In 1852 the Duke, being then Lord Lovaine, was again returned to Parliament, having been elected in the Conservative interest for the northern division of Northumberland. This division he continued to represent until the year 1865. Although never a brilliant speaker, his business qualities impressed themselves upon the House. In 1858 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and was advanced in the succeeding year to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, in which capacity he achieved some useful work. He became a Privy Councillor March 3rd 1859. In 1865 he became Earl Percy on the accession of his father to the ducal title, and in 1867 he succeeded him in the dukedom. When the Earl of Beaconsfield resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal in February 1878, the Duke was appointed his successor, and he held this post until the fall of the Government in 1880. One of the Duke's most important official acts was to preside over the Royal Commission appointed in 1878 to conduct an inquiry into the parochial charities of the City of London. He was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Northumberland Dec. 27th 1877.

There were two institutions in which the Duke took a special and lasting interest. The first of these, the Royal Institution,

developed greatly during his term of office as President, and down to the close of his protracted life his Grace attended and presided over its meetings. He took an equal interest in that truly philanthropic society, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, of which he was also President, and which likewise greatly enlarged its usefulness under his auspices. His Presidency of the Lifeboat Institution extended from 1866, and that of the Royal Institution from 1873, and he held both offices until his death. He was, further, a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. The Duke was a Knight of the Garter, and in 1870 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. He was a J.P. for Surrey and Northumberland.

Down to the last his Grace manifested a surprising vigour of constitution, and when past his eighty-fifth year could still be seen enjoying exercise on horseback.

In all local matters the Duke took a deep interest. He was one of the chief prompters of the foundation of Durham College of Science in Newcastle, and, as a steadfast supporter of the Church of England, he contributed £10,000 towards the formation of the See of Newcastle, and took a leading part in the proceedings connected with the enthronement of Dr Wilberforce, the first Bishop, on August 4th 1882. On the day following the enthronement his Grace laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St George at Cullercoats, which was built at his own expense in a new ecclesiastical district formed through his instrumentality. He was also a liberal supporter of the fund instituted by Bishop Wilberforce for the purposes of Church extension amongst the great populations of the north side of the river Tyne, though he had previously shown his desire to increase the religious facilities in the county by supplying the site and stone for the Church of St Mary Magdalene at Prudhoe. He took a deep interest in schools, and his own school at Alnwick was ever the object of his solicitous care. He also did much to promote the social improvement and comfort of the people living on his vast estates. The erection of the aquarium at Tynemouth, in which place he was largely interested as a landowner, was greatly assisted by the liberal terms he granted, and he presented the ground for a public park, which he himself opened on August 11th 1885. As a memorial of the Jubilee year 1887, he granted a site for an infirmary at Tynemouth, and on November 3rd in the same

year he laid the foundation-stone of the New College of Medicine in Newcastle, having previously performed a similar function in connection with the Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, an institution which, in common with many others, shared in his liberality.

After the election of the Duke's grandson, Lord Warkworth, in 1895 as member for the South Kensington Division, the extraordinary result was witnessed of father, son, and grandson sitting simultaneously in one or other of the Houses of Parliament. The Duke's eldest son, Earl Percy, was called to the House of Lords in 1887 in his father's barony of Lovaine, and he sat and voted under that name in his father's lifetime. Father and son, therefore, had seats in the House of Lords, while the grandson was a member of the Lower House. The Duke held twelve titles in the peerage. He was also the patron of twenty-seven livings.

The late Duke married in 1845 Louisa, daughter and co-heir of the late Mr Henry Drummond M.P., of Albury Park, Surrey, the wealthy and witty banker, who had a strong bias for theology. It is not generally known that the Duke's own religious views were those of the Catholic Apostolic Church, a body established shortly after the death of Edward Irving, and whose organization was based upon his doctrines. The Duke edited Mr Drummond's speeches in Parliament, which were issued in two volumes in 1860. The Duchess of Northumberland died in 1890. He was buried in the vault of the Percy family in Westminster Abbey on January 9th.

WILLIAM SUTTON M.A.

Mr William Sutton, who died at his residence Kingswood, Clapham Common on the 14th of August last, was the eldest son of Mr William Sutton of Kingswood, Hockley Heath, co. Warwick. He was born in 1842, and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the Rev E. H. Gifford D.D., afterwards Archdeacon of Middlesex. At St John's he gained various exhibitions, and was elected a Foundation Scholar. He took his degree in 1865 as thirty-second wrangler. He did not take the M.A. degree until 1882. He passed the three examinations of the Institute of Actuaries in three consecutive

years, 1866, 1867, and 1868; a feat which, though since repeated, was then unique. He first became practically connected with Life Insurance business in 1870, as private actuarial assistant to Mr T. B. Sprague, who was then Actuary and Secretary of the *Equity and Law Life Assurance Society*; in 1873 he became chief clerk in the *London and Provincial Law Life Assurance Society*. When the Institute of Actuaries decided in 1871 to establish a class for students, Mr Sutton was the first tutor appointed, and his series of three lectures open to all members of the Institute, was published in the Journal of the Institute. He continued to hold this post until the end of 1876. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries.

The Friendly Societies Act 1875 came into force in 1876, and under that Act the Treasury was authorised to appoint an Actuary to the Friendly Societies Registry, Central office, and Mr Sutton was in 1876 selected by Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Lord Iddesleigh, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to fill this important post.

In 1876 Mr Sutton was commissioned by the Council of the Institute of Actuaries to write a Text-Book for Actuarial Students, and Part I, on interest and annuities certain, was issued in 1882. Unfortunately, official and other engagements prevented him from completing the book. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 4 May 1882, and was called to the Bar 17 June 1885.

He was chiefly instrumental in inducing the Institute of Actuaries to apply for the grant of a Royal Charter, and it was through his steady persistency and skilful diplomacy that the opposition to such application was overcome, and the Institute became on 29 July 1884, by Royal Charter, a corporate body embracing all members of the Actuarial profession in England. In recognition of his services he was in 1886 elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, and in 1888 he became President. Upon Mr Sutton fell the task of drafting the Institute's bye-laws under its Charter, and the greater part of the other work necessary to the completion of the Institute's new constitution. To him, it may be safely said, the members of the Institute of Actuaries were greatly indebted, and more particularly the younger members, for whose benefit he laboured zealously for many years. His services were in some measure

recognised, and his popularity with the younger members of the Institute shewn, when shortly after being elected President he was entertained at the Hotel Metropole, and presented with an address by a number of his former pupils.

In 1890 Mr Sutton was appointed Actuarial Adviser to the Board of Trade holding this with his other official appointment until he resigned in June 1898.

Besides his work in connexion with the Text-Book, Mr Sutton was the contributor of several important papers on Actuarial Subjects to the Journal of the Institute. In 1880, as Actuary to the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies, he prepared the large blue book containing an Abstract of the Quinquennial Sickness and Mortality Returns of Friendly Societies. He spent much time in the production of tables produced from these returns, and his great work on the "Sickness and Mortality experienced in Friendly Societies," issued as a Parliamentary Report in 1897, will for long form a memorial of him.

FREDERICK CHARLES MAXWELL LL.D.

Dr F. C. Maxwell, who was Headmaster of the Manor House School, Old Town, Clapham, died on the 7 November 1898 at Colwyn Bay, after a lingering illness.

Dr Maxwell was the youngest son of the Rev Robert Maxwell, a Wesleyan Minister, who for 48 years was, in the words of the official obituary in the minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, "a faithful and earnest preacher and pastor." The record further speaks of his "perseverance, prudence, forbearance in administration, punctuality, and sympathy," all of which qualities were strikingly manifested in his son.

F. C. Maxwell was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and was Captain of the First Cricket Eleven the School ever had. He entered at St John's in 1866, and took the B.A. degree in 1869. He took the LL.D. degree in 1894. After taking his degree he was for five years a master at the Perse School, Cambridge, under the Rev F. Heppenstall (also a member of St John's), whose great reputation as a teacher and organiser was beginning to attract to the School boys from all parts of England. Heppenstall was one of the most hard-

working and unselfish of men, and he had the knack of inspiring his colleagues with something of his spirit. Certainly, Maxwell caught the infection of his enthusiasm, and quickly made himself felt as a keen and vigorous teacher, who won the regard alike of the elder boys and the small boys of the lower school, who were his special charges. But perhaps he will be remembered at the Perse School chiefly as the author and producer of a series of excellent plays for boys' acting, which he wrote when there. That these plays were admirable in tone goes without saying. But they also showed considerable power of dramatic construction, and were witty and amusing, besides being, in their modest way, instructive.

Mr Heppenstall left the Perse School to become Headmaster at Sedbergh. His successor at the Perse School, Mr Allen, dismissed young Maxwell. The act was a harsh one, the motives, as stated, singularly injudicious. There is no necessity now to stir up the ashes of past controversies, but for some two or three weeks Mr F. C. Maxwell was one of the most prominent men in England, he was talked about everywhere, his name appeared in almost every paper in the land; his case even became the subject of a question in the House of Commons. Most people felt that Maxwell had been hardly, even unjustly treated. To himself the blow was severe, but, undaunted by his trouble, he resolved to open a private school at Clapham. In this new undertaking he displayed the same qualities of persevering energy and good-humour which had stood him in such good stead at Cambridge. Maxwell was, in fact, a teacher of exceptional ability, with the faculty of interesting his scholars, not only in the various recognised subjects of school education, but also of exciting attention and arousing interest in wide fields of general and useful knowledge not commonly taught. He impressed his own high character upon those daily under his influence. His great concern was to send out into the world young men who should be fully equipped by robust physical exercises, by range of knowledge general and particular, by manners and integrity, with purity and nobility of life, to take a place in the strife and duty of after life, and in this he succeeded. The failures were few, the successes many and conspicuous, and his school gained a reputation unusual among private schools.

He was always devoted to the church of his fathers, and was

for sometime Circuit Steward of the Clapham Wesleyan Methodist Circuit. He was also a member of the Education Committee, and of the Committee charged with the administration of the Fund for the education of sons and daughters of Wesleyan Ministers. He took a great interest in education generally; he was on the governing body of Kingswood School and Trinity Hall, Southport, and was also a Member of the Council of the College of Preceptors.

At Clapham he rendered valuable services as Auditor of the Vestry, and was for some years a member of the Clapham School Board, and one of the Commissioners of the Public Library from its commencement.

In 1874 he married Lucilla Stanley, daughter of the Rev Jacob Stanley, of Wandsworth, and grand-daughter of the Rev Jacob Stanley, senior, President of the Conference in 1845.

REV GEORGE FROST LL.D.

The Rev George Frost LL.D. formerly a well-known Army tutor, who died at his residence in Warwick Road, Earl's Court, on Christmas Eve, was born in Hull in 1816. With the view of obtaining the freedom of that City in order to be enabled to go into business there, he was apprenticed for seven years in the timber trade. At the end of that period a change was made in the municipal regulations, all restriction as to carrying on business in Hull being removed. Mr Frost therefore abandoned a business career, and went up to St John's, taking his degree in 1846, being 26th wrangler. After being ordained he was appointed mathematical master at Kensington School, which at that time had a great Anglo Indian connexion, and also possessed nominations for cadetships to the Indian army under the Honourable East India Company. In 1868 Mr Frost retired in order to devote himself entirely to the preparation of candidates for the Army, in which capacity he had already obtained considerable success. In January 1868 among ten of his successful pupils who passed into Woolwich were H. C. Chermside, now Sir H. C. Chermside, who was first in order of merit, and H. H. Kitchener, now Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, who was 28th. Mr Frost, who had taken the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge

In 1870, retired in 1880 and became mathematical examiner to the College of Preceptors. He possessed an extraordinary knowledge of foreign languages, having studied over 30, including dialects. Among his studies of recent years in this direction may be mentioned Russian, Polish, Arabic, Bengali, Hindustani, and Icelandic. He leaves three married daughters, having lost three sons, the last being Captain George Frost R.A., who died on service at Cawnpur in 1888.—(*The Times*, 27th December 1898).

REV THOMAS EDWARD BRIDGETT.

The Rev Thomas Edward Bridgett, one of the most distinguished English members of the Redemptorist Order, died on the 17th February at the Monastery, St Mary's, Clapham, aged 70. Born on January 20, 1829, at Derby, in which town his father carried on an extensive business as a silk manufacturer, he was brought up as a Baptist; but in his 16th year, while attending the Church schools at Tunbridge, of which the Rev Dr Welldon was headmaster, he joined the Church of England. In October 1847 he entered St John's College, with the intention of becoming a clergyman of the Church of England, but in 1850 refused to subscribe to the oath of supremacy denying the spiritual and ecclesiastical authority of the Pope within the realm—which was then required to be taken before the conferring of a University degree—and thus was obliged to leave Cambridge without having graduated. In 1850 Bridgett was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Father Stanton, of the Brompton Oratory. He was attracted to the Order of the Redemptorists, whose special religious work is the conducting of Roman Catholic missions, or revivals, throughout the kingdom, and was consecrated a priest in 1856. As a missionary Father Bridgett enjoyed the greatest popularity in Roman Catholic circles, and he conducted 80 missions. He also founded in 1868 the Confraternity of the Holy Family, attached to the Redemptorists' Church at Limerick. Father Bridgett found time, despite his busy and arduous life as a missionary, to write several historical, biographical, and literary works of general interest, besides numerous books of Roman Catholic theology and devotion.

The following account of Father Bridgett appears in *The Tablet* for February 25. It is of interest from the autobiographical details it contains:—

Death has removed from the midst of us one whose loss will be widely felt not only in England but in other lands. Many of our readers will be anxious to have some details of his life, and his last days. Fortunately, we have a short sketch of his early life and conversion from Father Bridgett's own hand. As will be seen, it was never intended for publication. The motives which moved him to write it are at once so characteristic and so edifying that we feel we cannot do better than give them in his own words.

"In beginning this sketch of my life I am moved by two motives. First, in our Congregation an obituary notice must be written of deceased *confrères*. I hope to die *in sinu congregationis* (he began this sketch in 1886). Now I have often noticed the great difficulty there is when a *confrère* dies in gathering the facts of his life. The impression that he has made is easy enough to record: the facts have to be collected from many sources, and some remain unknown and uncertain. My first motive then in the following sketch is to spare the pains of the chronista charged with my obituary notice. So, my dear *confrère*, unknown to me now, and who will not read this till after my death, I salute you and thank you for the care you are taking of my memory; and if I am saving you some labour please say a *De Profundis* and a few Aves for my soul. I will certainly pray for you.

"My second motive is personal. The review I am going to make will help me to recall my sins and my folly, and my waste of time, and also the mercies of God. These reflections I hope to make as I proceed; but *I shall not write them down*. This will not be a book of confessions. I have troubled confessors enough with my sins; I will not burden the poor chronista.

"If I do not write to humble myself, neither is it to glorify myself. I shall put down in all simplicity the few little works God has allowed me to do. They are not many, nor illustrious in themselves. Yet they are far more numerous and honourable than befitted so poor a wretch; and they have been all full of imperfections and worse in the execution. *Omnia male fecit* might be my epitaph."

He goes on to say that he was born on January 20, 1829, in a house attached to his father's silk mill in Derby. He notes with satisfaction that his parents' christian names were *Joseph* and *Mary*. His mother's maiden name was Gregson. His two elder brothers, Charles and Gregson, were both received into the Catholic Church. He had three younger brothers. His only sister, Mary, alone survives. His youngest brother, Ronald, who was for several years Consul at Buenos Ayres, died the day before Father Bridgett's own death.

Father Bridgett continues: "I was not baptized in my infancy, nor were any of my brothers. My father had been brought up in the sect of the Baptists, and though he did not follow that sect when I knew him, he retained (I suppose) some of their negative notions. My mother was brought up a Unitarian, and though she did not frequent their places of worship during my father's lifetime, she agreed with him in the negation of baptism for children."

He goes on to say that after his grandfather's death, who had made a considerable fortune as a silk manufacturer, the family moved to his house and from thenceforth attended the parish Church of Darley. Father Bridgett was then only six years old, so that his first associations of a religious kind were with the Church of England. "But," he adds, "all that I can remember of that place is the yew tree in the Churchyard, the high pew and the 'hatchments' hanging in the Church."

He describes his first school at Mill Hill, near Hendon, where he went when eight years old, and the removal of the family from Derby to London, near Brixton Rise, and finally to Colney Hatch. This was before the great asylum was built; and he describes it as being then—1838-1845—a beautiful village consisting for the most part of private residences.

In 1839 he went to a school in Nottinghamshire kept by a Swiss, conducted on the system of Pestalozzi, which he describes as "a delusion and a snare—one of those schemes by which foreigners humbug Englishmen." "The head-master was a rationalist, and if we asked him any questions concerning religion gave us no positive teaching. I rather prided myself on not being baptized, because it made me different from others—I boasted of it and defended it. Some other boys quoted against me the words of our Lord: 'Unless you be born again,' &c. We referred the question to the master and

he replied: 'People differ on these matters; when you are older you will judge for yourselves.' I do not remember that I had any good sentiments while at that school, nor ever said any real prayer."

This most important event of his school life was in 1843, when at the age of fourteen he was sent to his third school at Tonbridge, in Kent—an old-fashioned Church of England grammar school. Of the head-master, Father Bridgett says: "The head-master, Dr Weldon, a parson, was a worthy man to whom I owe much. He tried to govern the school on the Rugby system of Dr Arnold, but like all Protestant systems it is ineffectual for real moral good." The account that Father Bridgett gives of the normal state of the schools to which he was sent is indeed sad. One cannot help being filled with admiration at the fidelity with which this young boy corresponded, in spite of such adverse surroundings, with the grace now vouchsafed to him. He continues: "Still the master had some good influence, and while at that school I felt for the first time religious impression, and came to think of God and my soul. I went one day to him and told him I was not baptized and wished to be. He gave me some instruction and some leisure time to prepare. It was a strange preparation. . . ." He read Tomline on the Thirty-nine Articles, got entangled in that on predestination, and read over and over again what Milton puts into God's mouth on the subject, 'who makes Him speak like a Divine at the Synod of Dordrecht.' However, he meant well and was baptized in the parish Church, Dr and Mrs Weldon being his God-parents, and his parents coming for the occasion. From that day he became a strict Anglican and never lost his interest in religious questions. In 1846, travelling abroad he is shocked by a remark made by his father, that "Catholics make much more of Jesus Christ than we do."

August 1846 his father died suddenly. In spite of reduced circumstances his mother found she was able to send him to Cambridge, whither he went, in October 1847, with the intention of becoming a clergyman. He found himself in the midst of the fierce discussions between High Church and Low, but was more drawn to the former. "I read books of all kinds and was fairly puzzled. Newman's written sermons struck me much, and still more Manning's, though they cleared up

nothing." The day of grace for him was when he accidentally met with some of Kenelm Digby's works. "From that day my heart was with the Church of the Saints. I hated the isolation and insularity of the Church of England and felt it was a mere sham." At the end of his third year at Cambridge he felt that he could not take his degree because he could not "conscientiously take the Oath of Supremacy repudiating the spiritual power of the Pope." In the vacation he read Newman's sermon on Faith lately published in *Discourses to Mixed Congregations*, and was greatly moved by his description of Faith as an absolute surrender of the mind to a living authority known to be Divine, not a puzzle over documents, with doubt about correct interpretation. Finally he went to hear Dr Newman who was giving his lectures on the "Difficulties of Anglicans" at the London Oratory, King William-street Strand, and then made up his mind and was received into the Church by Father Stanton, who is still living at the Brompton Oratory. He describes himself going forth after his reception with his shirt front still wet with the baptismal water and feeling inclined to laugh for very joy and to say to the people: "Now I am no longer a member of your petty Anglican religion. I belong to the Church of the Apostles, the Fathers and the Saints. St Francis and St Dominic would not disown me, and when I go across the sea I shall not be a stranger in Christendom." He added shortly before his death: "More than forty years have passed since then and the same thought and joy are as fresh as ever." He continues: "I am not attempting here to give any proper account of my inner life; so I will say no more about the history of my conversion than that the main thought that led me to the Faith has been developed in my *Ritual of the New Testament*, in the chapter on the Real Presence. It was this: If there is a living God, such as the Bible tells us of, then the Catholic Church is God's dwelling place and God's organ on earth. Or conversely: If the Catholic Church is to be rejected, *a fortiori* is the Bible. In two things I was certain they agreed, viz., in the view they held about God, the *living* God; and, secondly, in the view about the life of man—the ascetic view I may call it.

"God was a *living God*, not a theory, or an abstract first cause, or law and order, but a God who made known His will.

His will was the law of life, and man must *mortify* his own will to do God's will. I often read *The Imitation of Christ* and *The Spiritual Combat*. I was sure they held the same view of life as the New Testament. I was sure Protestantism did not, nor the English newspapers nor the English people as a body." He was baptized as a Catholic on June 12, 1850, being twenty-one years old. It is now that we see how faithfully he had corresponded to God's light, and how deeply he had meditated on the end for which God created man. "Having become a Catholic," he says, "I felt at once that I could most directly and effectually attain the end of life by entering a religious order." Father Stanton advised him to make a Retreat at the Redemptorist House, Hanley Castle. He finally resolved to join the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. He went to St Trond, in Belgium, for the novitiate, and then for five years to the House of Studies at Wittem, in Holland. He was ordained priest on August 4, 1856. He returned to Clapham the same month. Thus he spent over forty years in England as a Redemptorist. During that time he did not give as many missions as most fathers, (1) because he was generally at Clapham, which is not such a missionary house as the others, having a parish attached to it; (2) because he held the office of Rector in various houses during more than thirteen years; (3) because he was continually occupied with retreats to the clergy, clerical students, and religious of both sexes; and, lastly, because of his bad health, which before many years began to tell against him. In spite of this he gave about eighty missions in various parts of England and Ireland, and some 130 or 140 retreats of various kinds. In speaking of his apostolic labours we must not omit to mention the Men's Confraternity at Limerick, founded by him when Rector there in January 1868. One who knew it well, in after years, writes as follows: "I had often heard of the wonderful Confraternity of 5,000 men in Limerick, but I never realized what it really was until I was in the midst of them. The large Redemptorist Church could not accommodate more than half at a time. A stranger coming into the Church on Monday evening would be amazed at the splendid meeting of men, the whole Church filled, with several sections within the altar rails. When told that it was only an ordinary weekly meeting, and only half the Confraternity, and that if he came on the next day, Tuesday,

he would see a similar sight, and yet not one man would be the same, it was impossible for him not to feel that throughout the world it would be difficult to find any Confraternity to equal it."

Father Bridgett, however, is chiefly known by his writings. It is impossible to give any adequate account of them here. That wonderful sincerity and love of truth that led him through all the trials and dangers which surrounded his boyhood and youth, and finally brought him, in spite of all sacrifices, into the bosom of the true Church, shines forth in all his writings, and made him one of our most trusted leaders. Though an eminent controversialist Father Bridgett was eminently a man of peace and had an instinctive aversion for the lover of disputes. His honesty as an historian was so well known that it is to be doubted if anyone ever accused him of a *suppressio veri* except Anthony Froude. Could any historian desire a better eulogium! One well qualified to gauge the effect of Father Bridgett's writings, wrote, on receiving the news of his death: "He was one of the best of our captains. I always recognized him as a presence that could be felt in every plane of Church life and counted on. Let us hope that Father Bridgett and his great patron, Blessed Thomas More, will put their hands together and provide a generation of their kind." The words of the Holy Ghost might well be applied to him: "He sought profitable words, and wrote words most right, and full of truth" (Eccles. xii., 10).

Amidst his own brethren in the congregation he was looked upon, for the same reason, as the most reliable of counsellors.

When the terrible disease which caused his death disclosed itself, he was anointed on October 15th 1898. God, in His goodness, gave him at first special grace and spiritual joy, which lasted for about six weeks. It seemed to him as if our Divine Lord was constantly present with him, inviting him to follow him, as he invited St Peter to come to Him on the waters. His mind was filled with light which made him realize the truths of faith as he had never done before. He often said that he did not ask to be saved a single pain, but earnestly begged for prayers that he might have the grace to bear his cross and die as a worthy son of St Alphonsus.

Later, however, all was changed, and our Lord allowed him to share in His darkness and dereliction on His Cross. His

sufferings from the internal cancer were most terrible, and seemed ever on the increase. By God's merciful Providence during the last few days his physical exhaustion seemed to render him less susceptible of pain, and he breathed forth his soul in wonderful peace at about 4.15 on Friday afternoon, February 17th 1899. R.I.P.

The following list includes Father Bridgett's chief works :

Sonnets and Epigrams on Sacred Subjects.

Lyra Hieratica : Poems on the Priesthood. Collected from many sources.

Life of the Blessed John Fisher. With a reproduction of the famous Portrait of Blessed John Fisher by Holbein, and other Illustrations.

Life and Writings of Blessed Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England and Martyr under Henry VIII. With Portrait of the Martyr taken from the Crayon Sketch made by Holbein in 1527.

The Wisdom and Wit of Sir Thomas More.

Our Lady's Dowry. How England gained that Title.

Ritual of the New Testament. An Essay on the Principles and Origin of Catholic Ritual in Reference to the New Testament.

The True Story of the Catholic Hierarchy deposed by Queen Elizabeth, with fuller Memoirs of its Last Two Survivors. By the Rev. T. E. BRIDGETT, C.S.S.R., and the Rev. T. F. KNOX, D.D.

The Discipline of Drink.

REV TALBOT ADEN LEY GREAVES M.A.

The Rev T. A. L. Greaves died on February 20th at Stoke House, near Bristol, aged 72, from the effects of an accident while riding. He was the youngest son of the late William Greaves M.D. of Mayfield, Derbyshire. We take the following account of him from *The Record* for February 24th :—

Ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1850 to the Curacy of Mayfield, he afterwards became Vicar of the parish on being admitted to the priesthood. But he only remained there for four years. In 1854 he went to Cheltenham, and he frequently assisted Dean Close, whose friendship he had gained, in the work of the parish church. But in 1856 he again occupied an independent sphere, the Simeon Trustees appointing him to the living of Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire. Here he laboured with great diligence and faithfulness for twenty-five years.

During that time he built a new church, and was active in the promotion of every good work in the town. In 1881 he became Vicar of Clifton. The story of his work there was one long record of successful effort on the tried and true lines of Protestant Churchmanship. He struggled manfully with the system of privileged pews peculiar to the parish church, and succeeded in bringing about a much more healthy state of affairs. He was an eloquent and persuasive speaker, and his services were in constant demand on the platform. For many years he addressed the Clifton Conference, and when, in 1891, he announced his resignation of the living, the announcement was received with sincere regret by a very large body of church people. On the last day of the year there was a meeting of his old parishioners at the Memorial Hall, Clifton, when they presented him with an address and £400. From Clifton Mr Greaves went to Torquay to take the Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity Chapel in Torwood parish. Trinity Church had been an old-fashioned chapel belonging to the Nonconformists, but purchased by the Church of England in Torquay some years ago; and Mr Greaves was appointed by the Trustees. Mr Talbot Greaves soon set about erecting a new church near the site of the old building on the large area of land adjoining it. The old building was sold, and Mr Talbot Greaves very generously subscribed between £1,500 and £2000 towards the new building, and with the aid of subscriptions, bringing the total to £5,000 or £6,000, he erected a very handsome church. As soon as the new church had been consecrated, and all the arrangements appertaining thereto had been completed, in 1896 Mr Talbot Greaves resigned for the purpose of returning to Bristol, and he was succeeded by the Rev F. Bishop, formerly of St Andrew's-the-Less, Hotwells, Clifton, the benefice still being the gift of the Trustees. Mr Greaves purchased the advowson of Holy Trinity, Torquay, and two other livings in that town. He retired to Stoke House, and it was there he died. He will be much missed by a large circle of friends.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1898; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev William Frederick Attenborough (1849), Curate of Runcorn, 1854-63; Vicar of Fletching, near Uckfield, 1863-98. Died at the Vicarage, May 13, aged 71.

Francis Alfred Bedwell (1851), eldest son of Francis Robert Bedwell, a Registrar of the Court of Chancery; Born March 1, 1828. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn, April 26, 1851, called to the Bar, April 30, 1855. Married September 19, 1857, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Cuveljic, of Hampstead. Appointed County Court Judge (Circuit No 16, Hull, &c.), March 16, 1874. Died June 27, at 11, Waldegrave Gardens, Strawberry Hill, London, the residence of his son-in-law, aged 70. He was a J.P. for Yorkshire, East Riding.

Rev John Sidney Boucher (1845), Curate of Condover, Salop, 1845-47; of Henley, Suffolk, 1847-49; Fellow and Tutor of St Peter's College, Radley, 1849-52; Headmaster of St Paul's School, Knightsbridge, 1852-55; Second Master of the King's School, Warwick, 1855-57; Headmaster of Hamilton Square School, Birkenhead, 1857-65; Principal of the North Wales Training College, Carnarvon, 1865-83; Rector of Gedding, Suffolk, 1884-95. Latterly resided in Berners Street, Ipswich. Died at 40, Berners Street, March 27, aged 75. He was the author of *Lecture notes on the Sacramental Articles and Offices of the Church of England*.

St John Boulton (1867), son of Edward Moore Boulton, Captain R.N. Born in St Peter's Parish, Bedford, and baptised there June 22, 1843. Admitted first at Emmanuel College, where he kept five terms. Admitted to St John's, October 16, 1865. He was well-known as a cricketer; resided for some time in Tasmania. Died September 4.

Rev Charles John Brereton (1861), Curate of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, 1862-63; Rector of Thornage-with-Brinton, Norfolk, 1869-94. Latterly resided at Thornage Cottage, Dereham: died there September 9, aged 59.

Rev John Browne (1830), admitted to the M.A. degree at Oxford, November 16, 1848. Sometime Rector of Barming, Kent; Rector of Limber Magna, Lincolnshire, 1849-67. Latterly resided at Tangle, Bournemouth: died there February 4. He was a J.P. for the counties of Westmorland and Lincoln.

Rev Arthur Bernard Burnett (1842), Curate of Alderbury, Wilts, 1845-47; Incumbent of St Stephen, Willunga, South Australia, 1848-56; Perpetual Curate of Freefolk, Hants, 1857-61; Curate of Morestead, 1864-68; Rector, 1868-75; Curate of All Saint's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1878-80. Latterly resided at Winterbourne Dauntsey, Salisbury: died at the Parsonage House there, October 15.

Rev Edward Cornford (1855), Curate of Loxbear, 1856; Chaplain to the Bishop of Grahamstown, 1857-59; Curate of Stroud, 1860-62; Vicar of Cam, Gloucestershire, 1862-75; Diocesan Inspector, Gloucester and Bristol, 1864-67; Curate of Christ Church and St Stephen, Cheltenham, 1873-78; Vicar of Shipton Bellinger, 1897. Died at the Vicarage, January 1.

Rev John Henry Cutting (1864), Curate of Barnsley, 1865-67; of Lea, Lincolnshire, 1869-72; of Luddesdown, Kent, 1872-76; of St Paul's, Truro, 1876-78; of St Gwithian, Cornwall, 1878-92; of Thursford, Norfolk, 1893-96; of West Dereham, Norfolk, 1896-98. Died Feb. 11.

Rev Thomas Talbot Day, admitted as a ten year man, March 30, 1850; his name being removed from the Boards, September, 13, 1855, without taking the B.D. degree. Ph.D. of the University of Rostock, 1862. Headmaster of Nantwich Grammar School, 1852-60; Curate of Nantwich, 1854-60; Vicar of Branksea, Dorset, 1860-65; Headmaster of the

- Grammar School and Curate of Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire, 1866-78; Curate of Bayston Hill, Salop, 1873-77; Vicar of Benthall, Salop, 1878-92; Rector of Thwaite St Mary, near Bungay, Norfolk, 1892-98. Died at the Rectory, March 21, aged 72.
- Rev Edward Dean (1840), Curate of Blackley, Lancashire, 1840-43; of Roade, Northamptonshire, 1843-47; of Potterspury, Northamptonshire, 1847-49. Vicar of Barlby, near Selby, 1849-94. He retired from active work in 1894, and went to reside at Southport, with which place his family was connected. He died there December 19, aged 82.
- Rev William Willoughby Douglas (1847), died at Salwarpe Rectory, February 19, aged 73 (see *Eagle* xx, 339).
- Rev Reginald Fisher (1891), Curate of Odiham, Hants, 1893-95; of Almondsbury, Yorks, 1895-97; of St Andrew's, Wells Street, London, 1897-98. Died May 26, at 23, Cavendish Road West, Regent's Park, N.W., aged 27.
- Rev Emilien Sigismond Frossard (1852), son of the Rev Emilien Frossard, of Nismes, France; born May 6, 1829, admitted at Cheltenham College in July, 1841. Curate of Kingswinford, 1852-53; of St Heliers, Jersey, 1853-54; Assistant Chaplain at Bordeaux, 1854-60; Chaplain, 1860-82; Curate of Witcombe, Gloucestershire, 1879-80. Latterly resided at Chateau de L'Escaladiere, Bourg Bigorre, Hautes Pyrenées, France. Died there August 23, aged 69.
- Rev George Frost (1846), died December 24, at his residence, 69, Warwick Road, Eails Court, aged 82 (see *Eagle* xx, 576).
- Rev Percival Frost (1839), died at his residence, 15, Fitzwilliam Street, Cambridge, June 5, aged 80. A cousin of the preceding (see *Eagle* xx, p. 445).
- Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard (did not graduate), died at the Manor House, Bournemouth, November 15 (see *Eagle* xx, 444).
- Rev Robert Gregson Gorton (1847), Perpetual Curate of St Peter Marland, Devon, 1852-57; Rector of Great Stanmore, 1857-61; Rector of Badingham, near Framlingham, 1873-98. Died at the Rectory, March 18, aged 74.
- James Grose (1861), appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1859. Served in Madras as assistant Collector and Magistrate, under-Secretary to Government and receiver of the Carnatic property. Fellow of the Madras University, May, 1868; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1870; Collector and Magistrate Nellore, March, 1877; acting Director of the Revenue Settlement, November, 1886; on special duty to Delhi, March, 1888; acting Inam Commissioner, May, 1888; member of the Legislative Council in 1888 and in 1891-92; member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue, January, 1889; member of the Executive Council, January, 1894. Appointed C.I.E., January, 1896. Died June 7, at Ootacamund.
- Joseph Hartley (LL.B. 1861), eldest son of John Hartley, of Elwick Hall, co. York, and Jane Jackson, his wife. Born May 4, 1827. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, November 17, 1857, called to the Bar, November 17, 1860. He married August 15, 1865, Lucy Adnam, daughter of George Lyford Salter, Esq., of Exeter (she died at the Old Downs, Hartley, Kent, February 11, 1897). Dr Hartley was Lieutenant Colonel retired of the Prince of Wales Own Yorkshire Regiment, 4th Batt. Militia; a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a J.P. for Kent. Died at The Old Downs, Hartley, Kent, July 12, aged 71.
- Charles Hoare (1867), third son of Henry Hoare, Esq., of Staplehurst (who was B.A. of St John's, 1828). Born August 1, 1844, married April 9, 1872, Katherine Patience Georgiana, third daughter of the Right Rev

- Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was the head of the well-known banking firm in Fleet Street, and a pronounced bimetalist, but he did not take much part in public affairs. Died at his residence, Hackwood House, Basingstoke, March 30, aged 53.
- Ralph Holmes (1885), sometime Senior Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, London. Died at Formby, near Liverpool, May 15.
- Rev David Hooke, admitted as a ten year man, December 15, 1853; his name remaining on the College Boards until 1866, when it was removed, he did not take the B.D. degree. Curate of Burley, Leeds, 1863-66; Curate and Reader of St John's, Leeds, 1866-70; of St Thomas, Leeds, 1870-71; of Gishburn, 1871-73; Vicar of Beckingham, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 1873-98. Died at Beckingham Vicarage, July 21, aged 72.
- Rev Thomas Houseman (1859), Curate of Aston, Yorks, 1858-59; of Harthill, Yorks, 1859-67; of Woodside, Surrey, 1867; Vicar of Wheny, Yorks, 1867-85; Vicar of North Grimston, Yorks, 1885-97. Died at the Vicarage, January 2.
- Rev Frederick Christian Jackson (1849), rowed in the University Boat Race in 1847, and was a very prominent oarsman while at Cambridge; in consideration of his service to the L.M.B.C., a silver cup was presented to him by members of the Club in 1847; Rector of Grade w. Ruan Minor, 1853-83; Rector of Great Stanmore, 1883-98. Died at Great Stanmore, September 3, aged 73.
- Benjamin Owen James, Undergraduate of the College, and of Gogina, Aberystwith. Died in the train between Stafford and Newport, Salop, March 14.
- Rev Henry Gladwyn Jebb (1852), eldest son of Samuel Henry Jebb, of Boston, by Frances, daughter of John Straw, Esq., of Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire. He married in May 1853 Emma Louisa, daughter of Robert Ramsden, of Carlton Hall, Notts. He was Rector of Fontmell Magna, Dorset, 1870-73; Rector of Chetwynd, Salop, 1873-78. In 1878 he inherited Firbeck Hall, near Rotherham, and since then has held no preferment. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Died April 19, aged 71.
- Alfredo Anthunes Kanthack (M.A. 1897), died at 2, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, December 21, aged 35 (see *Eagle*, xx, 566).
- Thomas Percy King (1891) M.B., B.C. (1895), M.R.C.S., son of the late Dr Thomas King, of Rochford, Essex. Died April 7 at the English Nursing Home, Cairo.
- Rev Thomas Knight (1843), Curate of Moxley, Staffordshire, 1844-47, of St Mary's, Portsmouth, 1847-70; Vicar of Porchester, Hants., 1876-84; Curate of Woodford, Wilts., 1884-88. Latterly resided at Crosslee, Craneswater, Southsea; died there July 4, aged 77.
- Rev Edward Thomas Lewis (1884), only son of Thomas Hayter Lewis, F.S.A.; Curate of St Luke, Hammersmith, 1884-87, of Christ Church, Mayfair, 1887-90, of Boconnoc, Cornwall, 1891-93; Rector of Caythorpe, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, 1893-98. Died August 19.
- Rev Thomas Lowe (1852), Curate of E. Rudham, Norfolk; Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Bolton, 1863-77; Vicar of Heyhouses, or Sahden, near Blackburn, 1877-98. Died suddenly after a Vestry Meeting, April 20.
- Charles Marval, Undergraduate of the College; youngest son of the late F. C. Marval. Died November 13 at 2, Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, aged 20 (see *Eagle* xx, 448).
- Frederick Charles Maxwell (1870). Died November 7 at Colwyn Bay (see *Eagle* xx, 574).
- Rev Robert Bickersteth Mayor (1842), died at Frating Rectory, August 15 (see *Eagle* xx, 441).

- Rev Wallace Metcalfe** (1833), Curate of Wilnecote, Staffordshire, 1834-39, of Redenhall, Norfolk, 1839-47, of Skepton, Norfolk, 1847-51, of Brockdish, Norfolk, 1851-59; Vicar of St Andrew's, Ilkeshall, Suffolk, 1859-86. Latterly resided at Harleston, Norfolk; died there November 9, aged 88.
- Rev William David Morrice** (1839), Curate of Leeds, 1840-42, of Clovelly, North Devon, 1842-47, of St Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth, 1847-49, of Westbury, Wilts., 1850-51, of Oldland, Gloucestershire, 1852; Vicar of Longbridge Deverell, w. Monckton Deverell, and Crockerton, Wilts., 1852-74; Rural Dean of Wylde Div. 2, 1860-74; Vicar of St Thomas, Sarum, 1874-85; Rural Dean of Wilton, 1880-85; Canon of Lyme and Halstock in Sarum Cathedral, 1863-98. Latterly resided at Trinity Vicarage, Weymouth; died there January 18, aged 80.
- Rev Herbert Charles Moxon** (1884), son of the late Herbert Moxon, Esq., and Helen Mary, his wife. Curate of High Wycombe, 1885-88, of St Mary Boltons, West Brompton, 1889-91; Assistant Chaplain at St George's, Cannes. He had a high reputation as a preacher, and while at Cannes preached on several occasions before the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Died at Brighton, October 26, aged 41.
- Rev Joseph Newton** (1847), Assistant Master at Brighton College, 1847-57, Vice-Principal, 1857-89. Died December 22 at his residence, 15, Chesham Place, Brighton, aged 74.
- Rev William Parkinson** (1838), educated first at Louth Grammar School, Lincolnshire, entering in 1827; in 1830 he was removed to Shrewsbury School. He was elected a Fellow of the College April 6, 1840, vacating it in 1843. He was Curate of Caunton, Notts., 1841-43, and Rector of Langenhoe, Essex, 1843-98. He died at the Rectory, December 8, aged 83. He published a volume of Poems.
- Frederick Pontifex** (1850), died April 19 at Coomreth, Bodorgan Road, Bournemouth, aged 70.
- Rev Edward Henry Price** (1845), Curate of Lutterworth, 1845-53; Vicar of Kimbolton, Hunts, 1880-84; Curate of Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, 1887-88; Rector of Willey, near Lutterworth, 1888-98. Died September 22 at Barnstaple.
- Rev Viner Moorhouse Smith** (B.A. 1895), eldest son of the late Rev William Joseph Smith (Perpetual Curate of St Thomas, Pendleton, Manchester); Curate of Broughton, Manchester, 1897; Curate of St Thomas, Pendleton. Died August 10, aged 24.
- Rev Robert William Snape** (1859), son of the Rev Dr Snape, for many years Headmaster of Newcastle Grammar School; M.A. of Durham, ad eundem, 1884; Curate of Kensington, 1860-66, of St Mary, Warwick, 1866-68. In 1868 he was presented by the Earl of Ravensworth to the Vicarage of Lamesley, near Gateshead, which he held until his death. Died at the Vicarage, February 23, aged 63.
- Right Rev John Martindale Speechly** (Bishop) (1859), died January 20 aged 62 (see *Eagle* XX, 218).
- William Sutton** (1865), died August 14 at Kingswood, Clapham Common, aged 56 (see *Eagle* XX, 572). Mr Sutton was married January 8, 1867, at St. John's, Birmingham, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Alfred Hobson, of Birmingham.
- Rev Richard Francis Tompkins** (1844), Curate of Bignor, Sussex, 1846-54; Vicar of Tortington, 1854-97. Died at Treherne, Arundel, March 10, aged 75.
- Rev Grainger Laurence Towers** (1847), Curate of Burwash, Sussex, 1847-57; Travelling Secretary of the S.P.G., 1857-85; Vicar of St Margaret at Cliffe with Westcliffe, near Dover, 1885-98; Organising Secretary of the S.P.G., Diocese of Canterbury, 1885-97. Died at St Margaret's Vicarage, February 12, aged 76.

John Bradbury Turner (Mus. Bac. 1865), died April 14 at 36, Abercorn Place, St John's Wood, aged 64 (see *Eagle* xx, 337).

Rev George Wilkinson (1858), Curate of Wold Newton, Yorks., 1857-59, of Cherry Burton, Yorks., 1859-73, of St John's, Kingston-on-Hull, 1873-74; Vicar of Waghen or Warne, near Hull, 1874, till his resignation in 1898. He was well-known in the East Riding as a genial gentleman, an earnest churchman, and an ardent Conservative. Died April 20 at his residence, Fairbank House, Hornsea, near Hull, aged 62.

Percival Spearman Wilkinson (1842), eldest son of the Rev Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, by Sophia, daughter of the late Major Philip J. Anstrother. Born 1819, married 1860 Adela Julia Kirkby, eldest daughter of the late Kirkby Fenton, Esq, of Caldecote Hall, co. Warwick (she died in 1870). Mr Wilkinson was a J.P. for County Durham and the West Riding. He was at one time a Captain in the North Durham Militia. Died at his residence, Mount Oswald, Durham, August 14, aged 78.

Rev Alfred Wrigley (1841), M.D. of the University of Glasgow, 1842; Professor at Addiscombe College; Headmaster of Clapham Grammar School, 1862-82. Author of *Examples in Pure and Mixed Mathematics*, 1844; *An Arithmetic*, 1862; *A Companion to the Examples*, 1861. Died January 30, aged 81.

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

John Hornby (1833), fourth son of John Hornby, of Blackburn and Raikes Hall, co. Lancaster, by Alice Kendall, his wife, widow of Daniel Backhouse, of Liverpool. Born August 19, 1810. He married in 1844 Margaret, daughter of the Rev Christopher Bird, Vicar of Chollerton, Northumberland. Mr J. Hornby was returned a M.P. for Blackburn, Lancashire in 1841 and 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate at the election of 1852. He died suddenly, December 5, 1892, at 74, Cambridge Terrace, London.

Charles Orchard Dayman (1824), second son of John Dayman, of Mambury, co. Devon, by his first wife Jane, only daughter of Nicholas Donnithorne Arthur, Esq, of St Columb, Cornwall. Born July 6, 1803, he married May 12, 1860, Sarah Emily Mc Winnie. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn, February 5, 1825, and was called to the Bar, November 27, 1829. He was for some time Police Magistrate for Wandsworth and Hammersmith. He died January 22, 1892, at Millbrooke, Southampton, and was buried there.

Richard Walmesley (1839), fifth son of John Walmesley, of Cheltenham. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, May 3, 1839, and was called to the Bar, November 18, 1842. He was a J.P. for Wilts. Died at his residence, Lucknam, Coleherne, Wilts, May 26, 1893, aged 76.

Rev Robert Lethbridge King (1845), eldest son of the late Admiral King. He was born at sea in 1823 while his parents were on their way to Australia. After taking his degree (as a Senior Optime), he was ordained in Australia in 1847. He was Curate of St Philip, Sydney, 1847-55; Incumbent of St John, Parramatta, 1855-68; Chaplain to the Bishop of Sydney, 1858-82; Canon of St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, 1867-77; Principal of Moore Theological College, 1868-78; Incumbent of Gladesville, 1878-80; of Holy Trinity, Sydney, 1880-93; Chaplain of Dawes Point, Battery, 1881-93; Archdeacon of Cumberland, 1881-95; Rural Dean of Balmain, 1881-97, all in N.S.W. He was also Secretary to the Church of England Mission to Seamen, in Sydney, 1894. He died at his residence, Stanmore, New South Wales, July 24, 1897. He leaves three sons, Robert Raymond King (B.A. 1881, of St John's), Vicar of Gordon, Rev Cecil John King, Vicar of Camden, and Rev Copland King, a Missionary in British New Guinea. We are indebted for these details to *The Sydney Churchman* of August 6, 1897.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1899.

Mr W. F. R. Weldon (B.A. 1882) F.R.S., Professor of Zoology at University College, London, and late Fellow of the College, was on Monday, February 27th, elected Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Oxford.

Mr A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885) F.R.S., Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of the College, and University Lecturer in Mathematics, was on Tuesday, February 21st, elected Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford.

Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), Anderson Professor of Comparative Psychology at Aberdeen, formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Wylde Reader in Mental Physiology in the University of Oxford. Mr Stout is to incorporate at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a fact embalmed in the following epigram:

*Incorporas te, Corpulente, Corpori;
Recte facis; fiasque Corpulentior.*

The list of New Year Honours included the name of Mr Henry Walrond Simpkinson (B.A. 1876), a Senior Examiner in the Education Department, who has been appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, to appoint Mr John Alderson Foote (B.A. 1872) to be Recorder of Exeter, in the room of Justice Bucknill, resigned. Mr Foote was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn January 26th 1875, and joined the Western Circuit; he was appointed a Revising Barrister in 1892, Counsel to the Post Office (Western Circuit) 1893, and Queen's Counsel in 1897.

At the meeting held, by invitation of the Chancellor of the University, at Devonshire House on Tuesday, January 31st, to consider the financial needs of the University and the establishment of a Cambridge University Association, the following

members of the College were appointed to serve on the Committee: Sir J. E. Gorst (B.A. 1857) Member for the University, Professor Liveing (B.A. 1850), and Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877).

Mr J. G. Leathem (B.A. 1894), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Thomson Lecturer in Natural Science at Aberdeen for the current year.

Mr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Wellington, New Zealand.

At a Congregation held on Thursday, 15 December 1898, a Grace passed the Senate that the Letter of thanks to Dr Taylor, our Master, for his gift of Manuscripts from the Genizah, Old Cairo, then read, be approved, engrossed, sealed with the Common Seal of the University and presented to Dr Taylor. The following is the letter referred to:

*Viro Reverendo Carolo Taylor Sacrae Theologiae Professori
Collegii Sancti Iohannis Evangelistae Magistro
S. P. D.*

Universitatis Cantabrigiensis Senatus.

Quod codicum Hebraeorum multitudo ingens in Aegypto reperta bibliothecae nostrae nuper accessit, tibi inter primos, vir liberalissime, acceptum rettulimus. Etenim incepti magni, quo codices illi et reperti et ad nos perlati sunt, tu praesertim patronus exstitisti. Tu munificentia singulari litterarum Rabbinicarum Lectoris nostri peregrinationem non modo facilem sed etiam iucundam reddidisti. Tua et inventoris ipsius liberalitate codicum fragmenta fere quadraginta milia nobis donata sunt, inter quae (ut alia omittamus) primum inventum est scripturae Hebraeae, cuius quidem aetas accurate definiri potest, exemplum omnium antiquissimum; deinde Veteris Testamenti ab Aquila in linguam Graecam totidem verbis redditi reliquiae, quae et Origenem et Sanctum Hieronymum vera scripsisse testantur; libri denique Ecclesiastici capitum complurium fons Hebraeus, Sancto Hieronymo non ignotus et a viris doctis usque ad tertium abhinc annum desideratus. Haec omnia, quae tibi, vir doctissime, quam nobis notiora sunt, spem non mediocrem excitant, fore ut in thesauro tam amplo etiam plura memoratu digna in posterum reperiantur. Interim, ut ex ipso libro, cuius fons antiquus nuper repertus est, verba quaedam mutuemur, novimus esse donum alterum quidem quod non sit utile, alterum autem cuius duplex sit remuneratio. Tuum vero donum, viris doctis utilissimum, confitemur nos non posse munere ullo remunerari; gratias tamen ob liberalitatem tuam in nos collatam et agimus et habemus maximas. Vale.

*Datum in Senaculo
mensis Decembris die xv^a*

A.S. MDCCCXCVIII.

On December 10th the Whewell Scholarships for International Law were awarded to Ds J. E. R. de Villiers (B.A. 1897), First Scholar; and Ds H. M. Adler (B.A. 1897), Second Scholar. Though members of the College have frequently gained one or other Scholarship, this is the first occasion on which both come to the College.

The Yorke (University) Prize for 1898 has been awarded to Mr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), Fellow of the College. The subject of the Essay was *The nature and evidence of title to Real Property*.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Physical Society held on February 10th, the following members of the College, being past Presidents, were elected Vice-Presidents: Professor W. G. Adams F.R.S. (B.A. 1859), Professor R. B. Clifton F.R.S. (B.A. 1859); Mr W. Baily (B.A. 1860) was elected a member of the Council.

Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883), Fellow of the College, was on Friday, February 17th, elected President of the Cambridge Entomological and Natural History Society for the present year.

At the Annual Meeting of the Folk-Lore Society, held on January 18th, Mr J. Jacobs (B.A. 1877) was elected a Member of the Council of the Society.

We take the following from the London *Daily News* of Thursday December 8, 1898:

Brontë lovers will be interested to know that there is, at present, on view in the windows of one of the Church furnishers in Covent-garden a memorial brass of the Rev Patrick Brontë, the father of the creator of "Jane Eyre." The tablet bears a graved medallion portrait of the quaint-looking old man, and underneath it the following inscription:

In Memory of
The Reverend Patrick Brontë, B.A.,
S John's College, Cambridge.
Born at Elmdale, County Down,
S Patrick's Day, 1777.
Died at Haworth Parsonage,
June 7, 1861.
Curate of Withersfield, Essex, 1806-1809,
Wellington, 1809; Dewsbury, 1809-1811;
Incumbent of Hartshead, 1811-1815;
Thornton, near Bradford, 1815-1820;
Haworth, 1820-1861.

Erected by admirers of him and his talented daughters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë.

The Bishop of Oxford dedicated, on Sunday, February 12th, a chancel-screen in St Mary's Church, Mortimer, Berks, erected as a memorial of the late Mr Richard Benyon (B.A. 1833, see *Eagle* xx, 83) and designed by Sir Arthur Bloomfield. The screen is of English oak, surmounted by a border of tracery, from the centre of which rises a cross of simple but effective design, the whole being in harmony with the existing embellishments of the Church. The brass tablet affixed bears the following inscription:—

To the
greater glory of God
and in memory of
RICHARD BENYON.
Lord of the Manor of Mortimer,
this Chancel Screen is erected by those who desire
to record their gratitude for his generosity in rebuilding
this House of God,
A.D. 1869,
and their appreciation of his constant endeavour
to promote the welfare of the parish.
February, A.D. 1899.

The service was taken by the vicar, the Rev C. Lovett-Cameron, the Revs B. B. Woolryce, A. L. White (of Mortimer West), and A. G. Baines, assisting. The musical portions of the service were rendered by the combined choirs of St Mary's and St John's. The *Bishop* took his text from the Epistle for the day, 1 Cor. xiii. 8, "Charity never faileth," and in conclusion said:—"That good man, to whose memory this beautiful screen has been erected in this Church, illustrated in all his lifetime the Christian grace of which I have been speaking. He did great things; he did them all with individuality of purpose, with simple unpretentiousness, not merely as a rich man or a great landowner, or even as a liberal and faithful Churchman, but as one who showed, in the whole of his character, a genuine devotion to God's service and love of his fellow-men. May God enable us to follow his example." The Bishop then proceeded to the dedication of the screen, the following prayer being used:—

Accept, we humbly beseech Thee, O Lord God, the gift for the adornment this Church which is now offered by the parishioners of Mortimer, and dedicated by our office and ministry to Thy greater honour, and in memory of Thy faithful servant, Richard Benyon, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Dr F. Watson, January 15th; Professor J. E. B. Mayor, January 22; Mr A. J. Poynder, Vicar of St Michael's Burleigh Street, Strand, February 12th; Mr C. F. Hutton, Head Master of Pocklington School, February 26th, and by the Junior Dean, Mr H. T. E. Barlow, March 12th.

By the death on February 23rd of the Rev J. R. Lunn, the Vicarage of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorkshire, is vacant. We hope in our next number to have an adequate obituary notice of Mr Lunn, in many ways a very remarkable man.

We take the following item from a catalogue, of Messrs Macmillan & Bowes, of Cambridge, issued in December last :

Cambridge—

334 *St. John's Coll. The Eagle*: a magazine supported by members of St. John's College. *Printed for subscribers only.* Vols. I.—XIX., Nos. 1—113 and Index (except Nos. 66 and 71). From Lent Term, 1858, to June, 1897. 8vo. 6l. 6s.

Giving much information about the College and its former members, with an obituary and various extracts from MS. records. Among the contributors have been E. A. Abbott, T. G. Bonney, R. W. Bowling, S. Butler, Arthur Holmes, Jos. B. Mayor, J. E. B. Mayor, Herbert Kynaston (afterwards Snow), J. E. Sandys, F. C. Wace, and J. M. Wilson.

Professor Meldola, the Honorary Organizing Secretary of the Sylvester Memorial (see *Eagle* xx, 206), states that this Fund has now been closed, the subscriptions amounting to £890. The capital sum has been invested by Lord Rothschild, the Treasurer of the Fund, and the dividends will be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Royal Society. The engraving of the dies has been entrusted to Mr John Pinches, and it has been decided that the material of the medal shall be bronze; that the medal be triennial and irrespective of nationality, and that the recipient of the medal shall receive the accumulated triennial interest of the Fund, after deducting the cost of striking the medal.

We have to correct two mistakes in the last number of the *Eagle*. At p. 350 it is stated that the late Bishop of Hereford was a son of Richard Atlay, Headmaster of Stamford School. For *son* read *grandson*. Bishop Atlay was the son of the Rev Henry Atlay, Rector of Great Casterton, and also a Fellow of the College. The portrait of Bishop Atlay presented to the College (p. 449) was presented by Mrs Atlay and her children, not by Mrs Atlay alone.

Non-resident readers of the *Eagle* may be interested to learn that two well-known mathematical features of Cambridge scenery have disappeared. Once upon a time there were two long straight footpaths between high hedges familiarly known as the *yd's*. Both ran through College property, and both are now gone. The one leading from Newnham to the Grange Road (this even, at one time, was called the Parallelogram Road) was a few years since closed and thrown into the grounds of Newnham College. The other by the Trinity cricket ground on the footpath to Coton is merged in a forty foot road laid out

this year on the College Building Estate. As this new road is to be called "Adams' Road" after the great Astronomer, it will retain its mathematical savour.

We take the following from the *Spectator* for Dec. 17th 1898 :

A "BULL" INDEED.

[To the Editor of the *Spectator*].

SIR,

Your correspondent, "S.G.," in the *Spectator* for Dec. 3rd, suggests the subjoined "bull" as the subject for an epigram. Is the enclosed attempt worth a place in your columns? "A. Was Michael Flaherty your grandfather? B. He was, Sir, till a bull killed him" :—

"Idem Latine redditum.
'Nonne tuos olim Cornuti nomen habebas,'
Causidicus testi dixerat, 'inter avos' ?
Cui juvenis, nam mira loqui se assuevit Hibernus,
'Donec eum tauri cornua sustulerant.'
Infelix! quoties tollunt te cornua! taurum
Fallere nec vivi, nec morientis erat."

I am, Sir, &c.,

*Ipsden Vicarage,
December 12th.*

C. STANWELL.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of England held on Thursday, January 26th, the following members of the College having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licences to practise physic granted to them: Francis J. Nicholls (Guy's); Harold V. Pryce (St Bartholomew's, B.A. 1895); Francis L. Rae (Guy's, B.A. 1893); Frank A. Rose (St Bartholomew's, B.A. 1895); John H. Tallent (St George's, B.A. 1896).

Dr F. J. Waldo (B.A. 1875, M D. 1884), Medical Officer of health of the Temple and Southwark, has been appointed Millroy Lecturer by the Royal College of Physicians of London for the year 1900. The subject of the lectures will be "Summer Diarrhoea, with Special Relation to Causation and Prevention."

Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), F.R.C.P., formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Physician to St George's Hospital, London.

Dr Waldemar S. West (B.A. 1887), M.D., B.C., has been appointed Surgeon to the Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital, Aylesbury.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894), M.B., B.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., has been appointed Assistant House Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

Mr E. E. Prest (B.A. 1895), M.B., has been appointed House Surgeon to the London Hospital.

Mr N. B. Harman (B.A. 1897), M.B., has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Annual Dinner of the Cambridge Graduates Club of St Bartholomew's Hospital was held on Thursday, Nov. 24th, 1898, at Frascati's Restaurant. Dr Howard H. Tooth (B.A. 1877) was in the chair.

Ds M. A. Williams (B.A. 1897) was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on Thursday, January 26th.

Mr L. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), late an Editor of the *Eagle*, has been re-appointed (by the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn) a member of the Joint Board of Examiners established by the Four Inns of Court to conduct the Examinations of Candidates for admission as students to the Inns of Court.

He has, also, by special appointment of the Executive Committee of the Navy League (bearing date 20 Jan. 1899), as a mark of their "appreciation of the very earnest efforts which he has consistently made for the welfare of the League," been appointed an Hon. Vice-President of the said League for life.

Mr Alan Freeman Walker Ogilvie (B.A. 1893) passed the Final Examination of the Law Society in January last.

A resolution was in December last issued by the Government of India, in the Revenue Department, which acknowledged the excellence of the work of the Department during the year, and the indefatigable supervisions of the Meteorological Reporter, Mr John Elliott (B.A. 1869), over all branches of work and the value of his labours.

The services of Mr. J. F. Gruning (resided 1893-4) of the I.C.S., Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam: Mr Gruning has been posted to Nowgong.

Mr F. X. D'Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Mr C. G. Leftwich (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., who had been Assistant Commissioner at Jubbulpore is transferred to Hoshangabad.

Mr J. A. Chotzner (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., who has been Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Bakerganj, is transferred to Nadia, Bengal, and is to have charge of the Kushtla sub-division of that district.

Ds C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and is posted to Umballa, Punjab.

Ds W. Gaskell (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and has been posted to the Agra District, North-West Provinces.

The Rev F. W. Tracy (B.A. 1880), who has been Head Master of the South-Eastern College, Ramsgate, since 1891, has been appointed Head Master of the United Service College, Westward Ho.

Mr H. W. Hartley (B.A. 1889), who has been a Master at the Grammar School, Launceston, Tasmania, has been appointed a Master at the Grammar School, Sydney, N.S.W.

Mr St J. B. Wynne Willson (B.A. 1890), formerly one of our Editors, lately a master at the Leys School, Cambridge, has been appointed a master at Rugby School.

Ds J. H. Hayes (B.A. 1897), formerly one of our Editors, has been appointed to a Mastership at The Leys School, Cambridge.

Ds O. F. Diver (B.A. 1897) has been appointed to a Mastership at Glenalmond School, Perthshire.

At the annual election for the Naden Divinity Studentships held on January 27th Ds W. L. Walker was elected to the studentship (for one year) vacated by Ds P. Greeves, who has gone out of residence. Di C. Elsee and J. H. A. Hart were bracketted equal for the studentship (for three years) vacated, in the ordinary course, by Ds G. W. H. Harding.

On January 27th Ds H. M. Adler was elected to a Mc Mahon Law Studentship. Mr Adler got the first Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship for Hebrew in 1895, was in Class I, Div. 2, of the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1897, Class II (third of the list) in the Law Tripos, Part I, 1898, and second Whewell Scholar in 1898. Mr Adler is now a member of the Middle Temple.

The Exhibition for Mathematics, awarded at the conjoint Examination for B.A. and B.Sc., at the University of London has been gained by Ds R. H. H. T. Hudson (B.A. 1898), Scholar of the College.

At a Poll held on Tuesday, March 7th, for the election of a Secretary and member of the Standing Committee of the Union Society, E. W. G. Masterman was elected Secretary, and G. H. Shepley a member of the Committee.

An examination for the election of three Choral Students will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, 3 May, beginning at 9 a.m. Two studentships will be awarded to *Tenor* Singers, and one to a *Bass* Singer. Further information may be obtained from the Senior Dean, the Junior Dean, the Organist, or from any one of the Tutors.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION IN THEOLOGY.

With the view of bringing the College Examination in Theology into harmony with the scheme of Examination for the Theological Tripos the following changes have been made by the Council on the recommendation of the College Lecturers in Hebrew and Theology.

I. Changes to take effect at the Examination in March 1899:

1. The paper on Early Church History, like the paper in the Tripos, to contain questions on the History of Doctrine.

2. The paper on Creeds and Doctrines to be for the future a paper on the Creeds and Documents recommended by the Theological Board for special study.

II. Further changes to take effect at the Examination in 1900:

1. For Men of the First Year an elementary paper on Church History up to the year 325 A.D. will be set, so lightening the work in Church History.

2. Men of the Third Year (*except those who are candidates for the Hughes Exhibition*) will no longer be required to take, for the third time, papers on the Old Testament and on English and Early Church History.

3. Instead of one combined paper, two separate papers will be set on the Portion of Patristic Literature selected for special study, and on the portion of the Old Testament selected for special study.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Cassels, J. W.	(1869)	Chaplain, Bangalore, V. Mattersey, Notts Madras	
Phillips, W. I.	(1877)	Missioner, L. M. Vicar- age, Wandsworth	V. Stonehouse, Gloucs
Pratt, Ri.	(1887)	C. Norris Bank, Stock- port	V. Norris Bank, Stock- port
Thorman, R.	(1882)	R. Marton, Skipton	V. Christ Church, Skipton
Wadeson, E. G.	(1881)	V. Thouton le Street, V. Bramham, Yorks. as Punch Thirsk	
Hutton, W. B.	(1891)	C. St Peter's, Birkdale	R. Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex
Eastwood, C. J.	(1892)	V. Wickham-Skeith, Eye, Suffolk	R.N.w. S. Lopham, Nor-
Harrison, E.	(1888)	C. Wingerworth, Ches- terfield	R. St Chad's, Cloughton
Appleyard, J.	(1885)	C. Standish	R. St Mary, Moston, Failsworth

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer in Divinity and Rector of Upper Chelsea, delivered a course of Lectures at Gresham College during Hilary Term, 1899. The subject of the course was "The World's Preparation for the

Gospel." The separate Lectures being as follows: (1) January 31, General Character of the Preparation; (2) February 1, Growth of the Conception of God; (3) February 2, Belief in the Soul and its Immortality; (4) February 3, Belief in a Future State.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev J. Bamber (B.A. 1890), Vicar of Crowle and Huddington, near Worcester, to the Benefice of Boughton Hackett, a small parish with no habitable parsonage. Mr Bamber, at the request of the Bishop of Worcester, will resign the living of Huddington, which will be joined to the adjacent parish of Himbleton.

The Rev Canon J. Mayne (B.A. 1862), Rector of Christian Malford, Chippenham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Chippenham.

The Rev H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Dewsbury and Honorary Canon of Wakefield, has been appointed Rural Dean of Dewsbury.

The Rev B. E. Dadley (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Precentor of Grantham Parish Church.

The Bishop of Rochester has appointed the Rev A. J. Robertson (B.A. 1890), Curate of Market Harborough, to be Vicar of the College Mission in Walworth.

We have to correct a statement in our Chronicle of last Term, p. 457. Amongst the ecclesiastical preferments it was stated that the Rev. Henry Vyvyan (B.A. 1845), formerly H. Vyvyan Robinson, late Vicar of Dawlish, had been appointed Vicar of Grade with Ruan Minor, Cornwall. The name should have been that of the Rev Henry Vyvyan (B.A. 1877 as Vyvyan Robinson), Vicar of St Mary, Castlegate, York.

The following members of the College were ordained on Sunday, December 18, 1898:

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Griffiths, W. J.	(1896)	Durham	Coxhoe
Smith, A. D.	(1897)	Durham	St. John's, Sunderland
Angell, C. C.	(1895)	Carlisle	Dalston
Bone, P.	(1892)	Chichester	Hurstpierpoint College
Harding, G. W. H.	(1897)	Llandaff	St Mary the Virgin, Cardiff
Foster, J. R.	(1897)	Manchester	St Jude's, Preston
Scarlin, W. J. C.	(1896)	Manchester	All Saints, Elton
Clarke, W. F.	(1897)	Newcastle	Jesmond, Newcastle
Field, F. G. E.	(1891)	Truro	St Mary, Truro

And on St Thomas's day:

Cole, T. E.	(1893)	Norwich	N. and S. Lopham
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The following were ordained on Sunday, February 26, 1899 :

Butler, H. T. W.	(1898)	York	Wentworth
Nutley, C. E.	(1897)	Lichfield	Wombourn

The following were ordained on Sunday, December 18, 1898 :

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Kefford, W. K.	(1897)	Canterbury
Keymer, E. H.	(1897)	London
Woffindin, H. L.	(1896)	Carlisle
Hutton, A. R. R.	(1893)	Exeter
Clarke, K.	(1896)	Rochester
Müller, J. S.	(1895)	Rochester
Mullineux, M.	(1896)	Rochester
Robinson, C. D.	(1896)	Rochester

The following were ordained on Sunday, February 26th, 1899 :

Lord, A. E.	(1896)	Manchester
Long, W. A.	(1894)	St Albans

We omitted to chronicle in the December number of the *Eagle* that E. M. Benson (B.A. 1897) was ordained Deacon in the Diocese of Carlisle on June 19. Mr Benson was licensed to St Mark's, Barrow-in-Furness. Mr Benson was 'Gospeller' in the Bishop's Examination.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue :—Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Syndicate for conducting Examinations in Agricultural Science; Mr H. Woods a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate; Mr H. F. Baker a member of the Observatory Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister a member of the Special Board for Medicine; Mr H. S. Foxwell a member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr A. C. Seward a member of the Board of Electors to the Woodwardian Professorship; Mr H. T. E. Barlow an Examiner in Paley's Evidences for the Previous Examinations in 1899; Mr W. A. Cox an Examiner in German for the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examinations held in 1899; Professor A. Macalister as an Additional Examiner for the Second Examination for the M.B. degree; Mr W. Bateson to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr J. B. Mullinger to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology, and to be a member of the Degree Committee of that Board; Mr J. Larmor to be an Examiner for the Adams Prize in 1901; the following appointments to the Boards of Electors to certain Professorships have been made, the term of office extending till February 20th 1901: Mr R. Pendlebury to that for Music, Mr P. T. Main to that for Chemistry, Professor Liveing to that for Anatomy and for Experimental Physics, Dr T. G. Bonney to that for the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology and to that for Mineralogy, Professor A. Macalister to that for Zoology and Comparative Anatomy and also to that for

Physiology; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an Examiner in the Mathematical Subjects of the General Examinations for 1899; Mr H. R. Tottenham to be an Examiner in the Classical Subjects, the Acts of the Apostles, and Latin Composition for the General Examinations for 1899; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Political Economy in 1899.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Principles of Stratigraphical Geology*, by J. E. Marr (University Press); *Sixteen Years' Experience of Voluntary Church Councils, a Paper read before the Chapter of the Rural Deanery of St Pancras*, by Rev W. A. Whitworth (Temple & Co. 69 Wells Street, Oxford Street, W.); *Te Deum Laudamus, a Hymn to Christ, the English Text; the Latin Text; a metrical English Version; Notes of instruction given at All Saints, Margaret Street*, by Rev. W. A. Whitworth (Temple & Co. 69 Wells Street, Oxford Street, W.); *The Ornaments Rubric, a Word for Peace, delivered at the Annual Meeting of a Branch of the English Church Union*, by W. A. Whitworth (Truslove & Hanson, 143 Oxford Street, W.); *Monumental Brasses*, by Rev Herbert W. Macklin. 4th Edition. (Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.); *Our Prayer Book: Conformity and Conscience*, by the Rev Canon W. Page Roberts (Smith, Elder & Co.); (1) *Cholera in Cantonment, and how to deal with it. Written for the use of Cantonment Magistrates, Medical Officers, and others interested in the question.* (2) *The prevention and cause of Cholera: a pamphlet written for natives, containing full directions for disinfecting wells, and an explanation of its object.* Editions in English, Urdu and Hindi. (3) *The Bacteriological test of the purity of water*, by E. H. Hankin, Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh (The Pioneer Press, Allahabad); *Volcanoes, their Structure and Significance*, by the Rev T. G. Bonney (Murray); *The Gospel of Atonement*, by the Ven. J. Wilson (Macmillan).

Lady Meux has presented to the Library a copy of the Lives of *Mabá' Sýón* and *Gabra Krësós*, translated from the Ethiopic MS. by Dr Wallis Budge, of which 300 copies only have been printed for private circulation. It contains a large number of illustrations from Ethiopic MSS., which possess a peculiar value, inasmuch as Dr Budge gives it his opinion that "the Ethiopian artist copied the familiar things which he saw round about him; and that the birds, the beasts, the reptiles, the dress of the people of his country, &c. represent objects which he knew at first hand."

A small MS. volume which has recently been acquired by the College is an interesting memento of the experiences of the Society in the time immediately preceding the Commonwealth. In the year 1642 the College was turned into a prison,

and the recalcitrant fellows writing to Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham, subscribed themselves "*Paternaliti tuae devinctissimos*" (adding in parenthesis) "*quod et facile crediturus es si forte quicquam ne Johannensi Carcere subaudieris.*" The volume in question is an abstract of the Old and New Testaments made by Sir John Bailey (one of the imprisoned), who thus relieved the tedium of his confinement. On the flyleaf is written :

My deare Father S^r John Baileys colection of Schriptide, writt by his owne hand when imprison'd by the Rebels in St Johns Coledg, Cambridg in those Falall times of the late siuell war in England.

ELIZABETH LENTHALL *alias* EL: MILWARD.

Mr L. Horton-Smith has recently composed a long and interesting Latin poem, after the model of Lucretius, on *Galileo*, which was presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts in Padua on January 15th. The poem was introduced to the Academy by Professor A. Favaro, the editor of the national edition of *Galileo Galilei*. The Professor refers in eulogistic terms to Mr Horton-Smith's literary and philological work, and pays a tribute to the "*profunda cultura classica che cosi sapientemente si mette a fondamento degli studi nelle università inglesi.*"

JOHNIANA.

[We take the following account of a former Fellow of the College from Samuel Cowling's *History of the Temperance Movement in Great Britain and Ireland*; from the earliest date to the present time with *Biographical Notices of Departed Temperance Worthies*, London 1862]:

SPENCER, Rev Thomas, M.A. born October 14th 1796 at Derby; and died in London, January 26th, 1853 in the fifty-seventh year of his age. In 1816 he entered St John's College, Cambridge and was elected Fellow in 1823, which fellowship he maintained till his marriage in 1829. In 1826 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, which he held for nearly twenty two years. His parish was small, containing about 700 inhabitants. Here he showed the firmness and integrity of his character, the benevolence of his disposition, and the soundness of his judgment. Schools, libraries, clothing clubs, allotments, now sprang up, crime and pauperism diminished, and where he found a wilderness he left a garden. On the first introduction of the British and Foreign Temperance Society into the City of Bath, he signed the pledge, and became one of the Secretaries of the Bath Auxiliary. In September 1839, he signed the pledge of total abstinence, and formed a society in his parish, and ever active in the onward and upward movements of the age,—he promoted the cause of peace, education and temperance. In 1845 he visited America for the benefit of his health, but upon returning to England in 1846, his health was so little improved that he resigned his benefice at Hinton Charterhouse. Mr Spencer now devoted himself to writing and publishing numerous tracts on the Corn Laws, on the Poor Laws, on Church Reform, and other kindred topics. These were circulated by hundreds of thousands, and many of them did much good. In March 1851, he was requested to become the Secretary of the National Temperance Society, which office, together with the editorship of

the *National Temperance Chronicle*, he readily undertook. In addition to his official duties, he was accustomed generally to lecture four or five times a week, and these exertions soon told upon his strength. He was ill for some time, but only confined to his bed one day, and then he passed away. His remains were taken to Hinton Charterhouse for interment, and were followed by the teetotallers of Bath, and by most of his former parishioners.

Prof Mayor sends the following additional particulars: T. S. Married 5 Sept. 1829, at Malahide, near Dublin, to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late Major Brooke, of the Bengal Artillery (*Cambridge Chronicle* 18 September 1829). Died on Wednesday morning 26 January 1853 at his residence at Notting Hill. His father kept a large commercial school in Derby (*Cambridge Chronicle* 5 February 1853, where there is a biographical notice; *Gentleman's Magazine* 1853, I. 317-8).

He was uncle of Herbert Spencer (H. S. *The coming Slavery*, cited by Mill, *Poverty and the State*, 71). He is not the author of 'Twenty one Sermons' 1829, 8vo. This was a Liverpool Dissenting Minister. See the British Museum Catalogue.

The *Parish Register* of Romaldkirk, co. York, has the following entry among the burials for the year 1607:—"27 Aug. Gabriel Horne, batcheler of Artes, of the Colledg of St Johnes in Cambridge, and sonn of Jo. Horne, of Baldersdale, bur."

[A correspondent sends the following note with regard to a seventeenth century Fellow of the College. The interest of such notes as this and the preceding is that they give personal details with regard to members of the College, who joined it before the Admission Register was commenced (January 1629-30). Timothy Higginson was admitted a Fellow of the College 25 March 1602, his county of birth being Leicester. He was probably therefore a comparatively young man at the date of his death].

Timothee Higginson "Mr of Artes and ffellowe of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge," gives a tenement in Claybrook in the County of Leicester "with two yarde landes arable, and all the howses and closinges with all other appurtenances belonging thereunto" which he held by lease for divers years to come and yet enduring and all the rest of his goods and chattells to his beloved sister Elizabeth Higginson whom he makes sole executor (*sic*).

Dated 20th May, 2 James, 1604.

Proved at Leicester the last of September 1606.

Leicestershire Wills: Bundle for 1606 No 57.

Note: The Act Book fails to give the place of abode of the testator, but in the Calendar he is described as "de Claybrooke." John Higginson, possibly a brother of the testator, became Vicar of Claybrook in or about 1571, and so remained until his death in 1623-4. He was father to Francis Higginson of Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1609-10; M.A. 1613), who took orders, emigrated to New England in 1629, was a preacher at Salem, now in the State of Massachusetts, and was probably the grandfather of Francis Higginson "born in New England, son of John Higginson, clerk, a native of Leicestershire" admitted to St Johns from Sedbergh School 1 July 1678.

The Higginson family belonged to Berkswell, Warwickshire.

[From Baily's *Life of Fisher*, ed. 1655, p. 31].

For a perpetual memory of his hearty good will, and love towards this College, he caused a little chapel to be built near unto the high altar of the great chapel, where there was a tomb set of white marble finely wrought, where he intended to have laid his bones, if God had not so disposed of him otherwise. But he was otherwise disposed of; and (as if) because this

martyr's body was not permitted to be brought among these men, these Fellows brought their bodies to his martyrdom. For those famous martyrs Mr Greenwood, Richard Reynolds, Doctor in Divinity, a professed monk in Sion of the rule of St Brigit, and Mr William Exmur, a Carthusian, professed in London: the first whereof came out of St John's College, the other two came from Christ's; all three, suffering death under King Henry VIII in the cause of supremacy, that they might still be of his foundation though not of stone and mortar, yet of blood and fire.

* * *

[Corresponding passage in the Original MS. Life of Fisher, by Dr Richard Hall].

It is come to pass that these two colleges, by which Cambridge is since that time much beautified, have not only in a short space brought forth a great number of learned men, well instructed in all sciences and knowledge of the three learned tongues, to the singular benefit of the Church of God, and commonwealth of this realm, but have also sent out of them some holy martyrs. For in our time we may remember that famous learned Father, Mr Richard Raynoldes, Doctor of Divinity, a monk professed in Sion, of the rule of St Brigit, and Mr William Exmure a Carthusian professed in London, both which came out of Christ's College, and suffered martyrdom in the time of King Henry VIII. From that place sprang also that most reverend and grave doctor Mr Nicolas Heath, archbishop of York and after Chancellor of England, and Mr Cuthbert Scott, Bishop of Chester. Likewise out of the College of St John came that famous martyr Doctor Greenwood who suffered death under King Henry for the supremacy. And of bishops came Mr George Day, Bishop of Chichester, Mr Ralph Bayne, Bishop of Lichfield, Mr Thomas Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, Mr John Christopherson, another Bishop of Chichester, and Mr Thomas Boucher, Bishop elect of Gloucester, and before that Abbot of Leicester.

* * *

[From a Latin translation, or rather Paraphrase of Hall's life made by a Cambridge man, living in Paris in the later days of Elizabeth.—*From Harleian MSS 7030*].

E collegio Christi martyres duo, Ricardus Reynoldus Graecne pariter et Hebraicae linguae peritissimus, et regulam S Brigittae in monasterio Sion professus, sub Henrico 8vo. martyrii palmam promeruit, et Gulielmus Exmur A. M. regulam Carthusianorum in monasterio Londinensi professus. In eodem Collegio enutritus erat Episcopus Cestrensis Cuthbertus Scott, qui tum Lovanii agens, quando sacrum illud bellum a D. Hardingo et sociis feliciter inchoatum erat, auctoritate sua et opibus sine dubio haud mediocriter jurit. [N.B. Scott died in Louvain in 1565]. In eodem etiam Collegio educatus Nicolaus Heath vir prudens et moderati ingenii, qui et Episcopatus Eboracensis et summi cancellarii officium simul administravit. Collegium D. Joannis suos agnoscit D. Doctorem Greenwoodum, ordinis Carthusiani monachum, qui in causa primatus regii, cum reliquis sui ordinis sub Henrico 8vo martyrium subiit; D. Dayam Ep. Cestrensem, Rod. Baynum in hac [N.B.] inclyta Parisiensi Academia Hebraicae linguae Professorum regium, et postea Ep. Lichfield: Th. Watsonum insignum theologium et Ep. Lincoln: D. Joannem Christophersonum Ep. Cicest cuius laus est et in historia ecclesiae: Thomam Boucherum primo Abbotum Leicestrensum olim Ep. electum Glocestriae. Liceat mihi alium licet dignitate inferiorem his adnumerare, acutissimum viram Joannem Wrightum qui post septenii in castro Hullensi incarcerationem, crebris cum doctissimis illius provinciae hoereticis concertationibus victor evadens, tandem missus in exilium Decanus Cortracensis in Flandria plenus dierum obdormivit in Domino [As Wright was exiled in 1585, this was written some years later].

Polydorus Vergilius Urbino Joanni Roffensi episcopo S.D.

Dominican precem quoties, optime episcope, recito, recito autem saepissime, non possum non alios ignaviae, alios temeritatis condemnare, quod eam velut ieiunam et vulgo communem facile praetermittant, vel forma olim a patribus

data minus contenti; uarios in singulos dies precandi modas multo post hominum memoriam uerbosiores introducant, ut sacerdotes praesertim infinitum psalmodum numerum, ac bene multorum diuorum uitas, tametsi parum interdum ad fidem scriptas, recitando, ne ocientur, perinde quasi ita negociantes multum multum proficiant, qui saepenumero fessi magis recitandi finem cupere, quam quod legunt, attendere coguntur: quos si tale munus secundum Christi praescriptum, breuiloquentes faceret, plus omnino ocii haberent, quod sacris literis darent, quas in primis populum docere debent. Et illud quidem facere, quem admodum diuus Cyprianus affirmat, non ignorantiae solum est, sed etiam culpae, dicente ipso seruatore: Reijcitis mandatum Dei, ut traditionem uestram statuatis? At et Tertellianus hunc orandi neodum legitimum appellat, quem Christus omnibus iuxta dedit, quo pro se quisque posceret a Deo, quod ad humanae pariter atque diuinae uitae rationem pertineret, quem profecto nemo homo satis unquam planum facere poterit, ut mysteriis quae in eo insunt cognitis, non sint, qui secus quam Christus docuerit, orandum indicent. Igitur cum nuper animi gratia, ruri essen, uenit mihi in mentem eam dominicam precem interpretari: quod quanquam iam inde firme ab initio orti euangelii, diuus Cyprianus, deinde Augustinus ac plerique alii facere, tamen cum aliena facilius quam nostra obliuiscamur, ex usu meo id futurum duxi, ut cum ita orarem, mysteria longe equidem sanctissima quae in ea prece insunt, sua quasi sponte in meam influerent animum. Et quia secundum te optime Roffensis episcopo, non est quisquam omnium, cuius integritatem, grauitatem, probitatem magis mirer, obseruem, colam, quam mei Roffensis, uiri cum omnium bonarum artium studiis eruditissimi, tum hominis cunctis caeteris rebus multo ornatissimi, statui hunc nostri rusticani ocii fructum, si quis sit saltem bonis adolescentibus, ut ne mihi cum opiniosissimis sophis res ulla in hac parte esset, tuo nomine impertiri. Quod aequi bonique facias, iterum atque iterum oro, cum alia nulla ratione possim officium erga te meum praestare. Si igitur hoc quicquid est commentarioli, postquam gustaueris, tibi stomachum non mouerit, iam tuto foras dem, licebit. Vale.

Londini, Nonis Nouembris, MDXXIII.

[The above is printed before the "commentariolum" on the Lord's Prayer at the end of an edition of Polydore Vergil's book *De rerum inuentoribus*, Basle, 1546.

It has several points of interest: it shows what the author thought Fisher would relish; it also speaks of his *officium* to Fisher—perhaps the latter had been able to render him some service; the date is that of the busiest time of Fisher's life. There is an account of P. V. in the Camden Society's edition of his History of England.]

MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATION, December 1898.

Third Year.

First Class.

Eckhardt
Paranjpye
—
Bloom
Wills, J. J.
{ Allen, A. R.
{ Browning, G. A.
{ Field, A. B.
Rudd

Second Class.

Chadwick
Beachey, B. R.

Third Class.

Linney
Clements, T.
Sills

Second Year.

Second Year men who
obtained a First Class in
the College Examination
in June are excused this
Examination.

Third Class.

Beechey, C. R.
Wiles

First Year.

First Class.

Cama, C. N.
{ Cama, B. N.
{ Kidner
—
{ Gharpurey
{ Race
Chalmers
{ Franklin
{ Rose
{ Scott

Second Class.

Stradling
Roseveare
Webb

RECOMMENDED FOR THE HERSCHEL PRIZE.

Eckhardt

LAW.

First Class.

Second Class.

Third Class.

Alexander

De_Mel

Russell

Treherm

May

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

At a General Meeting held in the Reading Room on December 7th, the President in the chair, the following were elected as officers for the ensuing term—

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott.
1st Captain—E. Davidson. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Beith. *Hon. Sec.*—F. Fletcher. *Jun. Treas.*—J. E. Fellow. *1st Lent Captain*—F. F. Leighton.
2nd Lent Captain—N. G. Powell. *3rd Lent Captain*—G. A. Ticehurst.
Additional Captain—M. B. Briggs.

The Lent Races were rowed on February 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th. A Third Division having been formed, the Club had three boats on the river.

The distances between the boats was this year reduced to 150 feet.

The crews were as follows—

<i>First Boat.</i>		st.	lb.
M. H. Robinson (<i>bow</i>)	.....	9	8
2 S. Barradell Smith	.....	10	12
3 W. Kerry	.....	10	3½
4 W. M. Royds	.....	11	4½
5 W. H. Roseveare	.....	11	9½
6 J. M. Gaskell	.....	12	11
7 G. A. Ticehurst	.....	11	1
P. B. Haigh (<i>stroke</i>)	.....	10	2
C. Steele Perkins (<i>cox</i>)	.....	9	5
<i>Second Boat.</i>		st.	lb.
A. K. Macdonald (<i>bow</i>)	..	9	9
2 P. H. Winfield	.....	10	12
3 F. Worthington	.....	10	0
4 G. Hazlerigg	.....	11	0
5 F. Fletcher	.....	13	9
6 A. E. K. Kirk	.....	11	8½
7 F. A. Hepworth	.....	10	8
J. H. Towle (<i>stroke</i>)	.....	11	2
A. G. W. Hinde (<i>cox</i>)	....	7	6
<i>Third Boat.</i>		st.	lb.
J. F. L. Southam (<i>bow</i>)	..	9	10
2 E. H. Pascoe	.....	10	1
3 C. A. L. Senior	.....	11	0
4 S. M. Douglas	.....	12	1
5 F. J. Wyeth	.....	13	0
6 H. E. D. May	.....	11	5
7 E. Johnston	.....	12	4½
M. C. Cooper (<i>stroke</i>)	....	11	10
H. Bentley Smith (<i>cox</i>)	..	8	13

First Night. The First Boat was caught by Pembroke I, undoubtedly the fastest boat on the river to Ditton, at Grassy.

The Second Boat got within half a length of First Trinity III, but did not make their bump.

The Third Boat bumped Emmanuel III. at First Post Corner.

Second Night. The First Boat was caught by Emmanuel I. in the Plough Reach.

The Second Boat again failed by half a length to reach First Trinity III.

The Third Boat bumped Hall IV. at First Post Corner.

Third Night. The First Boat rowed over, finishing a length in front of King's I.

The Second Boat caught First Trinity III. at Ditton.

The Third Boat overhauled Fitzwilliam Hall before First Post Corner.

Fourth Night. The First Boat rowed over.

The Second Boat were just making their bump (Clare I.) at Ditton, when they were pulled up by a bad crab, and so only rowed over.

The Third Boat made their fourth bump (Downing) at Grassy.

Taken as a whole these results may be regarded as satisfactory. It is true that the First Boat went down two places, but their defeat was by no means a disgrace. The new rule, allowing second year May men in the Lents, gave us a very disproportionate share of additional talent—numerically, at any rate—though it assisted some other Colleges. There is no doubt that the First Boat found itself in company distinctly too fast for it; but the crew rowed very pluckily on the first two nights, and admirably on the third. It was certainly a testimonial to Mr Bushe-Foxe's coaching to see them steadily drawing away, with a stroke which seemed to get longer every minute, from a crew whose rate of striking (taking a rough average throughout the boat) varied from forty to infinity.

The Second Boat were a taking crew in practice, but lacked life in the races. A bump on the first night would have set them going well. As it was they just failed at critical moments.

The Third Boat made four bumps. They were not set particularly hard tasks, but what they had to do they did admirably. They never got round Grassy, being averse to anything in the shape of gallery bumps at Ditton. They and their coach are to be congratulated on each other.

Appended are the characters—

First Boat.

Bow—Neat and an honest worker.

Two—Unsteady forward and so misses the beginning badly. Might do more work. Smart with his hands.

Three—Improved greatly. Swings out well and uses all his weight. Has an awkward finish.

Four—Has an easy and natural style, but is late getting hold of the water, slow with his hands. Has the making of a good oar if he took trouble.

Five—Improved towards the end of practice. Needs to be smarter getting hold of the water, and to use his legs evenly and more.

Six—Powerful and rough. Will be useful when he learns to use his weight more and his arms less. A consistent digger.

Seven—A thoroughly good worker. Should sit up at the finish and steady his swing forward. Backed Stroke up well in the races.

Stroke—A plucky little oar. Rows long and hard, but lacks life. Deserves great praise for his stroking on the third night.

Cox—Steers well, except for a tendency to take corners too soon and too close.

Second Boat.

Bow—Works well at times, but is inclined to lose control over his body, especially when he gets done. Should be smarter with his hands.

Two—Digs badly and fails to get hold of the water. Very slow with his hands.

Three—Works very hard, but is short in his swing and rushes forward.

Four—Gets hold of the water well and works hard, but is short forward and slow with his recovery.

Five—Fails to get hold of the water behind the rigger and so cannot use his weight to advantage.

Six—Rushes forward and consequently is often late on stroke. He tries very hard, but cannot row his weight until he learns to use his legs.

Seven—Rows very hard and keeps it long. He cannot keep his outside hand on his oar when right forward, and so misses the beginning. He backed Stroke up well in the races.

Stroke—Keeps it long and steady, and generally marks the rhythm well. He has a bad habit of dropping his body away from his oar at the finish, and consequently is slow with his recovery.

Cox—Steered exceedingly well, but is inclined to go to sleep in practice.

Third Boat.

Bow—Always rows very hard and gets a good firm beginning, but does not swing from his hips. Tugs the finish down with his arms, and so is short in the water.

Two—Misses the beginning through dropping his hands over the stretchers. Should shove much harder with his legs. Very slow with his hands.

Three—Works very hard, but is short in his swing and given to tearing the finish when rowing. Does not take his shoulders far enough back. Has greatly improved.

Four—Like Five, tumbles forward and is generally late. Should learn to use his weight and shove harder with his legs, and keep his eyes in the boat.

Five—When he remembers to sit up and swing his body, which is not often, does a fair amount of work, though not enough for his weight. A very bad timekeeper through tumbling forward.

Six—Is very stiff, and does most of his swing behind the perpendicular, going much too far back at the finish, though he has improved in this respect. Rows hard.

Seven—Keeps good time and swings well, but rows his blade into the water gradually instead of covering it at once, and does not hold the finish out long enough.

Stroke—Has improved very much during the term, getting a smart beginning and generally keeping the finish long. Is slow with his hands and apt to get short forward, but swings steadily and works hard.

Cox—Steers a fairly good course and did well in the races, but is much too noisy.

The Forster Sculls.

The Forster Sculls, for the prize annually presented by Mr R. H. Forster, took place on Friday, March 10th. There was a moderate entry, and the first prize was ultimately won by J. F. L. Southam, with 30 secs. start. E. H. L. Hadfield was second.

The Non-Smoking Smoker.

On the last Saturday of training (February 18th), hearing that another Non-Smoking Smoker was to be given to the boats, we commissioned our special sporting reporter to be present at that function. He sent us the following report :

By our Special Correspondent.

On Saturday, February 18th, took place a function which for the last two years has formed an important part of the training for the Lent Races, whereat the officers of the L.M.B.C. entertain the members of their crews with wine and song.

Our representative was fortunate enough to be among those who, though not in training, were kindly honoured with an invitation ; and, on presenting himself at the appointed hour, he was cordially welcomed by the genial courtesy of the first captain, who saw him comfortably settled in a luxurious arm-chair, and served with fruit and wine *ad lib.* Our representative made a somewhat unfortunate *faux pas* by innocently smoking one of his fragrant Havanas as he entered the room ; but on being politely informed that smoking was not allowed, as being deleterious to the staying powers of the stalwart young oarsmen present, he instantly threw away half-a-crown. After a few minutes' pleasant conversation the real business of the evening began.

With Mr Scott in the chair, and such an excellent programme on the cards, the success of the entertainment seemed assured. The frolicsome humour of the youthful students had produced a most amusing programme ; for the most part playing upon the nicknames of their *confrères*, but a few of the jokes were perhaps a trifle strained. We were certainly somewhat startled to learn in the course of the evening that Handel and Jock o' Chapel Court were one and the same person, and that Mozart was a prominent member of the First Lent Boat : but there can be no doubt that the result of this classic combination was a great success, being enthusiastically encored. Mr Edwards' fine voice was well suited to the Chansonette ; but those who were hoping for a *risqué* element in the performance

were doomed to disappointment, strict propriety being the order of the evening. Lack of space forbids us to mention all the items in detail: suffice it to say that each one was tumultuously encored, and deservedly so. Special mention may be made of the fine row by the scratch four, who performed with a precision of attack and a delicacy of expression which completely took their audience by storm; also of Dr Kempthorne's masterly conducting during the chorus of Signor Occellis' cantata. The Doctor always had his men well in hand, kept them together from start to finish; and, putting in a brilliant *accelerato*, in rowing parlance termed a spurt, finished up amidst much enthusiasm fully three bars ahead of the accompaniment. In the ninth item we were doomed to disappointment, the celebrated extravaganzists failing to appear. However, later in the evening the Rim was gently led on to the platform by the President, and there gave a delightful rendering of "The Jewel of Asia."

Mr Scott was, as usual, an ideal chairman, appearing to fully appreciate both the music and the youthful jokes on the programme, many of which he was kind enough to enlarge upon with his maturer and more subtle wit.

At the conclusion of the musical part of the programme the President, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, eloquently proposed the health of the chairman and of the Lent crews, who were all drunk with musical honours. Mr Scott and the three strokes replied in suitable terms, Mr Cooper's oratory being, as it always is, brief and to the point; and an extremely enjoyable entertainment was thus brought to an end at 10.40 p.m., when the training members retired to bed.

Appended is the programme in full, together with the words of the songs by Jock o' Chapel Court—

PROBABLE STARTERS.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| 1. | .. | .. | .. <i>Octave Bumping</i> .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | by Titus. | | | |
| 2. | .. | .. | .. <i>Solo</i> .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | by W. H. Rowsfive. | | | |
| 3. | .. | .. | .. <i>Extra Turn</i> .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | CHANSONNETTE | | | |
| | | | par M. Edouard de Risqué. | | | |
| 4. | .. | .. | .. <i>Ditty</i> .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | by O. M. T. Ottie. | | | |
| 5. | .. | | <i>A fine Row</i> (pronunciation optional) .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | by the Scratch Four. | | | |
| 6. | .. | .. | .. <i>Comic Entrée</i> by .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 'Arry Payne' the Clown of private life, | | | |
| | | | with his 'Zucking Pig.' | | | |
| 7. | .. | .. | <i>Cantata à l'Italienne</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Signor Occelli. | | | |

8. " " *Doctor Kempthorne* " " "
 will prescribe for the Colic.
9. " " Rim & O Kelly will give " " "
 their celebrated
 Extravaganza.
10. " " " *Patter* by Pat " " "
 11. " " " *Senario in Z* " " "
 by Handel.
- Additional Accompaniment* by Mozart.
Noise by Jock o' Chapel Court.
12. " " " *Song of Solomon* " " "
 by David.
13. " " " GOD SAVE THE QUEEN " " "
- Gentlemen in training are requested not to throw oranges at the performers.
They are doing their best.

Song (Exclusively published, at enormous expense, for the first time).

JEEMS McNAB.

Noo Jeems M'Nab, o' Cambridge College, had a frugal mind;
 He saved whate'er his een they fell upon:
 And he'd cry, when asked the use o' useless things of every kind
 "Och, they'll come in gey an' useful later on!"
 He collected, in accordance wi' his inmost soul's behests,
 Those paper rings that good cigars hae on,
 And he put them round some penny weeds, and gave them to his guests—
 So they came in gey and useful later on.

He'd a brither, at Fitzwilliam Hall, his brither's name was John;
 He was cap'n o' their boat—he *was* a lump!
 And he said tae Jeems in May Week:—"Stand at Ditton, my wee mon,
 And ye'll see the braw Fitzbilly mak' a bump.
 Jeems stood. He saw the ither boats gae racin' past in flocks,
 But he said:—"Where has the braw Fitzwillum gone?"
 Cried the people:—"They have lost three oars and haena got a cox—
 But they'll finish like the ithers—later on!"

When a fresher, Jeems since dressed himself 'tae dae a K.P. crawl,
 So he bought a new and lovely licht-blue tie,
 With a new Leander waistcoat, and he went tae pay a call
 On his brither John. John cried, wi' hands on high:—
 "Until ye've rowed at Putney, lad, in something more than dreams,
 Don't wear that bit o' Blue your chest upon:
 You maun send it back tae Buttress." "Not a bit," said wily Jeems:
 It'll come in varra handy later on!

Noo Jeem's College gave a ball; and, in case they should be short
 Of ready cash, Jeems paid a guarantee:
 But, when the ba' was over, he went roond tae I, New Court,
 And said:—"Please give ma money back tae me."
 Said the Treasurer:—"I'm jist like you: I'm a Scot mysel' you see,
 And I'm not the man tae be imposed upon:
 We're buildin' a New Boathouse, and I think your guarantee
 Will come in grand and handy later on!"

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr Bateson. *Treasurer*—Mr Lister. *Hon. Sec.*—F. D. Cautley. *Committee*—F. N. Skene, W. P. G. McCormick, G. B. Bryan, A. R. Ingram, A. C. Norman, E. Davidson.

A Committee Meeting was held in Mr Lister's rooms, on January 31st. Mr Bateson was in the chair, and nine of the Committee were present. The following estimates were agreed upon:—

L.M.B.C. £117; C.C. £95; L.T.C. £60; L.C. £2.

Mr Bateson then proposed "That the Fives Club should be amalgamated to the G.A.C." For the proposal, 8 votes; against the proposal, 1 vote; Majority, for the proposal, 7 votes.

Mr Skene then proposed "That half the expenses of the visit of the Athletic Club to Wadham College, Oxford, be paid by the Club." Mr Bateson proposed, as an amendment, "That £4 should be advanced to the Athletic Club on the understanding that the £3, over from the estimate, be returned." The amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr Skene then proposed "That the G.A.C. Committee approve of accepting the Hockey Club on the Amalgamation, when free from debt." Mr Norman seconded the proposal. The proposal was carried unanimously.

At a General Meeting, held on the following Tuesday, it was agreed to accept the Hockey Club on the Amalgamation, when free from debt.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Athletic Club, with characteristic modesty, have refrained from sending us any account of their doings, but we have taken the following from the daily press:—

WADHAM, OXFORD v. ST JOHN'S, CAMBRIDGE.

Teams from the above met at Oxford yesterday, when St John's proved easy victors by eight events to one. Details:—

100 Yards Race—J. E. Pellow (St John's), 1; A. R. Ingram (St John's), 2. Time 11 1-5th secs.

High Jump—F. W. Dees (St John's), 5 ft. 4 in., 1; J. W. Chell (St John's), 5 ft. 1 in., 2.

Quarter Mile—A. R. Ingram (St John's), 1; R. A. Flond (Wadham), 2. Time 55 1-5th sec.

Putting the Weight—C. Crew (Wadham), 29 ft. 2 in., 1; H. E. H. Oakeley (St John's), 26 ft. 11 in., 2.

Long Jump—J. W. Chell (St John's), 19 ft. 6½ in., 1; B. V. Edwards (Wadham), 19 ft., 2 in.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—H. E. H. Oakeley (St John's), 1; F. N. Skene (St John's), 2. Time 19 4-5th secs.

Half-Mile Race—A. L. Cheeseman (St John's), 1; A. Lymbery (St John's), 2; L. Moore (Wadham), 3. Time 2 min. 10 3-5th sec.

Throwing the Hammer—F. J. Wyeth (St John's), 73 ft. 3 in., 1; A. M. Morley (Wadham), 67 ft. 4 in., 2.

One Mile Race—J. Sterndale Bennett (St John's), 1; R. T. Scott (Wadham), 2. Time 4 min. 54 sec.

We congratulate F. W. Dees on being chosen second string for the High Jump against Oxford.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—F. N. Skene.

Hon. Sec.—O. V. Payne.

The only college match arranged for this Term was against Jesus, which we managed to win fairly easily. Three other matches were also won, viz. Yorkshire Schools, Old Merchant Taylors, and Devonshire Schools. We hope to arrange a match for next year with St Mary's Hospital.

At a meeting held in the Secretaries rooms, on Monday, March 4th, the following officers were elected for Season 1899-1900:—

Captain—O. V. Payne.

Hon. Sec.—J. R. C. Greenlees.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Greenlees on his Blue, and his subsequent successes in trial matches.

The Nines were won by the following team, who had no difficulty in disposing of their five sets of opponents.—F. N. Skene, J. H. Beith, J. R. C. Greenlees, H. E. H. Oakeley, J. E. Pellow, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, W. T. Gibbings, D. H. G. Sargent, J. C. Cameron.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—Mr Tanner. *Treasurer*—Dr Shore. *Captain*—W. P. G. McCormick. *Hon. Sec.*—A. C. Norman. *Committee*—W. A. Rix, C. H. Moore, F. D. Cautley, A. C. Chapple, T. B. Sills, W. Sneath.

At a General Meeting held on February 8th, Mr Tanner and Dr Shore were re-elected President and Treasurer; W. P. G. McCormick was elected Captain and A. C. Norman Secretary. James Covill has been elected custodian of the Cricket Field in place of Deane, who has resigned after 35 years of faithful service.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—W. P. D. Pemberton.

Secretary—S. F. S. Atkinson.

The fate of the Inter-Collegiate Cup has not yet been decided. We have met Clare and Trinity successfully, but were unfortunate in losing twice to King's.

Colours have been awarded to T. S. W. Fox and F. W. Armstrong.

Congratulations to E. F. D. Bloom on obtaining his First 'Varsity Colours, and to E. F. Carliell, J. L. Moore, T. S. W. Fox, and W. H. Allen on obtaining the Second 'Varsity Colours.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Secretary*—A. C. Norman. *Hon. Treasurer*—W. P. G. McCormick.

At a meeting of the Club held on February 8, W. P. McCormick was elected Treasurer and A. C. Norman, Secretary.

The following new members were elected: J. D. Cradock, H. Hardwick Smith, F. F. Leighton, and O. L. Scarborough.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held in the Reading Room on the evening of Wednesday, March 8th, the following officers were elected:

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Captain*—J. D. Cradock. *Hon. Sec.*—C. Kingdon. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Committee*—A. R. Ingram, A. Chapple, G. B. Bryant.

HOCKEY CLUB.

A Hockey Club has been started in the College this term chiefly through the instrumentality of W. L. Murphy. A General Meeting of all those who wished to play was called, at which Dr Sweeting took the chair, and consented to become President of the Club.

The following officers were also elected—

Captain—W. L. Murphy. *Secretary*—J. R. C. Greenlees. *Treasurer*—W. P. G. McCormick. *Committee*—H. E. H. Oakeley, F. D. Cautley, E. H. Vigers.

Several practise games and four matches were played, of which we lost three and won one. Ridley beat us by 3 goals to 2, Caius by 2 to *nil*, and Selwyn by 4 to 3. In the return match with Ridley we beat them by 5 goals to 1. More practise games would have been held had the state of the ground permitted.

CHESS CLUB.

At a General Business Meeting the following officers were elected for this term:

President—Mr W. H. Gunston M.A. *Vice-President*—C. C. Wiles. *Treasurer*—E. L. Watkin B.A. *Secretary*—R. T. Race.

The following is the list of this term's matches, with results, where completed:

St John's College, Team	I....1	Trinity College,	Team	I....4
" " "	II....1	"	"	II....3
" " "	I....4½	Conservative Chess Club	"	I....1½
" " "	II....4	"	"	II....2
" " "	II....1½	King's College	"	II....3½
" " "	I....3	Selwyn College	"	I....2
" " "	II....3	"	"	II....3
" " "	I....3½	King's College	"	I....1½
" " "	I....	Caius College	"	I....

Mr Gunston kindly consents to give an exhibition of simultaneous play on Saturday, March 11th.

The first prize in the Handicap Tournament has been won by R. A. Chadwick.

We were severely handicapped this term by losing A. W. Foster B.A., who was Vice-President of the Club, and newly-elected President of the University Chess Club. To this cause in part may be assigned our ill-success against Trinity in the final round of the Inter-Collegiate Challenge Board Tournament.

We again have a representative in the University team; C. C. Wiles has played in all matches up to date, and we have to congratulate him on being selected to play against Oxford on March 24th.

FIVES CLUB.

On Wednesday, February 8th, at a General Meeting of the Amalgamation, a motion was passed to include the Fives Club in the General Athletic Club.

The following matches have been played :

- Feb. 4..v. St John's Hall, Highbury (won).
- „ 8..v. Sidney, on Eton Courts (lost).
- „ 16..v. Christ's (lost).
- Mar. 3..v. Christ's (won).
- „ 11..v. Bedford Modern School.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Librarian*—W. L. Murphy. *Committee*—N. W. A. Edwards, H. E. H. Oakeley, O. May, J. Sterndale Bennett.

The practices of the Chorus for the May Concert have been continued this term on Monday evenings under the able direction of Dr Sweeting. The attendance at these practices has however, up to the present, been scanty. It is hoped that there will be an improvement in this respect next term. It is curious that in a large College there are not more who are able and willing to sing.

On account of the early date of the Lent Races it was thought advisable to postpone both Smoking Concerts until they were over. The first was held on February 27th, and, although the room was not as full as it has been, was quite successful.

Appended is the programme :

PART I.

- 1 QUARTET..... "Beware"*Halton*
W. P. G. MCCORMICK, H. E. H. OAKELEY, G. A. TICEHURST,
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 2 SONG..... "I fear no Foe"*C. Pinsuti*
A. RABY.
- 3 'CELLO SOLO..... "Chant sans paroles"*Tschaikowski*
A. W. BARNICOTT (Christ's).
- 4 SONG..... "Those dark green leaves"*E. Meyer Helmund*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 5 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Deuxième Mazurk"*Benjamin Godard*
H. L. MILLNER (Christ's).

PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Skye Boat Song"*Songs of the North*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 7 SONG..... "Song of the Bow"
A. L. CHEESEMAN.
- 8 'CELLO SOLO....."Arlequin"*Popper*
A. W. BARNICOTT (Christ's).
- 9 SONG....."She wandered down the mountain side"*F. Clay*
W. P. G. MCCORMICK.
- 10 QUARTET..... "I loved her"*Hatton*
W. P. G. MCCORMICK, H. E. H. OAKLEY, G. A. TICEHURST,
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 11 COLLEGE SONG*Garrett*
Chairman—MR. TANNER.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—J. H. A. Hart B.A. *Ex-Presidents*—W. H. Walter B.A.,
E. H. Vigers. *Hon. Treas.*—H. P. V. Nunn. *Hon. Sec.*—C. Elsee B.A.
Committee—W. Browne, W. E. Robinson.

The following papers have been read during the Term:

Jan. 27—"The Life of an Angelican Religious." By W. Browne.

Feb. 3—"I believe...in the Holy Catholic Church.' Some common misconceptions of this doctrine." By Rev. A. M. Knight M.A.

Feb. 10—"The University and the supply of candidates for Holy Orders." By the Rev Professor Ryle D.D.

Feb. 17—"Charlemagne and the Church." By W. L. Walter B.A.

Feb. 24—"Sunday: Theory and Practice." By the Rev F. H. Chase D.D.

Mar. 3—"Dr Dollinger." By Professor Mayor.

Mar. 10—"A few legal points concerning ritual." By E. H. Vigers.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—D. Linney. *Vice-President*—W. Browne. *Treasurer*—A. F. Russell. *Secretary*—G. H. Shepley. *Committee*—F. W. Armstrong, E. W. G. Masterman. *Ex-Officio*—Mr H. F. Baker M.A., J. E. Purvis M.A., T. F. R. McDonnell B.A., P. L. Babington, T. A. Moxon.

The Debates during the term have been as follows:

Jan. 22—"That the academic advantages granted to women in connection with this University are to be deeply regretted." Proposed by P. L. Babington, opposed by T. F. R. McDonnell. Result—For 8, against 15.

Jan. 28—"In the opinion of the House the time has now come for the Disestablishment of the English Church." Proposed by F. W. Armstrong, opposed by J. H. A. Hart. For 9, against 16.

Feb. 4—"Money spent on the Volunteers is practically wasted, and they should be abolished." Proposed by R. A. Chadwick, opposed by G. H. Shepley. For 7, against 13.

Feb. 11—"That this House does not believe in International Morality." Proposed by A. E. Barnes, Trinity; opposed by J. R. P. Sclater, Emmanuel. For 6, against 16.

Feb. 18—"That Competitive Examinations are a failure." Proposed by W. Rosenhain, opposed by A. F. Russell. For 5, against 16.

Feb. 25—"That life appointments in University, in Church, and in State are a mistake." Proposed by W. Browne, opposed by C. Elsee. For 8, against 3.

Mar. 4—"That the House views with complacency the disorganization of the Liberal Party." Proposed by E. W. G. Masterman, opposed by T. A. Moxon. For 7, against 10.

Mar. 11—"That the writing of poetry should be prohibited by law." Proposed by D. Linney, opposed by J. H. Field.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev P. H. Mason, Rev Professor Mayor, Rev C. E. Graves. *Committee, Senior Members*—Rev H. T. E. Barlow (*Senior Secretary*), Rev W. A. Cox, Dr Sandys, Mr Tanner, Rev J. T. Ward, Rev Canon Watson (*Senior Treasurer*); *Junior Members*—J. D. Coe, J. D. Cradock, H. F. E. Edwardes, N. W. A. Edwards, C. Elsee B.A., G. T. M. Evans B.A., W. T. Gibbings, J. R. C. Greenlees, A. R. Ingram (*Junior Treasurer*), J. L. Moore, H. E. H. Oakeley B.A., W. H. Roseveare, W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior (*Junior Secretary*), F. N. Skene, B. P. Waller.

The Rev W. I. Phillips has been presented to the Crown living of Stonehouse, near Gloucester. The loss to the Mission is great. Mr Phillips has been Head of the Lady Margaret Mission from its very start, fifteen years ago, when he had nothing but a small mission room. His labours have been untiring, so that he has not only been able to build the large well-furnished Church, the Vicarage, the Parish Room, Club Rooms, and Hostel, but he has also won for himself a lasting place in the affections and regard of the people of Walworth. We sincerely hope the change to a parish in the country may give him the renewed health he has so long needed.

Our new Missioner is already at work in Walworth. The Rev A. J. Robertson took his degree in 1890, and has since been working as a Curate, latterly as Honorary Curate, in Peterborough Diocese.

A Special Service was held in the College Chapel on the Eve of Quinquagesima at 10 o'clock, when the Bishop of Rochester solemnly commissioned Mr Robertson to represent the College as Missioner in Walworth.

On the following Monday a meeting was held in Lecture Room IV, Professor Mayor presiding. Speeches were made by the Revs H. T. E. Barlow, R. P. Roseveare, and A. J. Robertson. It is to be hoped that members of the College will convince Mr Robertson of the reality of their welcome by visiting him in the Easter Vacation and giving him a helping hand in his parish.

J. R. C. Greenlees, W. H. Roseveare, and B. P. Waller have been elected to represent first year men on the Committee.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Committee—Rev F. Watson D.D., Rev J. T. Ward M.A., Rev H. T. E. Barlow M.A., C. Elsee B.A., G. T. M. Evans B.A. J. W. Rob B.A., H. N. Burgess, J. D. Coe, N. W. A. Edwards, A. R. Ingram, W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior.

Lent Term 1899—List of Addresses.

- Jan. 21. Mr Barlow.
- " 28. Mr E. A. Stuart, Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater.
- Feb. 4. Dr Watson.
- " 11. The Bishop of Rochester (Special service for installation of Mr A. J. Robertson as College Missioner at Walworth).
- " 18. Mr C. L. Carr, Lecturer at Ridley Hall.
- " 25. Mr. C. G. Griffinhoofe, Rector of Stretthall.
- Mar. 4. Mr H. MacC. E. Price, C.M.S. Missionary in Japan.
- " 11. Dr Chase, Principal of the Clergy Training School.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 117.

Allen, A. W.	Greenlees, J. R. C.	Morrison, D. C. A.
Armstrong, F. W.	Hadfield, E. H. L.	Patton, G. S.
Barradell-Smith, S.	Hannam, R. A.	Perkins, C. S.
Bennett, C. W.	Hart, E. P.	Race, R. T.
Bennett, F. A. S.	Harwood, S. F. D.	Rawles, L. A. G. L.
Bowdon, W. S.	Hill, W. N.	Scott, E. L.
Cameron, H. C.	Hinde, A. G. W.	Sheriff, S. M.
Chalmers, S. D.	Isawa, K.	Sidebotham, C. E.
Chell, J. W.	Jarchow, C. J. F.	Smith, H. B.
Cooper, M. C.	Johnston, E.	Southam, J. F. L.
Crofton, R. H.	Jose, C. H.	Stevenson, C. M.
Denham, H. A.	Josa, H. J. S.	Stradling, W.
Douglas, S. M.	Kelynack, W. S.	Strangeways-Pigg, T.
Feignoux, R. M. F.	Kidner, A. R.	Van Zijl, H. S.
Field, J. H.	King, L. A. L.	Wakeley, L. D.
Franklin, J. H.	Latif, A. C. A.	Waller, B. P.
Gaskell, J. M.	Masterman, E. W. G.	Webb, F. S.
Gathorne, J. N.	Martin, G. A.	Williams, G. W.
Gooding, S.	Macalister, G. H. K.	Worthington, F.
Gregory, R. P.	Moore, J. A.	



THE JOHNIAN DINNER

1899.

THE Ninth Annual Dinner will be held on Wednesday, April 19th, at the Holborn Restaurant, Holborn, W.C., at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by the Rev Canon McCormick D.D.

The Dinner is not confined to those whose names are on the College Boards, but is intended to be a gathering of all who have at any time been Members of the College. As there must be many old Johnians whom we have hitherto been unable to reach, we shall be glad to receive the names and addresses of any with whom you may be acquainted, and to forward them copies of this circular.

If you desire to do so, you are at liberty to bring friends, who are not connected with the College, as guests.

The price of tickets is 7s. 6d. each (not including wine). We shall be glad of an early intimation, if you intend to be present, in order that we may estimate the number to be provided for.

Any communication with regard to the arrangement of seats, reaching us not later than April 18th, will be attended to.

R. H. FORSTER,

Members Mansions, 36, Victoria Street, S W.

E. PRESCOTT,

76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Hon. Secretaries.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas 1898.

Donations.

DONORS.

*Hunt (Rev A. L.). The King's Table of Blessing; or, Thoughts for Communicants. 2nd Edition. 24mo. Lond. 1893. 11.12.69	The Author.
— Unto Life's End; or, before and after Confirmation. 3rd Edn. 24mo. Lond. 1898. 11.12.70	
Charles V., Emperor of Germany. Les Actions heroiques et plaisantes de l'Empereur Charles V. 2de Edition. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1690. M.15.32	Rev A. W. Greenup, M.A.
Bible. The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments translated out of the original Tongues: being the Version set forth A.D. 1611 compared with the most ancient Authorities and revised. 8vo. Oxford, 1898. 9.7.20	
Rychlak (Joseph). Commentarius in Librum Osee Prophetæ. 8vo. Cracoviae, 1897. 9.3.17	The Author.
*Bridgett (Rev T. E.). Sonnets and Epigrams on Sacred Subjects. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 4.8.43	
Aristophanes. Clouds. Edited with Introduction and Notes by C. E. Graves.* 8vo. Camb. 1898. 7.24.49	The Editor.
*Abbott (Dr E. A.). St Thomas of Canterbury, his Death and Miracles. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 11.22.63,64	The Author.
Dalton (John). A new System of Chemical Philosophy. Vol. I. Parts i. and ii. Vol. II. Part i. (all published). 8vo. Manchester, 1808-27. 4.42.*51-53	Mr Foxwell.
Budaëus (Gulielmus). Commentarii Linguae Græcæ. fol. Paris, 1548. I.3.29	Professor Mayor.
(Contains on the title page the Autograph of Sir Ric. Morysine, Ambassador to Germany, with whom Roger Ascham went as Secretary.)	

- Ramsay (E. B.). *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character.* 7th Edition. 8vo. Edin. 1861. 4.10.39.....
- 2nd Series. 8vo. Edin. 1861. 4.10.40.....
- Stout (Wm.). *Autobiography.* Edited from the original MS. by J. Harland. 8vo. Lond. 1851. 11.24.63.....
- Venn (Rev John). *The Life and a Selection from the Letters of the late Rev Henry Venn,* M.A.* Edited by the Rev Henry Venn, B.D. 6th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1839. 11.29.36.....
- University College of Sheffield. *Calendar for the Session 1898-99*.....
- A Catalogue of MSS. formerly in the possession of Francis Hargrave, Esq., now deposited in the British Museum. 4to. Lond. 1818. L.7.40.....
- Report of the Proceedings of the Church Congress held in the Hall of King's College, Cambridge, November 27, 28, and 29, 1861. 8vo. Camb. 1862. 9.19.29
- Tipaldo (E. de). *Biografia degli Italiani illustri nelle Scienze, Lettere ed Arti del Secolo XVIII. e de' Contemporanei.* 10 vols. 8vo. Venezia, 1834-45. 7.9.47-56
- Middlesex Hospital Journal. Vol. II. No. 9. October, 1898.....
- Hymns for use at St Olave's Grammar School. [Edited by the Head Master, W. G. Rushbrooke*]. 8vo. Privately printed, 1898. 11.19.53.....
- Freeborough (E.). *Select Chess End-Games from actual Play.* 8vo. Lond. 1895. 10.16.43.....
- Rowland (T. B. and F. F.). *The Problem Art, a Treatise on how to solve and how to compose Chess Problems.* 2nd Edn. 8vo. New Barnet, 1897. 10.16.44....
- Jaenisch (C. F. de). *Traité des Applications de l'Analyse mathématique au Jeu des Echecs.* 3 Tomes (in 1). 8vo. St Pétersbourg, 1862-63. 10.13.43.....
- Gossip (G. H. D.). *The Chess-Players' Manual.* Revised and edited with an American Appendix by S. Lipschütz. 8vo. New York, [1874]. 10.12.77....
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Easter Term,

1899.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 510.)

NO History of a College would be complete which did not contain some account of the Statutes by which it has been governed.

In the case of St John's the materials for such a sketch are ample and in accessible form. Prof Mayor has printed the earlier Statutes of Bishop Fisher (1516 and 1530) and of Henry the Eighth (1545). The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth (1635) were issued as a Parliamentary Paper by the House of Commons in 1818. And the successive Statutes of Victoria of 1847, 1860 and 1882 have been printed by the College.

The earlier Statutes are of interest as shewing the ideals aimed at by those who directed the affairs of the newly-founded College, while changes in Church and State are reflected or illustrated by the subsequent codes.

The documents which follow shew the care which was taken, by restricting the number of Fellows elected from any one county, to ensure that the influence of the College should be widely felt. On these early Statutes were engrafted the foundations of private Benefactors, anxious to further the interests of particular Schools, Counties, Parishes, or their own families. The interrelation of the General Statutes and of these special

Deeds of Trust were naturally very complicated. The records of the Bishops of Ely shew that as Visitors of the College they were frequently called upon to decide knotty points as to the relative claims of rival candidates. Some disputes even came before the Higher Courts. The operation of the county restriction in the choice of a College is illustrated by the following extract from the *Reminiscences* of Henry Gunning: "It was my father's intention to have me admitted at St John's; but my county was at that time filled by the Bishop of Ely's Fellow, named Hitch, and Zachary Brooke (son of the Margaret Professor of Divinity) was already admitted. After some deliberation, my father decided upon entering me as a Sizar at Christ's College.

. . . There, also, my county was filled; but the occupant was the Senior Fellow, the Rev Adam Wall, consequently a vacancy might be expected at no very distant period."

In the early part of the Century it would seem from what follows that the county restriction, combined with the number of "close" Fellowships, had proved burdensome at St John's. The Statutes of other Colleges are not so accessible as our own, but it is believed that they were freer. Under the Stuart Kings the dispensing power was not unfrequently used, Royal Mandates being sent to the College dispensing with such restrictions in special cases.

The Seniority, or Governing Body of the College, kept no Minutes of their deliberations; the result of them we have to gather from scattered papers. The present instalment of "Notes" consists of a series of papers relating to a change of Statute in 1820. It commences with a "Case" submitted to Counsel, giving in outline the History of the College, and drawing attention to the fetters which were felt to gall. The document is lengthy but not uninteresting. It is fair to infer that the difficulties experienced must have been great when those who were chosen Fellows under

existing conditions were dissatisfied with them. It is but human to think that a system which has produced "Me" cannot be so very bad after all.

CASE.

In and previous to the early part of the Reign of Henry the 8th there existed in Cambridge a Religious House, Priory or Hospital, called St John's.

Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby (Mother of Henry the 7th and a great patroness of Religion and Learning), determined to found a College upon the scite of the Priory or Hospital of St John's (which was to be dissolved for the purpose), and to obtain from the Crown a grant of the revenues of such Priory or Hospital which with other property she intended for the endowment of the new College. She had made public her intentions, and is supposed to have obtained the verbal sanction of her son Henry the 7th and afterwards of Henry the 8th. But she died before the old Priory was dissolved or any Grant or Letters Patent obtained from the Crown for incorporating the new Society or College.

Previous to her death, however, she declared her Intentions and wishes by a Codicil to her Will, of which the following is a copy.

"Be it remembered that it was also the last Will of the said Princess to dissolve the Hospital of St John's in Cambridge and to alter and found thereof a College of Secular Persons that is to say a Maister and fyfty scolers with diverse servants And new to build the said College and sufficiently to endow the same with Lands and Tenements after the manner and form of other Colleges in Cambridge And to furnish the same as well in the Chapel, Library, Pantry and Kitchen with Books and all other things necessary for the same, and to the performance whereof the said Princess willed among other things that her Executors should take the Issues Revenues and Profits of her Lands and Tenements put in feoffment in the Counties of Devonshire, Somersetshire and Northamptonshire, &c. Also the said Princess willed that with the Revenues coming of the said lands put in feoffment that the said Hospital should be made clear of all old Debts duly proved and also that the Lands and Tenements to the same late Hospital belonging should be sufficiently repaired and maintained."

In conformity to Lady Margaret's Will Henry the 8th in the 1st year of his Reign by Letters Patent dated the 7th of August 1509 dissolved the old Hospital and incorporated a new Society to be denominated The Master Fellows and Scholars of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge; directed a College to be built and endowed the same with the Possessions of the dissolved Hospital and granted a License for the College to hold further possessions in Mortmain.

The following is a summary of these Letters Patent. They begin by stating that His Majesty had heard from Lady Margaret as well as from other credible persons, that the Religious House or Priory of St John is scandalously governed and its Revenues delapidated &c. And that his pious ancestor the said Lady Margaret has humbly requested him to give the House or Priory with all its appurtenances to Her, her executors and assigns for the purpose of founding a Colledge for Scholars to study, according to Rules and Ordinances (*juxta ordinationem et stabilimentum*) of the said Lady Margaret, her heirs executors and assigns. He therefore grants to Richard Bishop of Winchester, John Bishop of Rochester, Charles Somerset Lord Herbert knight, Thomas Lovell, Henry Marney, John St John knight, Henry Hornby and Hugh Ashton clerks, her Executors, all possessions &c of the old House to be converted into a College for 50 Fellows or thereabouts, Students in liberal Sciences, civil and canon law and Divinity; and for persons to perform divine service and pray for the souls of the Foundress &c and other works of Mercy and Piety, according to Ordinances to be made and constituted by her Executors and Assigns (*juxta ordinationes et stabilimenta praedictorum executorum aviae nostrae praeclarissimae praedictae vel assignorum suorum*). He orders that the College shall be built and called St John's College, and that the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the College shall be a Body Corporate, that they shall enjoy the Lands &c. of the Hospital *in puram elemosinam* for ever. He allows them to hold £50 a year in addition to the former Revenues, in Mortmain, without the interference of himself or his successors. Lastly he makes his Letters, Letters Patent.

It is to be observed that the estates put in feoffment by Lady Margaret for the purposes of endowing the College as mentioned in the Codicil to her Will were enjoyed by the Society but a very

short time. They were claimed and seized by Henry the 8th as heir to Lady Margaret his Grandmother, and never restored to the College. This is alluded to as well in Bishop Fisher's Statutes as in the second Code granted by King Henry the 8th, and the existing Statutes of Queen Elizabeth in the following words *Ob subtractionem annuorum reddituum ad valorem quadringentarum librarum*. To make some amends to the College for this great loss of Revenue Henry the 8th (upon the solicitation of Bishop Fisher) granted to the College in addition to the property of the old House in Cambridge, the possessions of the dissolved Priors of Maison Dieu at Ospringe and of Higham in Kent and of Broomhall in Berkshire; and thus the Endowments of the college were principally grants from the Crown.

On the 12th of December in the 2nd year of Henry the 8th (1510) by Indenture of that date made between Lady Margaret's Executors of the one part and the Bishop of Ely "Ordinary of the House or Priory of St John in Cambridge" of the other part (after noticing that the Pope by his Bulls had suppressed the said House and Priory and by the said Letters Patent, and also by the Agreement of the said Bishop of Ely, confirmed by the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral Church of Ely) It is covenanted and agreed That the Bishop should before the 16th of January then next cause the Priory to be vacated, and provide for the members thereof. That before Lady Day then next the Bishop should convey the House and Priory and all the lands and possessions to the said Executors and cause the same to be confirmed by the Prior and Convent of Ely. So that the said Executors might found therewith a perpetual College "according to the Will mind and intent of the said Princess and according to the Ordinances and Statutes of the said Executors thereof to be made by virtue and authority of the said Bulls and Letters Patent there perpetually to endure." And the Indenture contains other stipulations between the Bishop and the Executors, as may be seen by referring to a copy of the Indenture set out at length in *i Burrell's Reports* 165 *et seq.*

By deed dated the 5th of January 1510 the Prior and Convent of Ely confirmed the said Indenture in all respects. A copy of this Deed also is set forth in *i Burrell*, 168.

Bishop Fisher (of Rochester) having been Confessor to Lady Margaret was supposed to be better acquainted with her intentions in regard to the new College than the other Executors,

and by Deed dated the 20th of March 1515 the other Executors empowered the Bishop (of Rochester) to draw up and give the Statutes to the College, and appoint the Oaths to be taken and make other Regulations &c. in their names as well as his own, and which he accordingly did. This Deed is set forth at length in the Preamble to the Statutes, and a copy of it may be seen in *Burrell*, 169.

The Bishop in drawing up the Statutes expressly says that he did so as well as one of the Executors of Lady Margaret, as in the name and by the authority of his Co-Executors. In short he acted under the Will &c as well as under the Deed of 20th of March 1515. The Statutes however have always been called simply "Bishop Fisher's Statutes" as indeed was natural they should be. In this code of Statutes that which relates to the qualification of the Fellows is entitled and expressed as follows.

DE SOCIORUM QUALITATIBUS.

Nunc itidem et leges dabimus residuo corpori quod nimirum ex sociis, quocunque numero eos fore contingeret, tanquam ex potioribus et solidioribus membris volumus integrari. Pro Fundatrice vero, tametsi rex illustrissimus in carta licentiae suae quam aviae suae Dominae Fundatrice concessit, mentionem fecerit de quinquaginta sociis ac scholaribus, nos tamen, quum ob subtractionem reddituum annuorum ad valorem quadringentarum librarum ipsum numerum implere non possumus, quantum ad praesentem ordinationem spectat (si fieri potest) octo super viginti deputare volumus et ordinamus. Et si quis alius propriis sumptibus plures adjicere volet, cuique licebit, prout convenire cum magistro possit ac sociis. Eligantur in socios ii semper de quovis comitatu qui moribus et eruditione fuerint insigniores, quosque tum Magister tum Socii speraverint firmiterque crediderint in eodem Collegio ad Dei honorem et profectum studii scholastici cum effectu velle et posse proficere, et inter hos, illos qui magis eguerint. Nam ob inopiam optima simul et pietissima virago collegii hujus Fundatrix quosdam hujus Regni comitatus duxit praeferendos, nempe Dunelmiae, Northumbriae, Westmeriae, Combriae, Eboraci, Richmondiae, Lancastriae, Derbiae, Nothyngamiae; e quibus ad minimum medietatem sociorum semper assumendam iussit, tam in Collegio isto quam in collegio Christi per eam ante fundato; cujus ordinationem

hos nequaquam decet infringere. Ceterum e reliquis comitatibus praeferri censemus Lincolniam, Norfolchiam, Estsexiam, Middelsexiam, Kanciam, Cantabrigiam, ceterosque in quibus collegium praedia seu fundos habiturum sit. Neque tamen permittimus, ut vel de his, vel de illis comitatibus, aut alio quovis hujus regni comitatu, Sociorum numerus ex iis qui pro fundatrice deputantur excedat binarium, nisi forsan sociorum numerus. pro fundatrice institutus augeatur ex collegii proventibus, aut forsan ex ante dictis novem comitatibus idonei defuerint ad numeri destinati complementum; nam pietissimam illam principem fraudari nolumus instituto suo. Quamobrem et in utroque casu, hoc est sive numerus sociorum excesserit viginti octo, sive non satis idonei reperti fuerint in singulis dictorum novem comitatum qui pro tempore deputenter, licere volumus ut plures duobus ex quolibet illorum novem comitatum eligantur, et idoneorum inopia ex reliquis illis comitatibus suppleatur. Sed et ne quavis arte frustretur pium fundatricis institutum semper ex singulis novem illorum comitatum sit ad minimum unus qui fuerit idoneus, sive Cantabrigiae sive Oxoniis seu quavis alia fuerit educatus universitate, in ipso Collegio socius. Per hoc tamen piis aliorum votis viam praecludi nolumus, quo minus ipsi possent praedia conferre ad quemcunque sociorum sustentandorum maluerint numerum et de quocunque comitatu.

This first Code, or Bishop Fisher's Statutes, was accepted by the College and acted upon from its foundation to the 36th of Henry the 8th.

In the 36th year of that King's Reign several of the Statutes were, in consequence of the Reformation, found to be inapplicable and the regulations appeared in other respects defective &c. and therefore His Majesty granted another (the second) Body of Statutes to the College in lieu of the first (or Bishop Fisher's code) nearly resembling the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth afterwards noticed and referred to. At the foot of the preamble to this second Code of Statutes the power of the Crown to make alteration &c. is reserved in the following words: *Reservat semper nobis et successoribus nostris etc.* And in one of the Statutes (cap. 53) intitled "De ambiguis et obscuris interpretandis" there is a more full reservation in the following words: "Reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adjiciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutandi, derogandi,

tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si licebit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus iis statutis factis et juramento firmatis."

The second code of Statutes just noticed continued in force and to be acted upon until the Reign of Queen Mary, when considerable changes again took place in the University. Several Masters and Fellows of Colleges were ousted, and Roman Catholics appointed to supply their places. The then Master of St John's College and twenty-four of his Fellows were ejected. Upon this the second or reformed code of Henry the 8th's Statutes were laid aside, and the original Code drawn up by Bishop Fisher, was again brought forward and acted upon. But it is not believed that any Letters Patent or other Instrument emanated from the Crown to impeach the body of Statutes granted by Henry the 8th in the 36th year of his Reign.

The Succession of Queen Elizabeth to the Throne caused a sort of counter revolution in the University. On her accession Bishop Fisher's Statutes were laid aside and the second code granted by Henry the 8th were again acted upon until the granting of the third code about to be mentioned. The Queen in the 18th year of her Reign issued a Commission *ad visitandum Coll. St Johan.* dated the 13th of July 1576 directed to Lord Chancellor Burghley (then Chancellor of the University) the Bishop of Ely and others: and the Code of Statutes (the 3rd) signed by such Commissioners were sent down to the College in 1580, and are the Statutes by which the Society has ever since been, and is still governed, with the exceptions presently noticed.

The following is the preamble to the Statutes thus granted to the College by Queen Elizabeth:

Elizabetha Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Regina, Fidei Defensatrix &c. dilectis nobis magistro, sociis, et scholaribus Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae in Universitate Cantabrigiae. Quum nobilissima et clarissima foemina Domina Margareta Comitissa Richmondiae et Derbiae proavia nostra, Collegium hoc Divi Johannis Evangelistae quod inchoarat morte preventa, bonis legibus et statutis fundare et absolvere non potuit: et quae statuta postea sancita sunt, ea partim temporis cursu imperfecta, partim quorundam audacia, sive malicia mutata, mutilata, inducta, interlineata, dispuncta, ac in margine annotata, eo rem deduxisse, ut quid in Statutis praedictis retinendum

vel renovandum, quid pro antiquato aut expungendo sit habendum, in quamplurimis locis dictorum statutorum sit incertum; unde non solum omnia ambiguitatis controversariumque plenissima deprehendebantur verum etiam magna impedimenta et graves perturbationes per multos annos studiis allatae sunt. Visum est nobis ut meliores scientiarum et linguarum progressiones fierent et sedatis dissensionibus concordia teneretur; non modo quae obscura et ambigua erant patefacere et explicare, sed etiam quae iniquiora fuerant, et de justa rerum descriptione paululum deflexerunt ad moderationem omnino formam revocare. Nihil enim homines virtutis ac literarum studiosos magis decere arbitramur quam perpetuam in omni vita ac moribus tum re tum verbo consensionem et factiosarum turbarum ac contentionum constantem depulsionem: ut et ad optimam vitae viam ingrediendam, et ad rectissimum scientiarum cursum conficiendum, linguarumque trium facultatem comparandam, et quotidianis vitae laboribus et assiduis studiorum occupationibus iter caeteris atque aditus patere possit. Itaque multis superioribus Statutis abrogatis, multis mutatis et emendatis, nonnullis que novis additis: Haec auctoritate nostra inviolabiliter ab omnibus, qui in hoc Collegio commorantur et commoraturi sunt, custodiri et observari volumus; quemadmodum uniuscujusque officium, in Statutis sequentibus descriptum designatumque fuerit. Reservat semper nobis et successoribus nostris &c.

The following is a Copy, from this third Code of the Statute entitled

DE SOCIORUM QUALITATIBUS.

Nunc itidem et leges dabimus residuo corpori; quod nimirum ex sociis tanquam ex potioribus et solidioribus membris (quocunque numero eos fore contigerit) volumus integrari praeter peculiares foundationes aliorum quae in Collegio sunt benefactorum. Quanquam praeclarissimus pater noster Henricus Octavus, in charta licentiae suae, quam Domina Margaretae proaviae nostrae concessit, mentionem de quinquaginta sociis scholaribus pro ea fecit; quoniam tamen hic numerus e bonis ipsius expleri non potest ob subtractionem annuorum reddituum ad valorem quadringentarum librarum: idcirco quantum ad praesentem ordinationem spectat, triginta duos nec pauciores, deputari volumus et ordinamus nisi (id quod Deus avertat) contigerit ea Collegium inopia premi ex subtractione reddituum,

aut aliquo alio magno infortunio, ut hic triginta duorum sociorum numerus ex iudicio et sententia ipsius magistri et octo seniorum eorumque singulorum secundum ipsorum conscientias, diminuendus esse videatur. Eligantur autem in socios hii semper de quovis comitatu qui moribus et eruditione fuerint insigniores quosque cum magister, tum seniores speraverint, firmiterque crediderint, in eodem Collegio ad Dei honorem, et profectum studii scholastici, cum effectu velle et posse proficere; et inter hos illi qui indigentiores fuerint. Statuimus autem et ordinamus, ut universo sociorum numero in duas aequales partes diviso tantum dimidia pars et non plures e novem trans Trentam comitatibus, viz. Dunelmiae, Northumbriae, Westmeriae, Cumbriae, Eboraci, Richmondiae, Lancastriae, Derbiae, Nottinghamiae, assumantur; caeteri socii e reliqua Anglia eligantur. Plures autem quam duo e nullo comitatu accipiantur, nisi ubi subfundatores ultra binarium numerum ex illo privatim comitatu societates fundavere. Tum enim tot accipiantur quot illi suis foundationibus decreverunt, et pro Domina Fundatrice nullus inde socius assumatur. Alias nequaquam hic binarius numerus sive socii Fundatricis, sive aliorum fuerint, ulla ratione transeat, sive hii comitatus citra Trentam, sive ultra Trentam fuerint. Neque universi hi novem comitatus ultra dimidiam partem totius sociorum habeant. Proviso semper ut illi comitatus per totam Anglian caeteris praeferrantur in quibus Collegium fundos et possessiones habet. E Wallis autem non plures quam ex singulis diacesibus unus in sociorum numerum cooptentur. Hoc statutum integrum non modo in sociis verumetiam in discipulis eligendis ad hunc modum perpetuo observetur, et nequaquam a praescripta forma electores ulla de causa decedant. Porro civitates et oppida quibuscunque privilegiis exempta fuerint, ad illum tamen pertinere comitatum intelligimus, intra cujus fines situantur. Richmondiam vero cum suis adjacentiis, cujus et pientissima Fundatrix nuncupationem gesset, juxta ejusdem fundatricis intentionem tanquam privatum comitatum, et ab Eboracensi separatum volumus accipi et idcirco parem inde sociorum numerum atque ex alio quolibet comitatu praedictorum eligendum decernimus. Ex Cantio etiam si qui fuerit idonei reperti, caeteris praeferrere volumus modo numerum antedictum non excesserint; Caeterum qui eligendi sunt praeter eruditionem et bonos mores sint etiam in artibus ad minimum bachalaurici antequam in sociorum

numerum assumantur. Praeferantur etiam in hac electione post alumnos proprius hii, qui fuerint in Collegio Christi, si magis idonei videantur. Sed et sacerdotes quoque caeteris, qui sacerdotes non fuerint, praeponantur. Caeterum neminem in socium unquam admitti volumus qui ex instituto secum jam ante decreverit aliam quam theologicam facultatem finaliter profiteri. Plures autem in socios Collegii praedicti, aut in discipulos ejusdem omnino non elegantur pro Domina Fundatrice quam in his nostris statutis respective praescripsimus.

The following extract from the Statute *De ambiguis et obscuris interpretandis*, chapter 50, as well as the extracts already made from the Statutes of Henry the 8th clearly shew that the Crown assumed and exercised the sole and uncontrolled right to annul the existing Statutes and to impose new ones in their stead; and power is in those new Statutes reserved to the Crown again to add or diminish, reform, interpret, declare, change, alter or dispense &c. with any of them, and all others are forbidden from so doing &c.

The words are :

Abrogatis igitur quibusvis aliis statutis pro hujus Collegii gubernatione prius excogitantis haec presentia cum vera tum salubria pronuntiamus. Quibus observandis tam magistrum quam socios et discipulos astringi volumus reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adjiciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutandi, derogandi, tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si opus erit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus his statutis factis et juramento firmatis. Caeteris autem omnibus cujuscunque dignitatis, autoritatis, status, gradus, aut conditionis existant, ac magistro quoque ac scholaribus tam sociis quam discipulis omnibus hujus Collegii inhibentes ne cum aliquo dictorum statutorum alicui repugnabant, condant, et decernant. Quod si forte Cancellarius aut Vice-cancellarius, aut reverendus pater Eliensis episcopus, aut demum quivis alius contrarium attentaverit et novum aliquod statutum a praedictis adhibere molitus fuerit, ab ejus obligatione, auctoritate nostra, magistrum et caeteros omnes tam socios quam discipulos penitus absolvimus, eisque omnibus et singulis interdiciamus ne ulli hujusmodi statuto aut ordinationi pareant admittantve quovis pacto, sub poena perjurii atque etiam amotionis perpetuae a dicto Collegio ipso facto.

On the 30th of April 1586 some trifling verbal alterations

were made in the statutes and added to the authenticated copy. To these there is a preamble—"Statuta haec cum iis supplementis et interpunctionibus quae in singulis paginis inseruntur, ita uti descripta sunt, auctoritate regia nobis commissa approbantur"—and signed by the Commissioners.

In 1635 King Charles the 1st exercised the Right belonging and reserved to the Crown to alter the Statutes of the College by an Ordinance from his Majesty allowing two of the Fellows to study civil law, and yet to retain their Fellowships notwithstanding the Statute *De tempore assumendi gradus et sacros ordines*. See a copy of this ordinance at the end of the copy of Queen Elizabeth's Statutes left herewith.

This Ordinance was accepted by the College and has ever since been acted upon as a legal Statute, and is the only alteration that has been made in Queen Elizabeth's Statutes.

Bishop Fisher's Statutes directed that there should be 28 Fellows for the Foundress. And the regulation they contained as to the Election of those Fellows were, that one half at least of the whole number should be chosen out of the nine Northern Counties, and that only two of them should be elected from one County, unless the number of Foundation Fellows should be increased, or unless there should not be fit persons from the nine Northern Counties to complete the number; and in either of those cases the number elected from any one County might be greater. These Regulations did not interfere with private Foundations. The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth prohibit the election of more than two Fellows from any one County, except any private or Sub-Foundations so require it, and then no Foundation Fellow can be elected from any County which may have two Fellows of private Founders.

Those Statutes also injoin that the nine Northern Counties shall not have more than one half of the whole number of Fellows.

It will be recollected that the number of Foundation Fellows according to Queen Elizabeth's Statutes is 32; and the Fellows added by Private Founders are in number 21 making the total number of Fellows 53.

The Fellows of the Private Foundations have all the same Privileges and advantages as the Foundress's Fellows, advancing to the Seniority and enjoying every other Pre-eminence and Emolument &c just the same as Foundation Fellows.

These 21 Private Foundation Fellowships are by the Founders directed to be elected, in point of locality as follows.

1. Mr Beresford's 2 Fellowships (Founded 11th Henry 8th)
From those of the name and kin of the Founder; then
from the Parishes of Chesterfield, Wicksworth and Ash-
bourne in Derbyshire, or Astonfield, Staffordshire, and
next from those Counties; and for default of such,
From the University after the Statutes of the College. } 2
2. Sir Marmaduke Constable's Fellowship (16th of Henry
8th) From a Priest of the County of York 1
3. Lady Rokeby's Fellowship (17th of Henry 8th)
From Beverley in Yorkshire 1
4. Mr Halytreholme's Fellowship (17th of Henry 8th)
From Beverley or any place adjoining in Yorkshire 1
5. Mr Gregson's 2 Fellowships (19th of Henry 8th)
From Lancashire 1
From Norfolk 1
6. Dr Lupton's 2 Fellowships (19th of Henry 8th)
From Scholars of his Foundation in the Free Grammar
School at Sedbergh in Yorkshire } 2
7. Mr Simpson's Fellowship (21st of Henry 8th)
From Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland, or
Richmond in Yorkshire } 1
8. Dr Fell's Fellowship (25th of Henry 8th)
From Forness Fells, Lancashire 1
9. Dr Thimbleby's Fellowship (26th of Henry 8th)
From Cambridgeshire 1
10. Dr Keyton's 2 Fellowships (27th of Henry 8th)
From Choristers of Southwell, Nottinghamshire 2
11. Mr Ashtons 4 Fellowships (28th of Henry 8th)
From the County of Lancaster or Diocese of Chester 2
From the County or Diocese of York 1
From the Bishoprick or Diocese of Durham 1
12. Mr Bayley's Fellowship (2nd of Edward 6th)
From the Parish of Tamworth or County of Stafford or
Derby or the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry } 1

13. Mr Hebblethwaite's Fellowship (31st of Elizabeth)
 From Scholars of his Foundation in the Free Grammar }
 School at Sedbergh in Yorkshire } 1
14. Bishop Dee's Fellowship (End of Charles 1st)
 From those of his name and kin from Peterborough or }
 Merchant Taylors' School } 1

Total of Private Fellowships 21

Thus it is obvious that the College can seldom or never elect a Fellow for the Foundress from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire; and the Private Foundations frequently interfere with the Election of Foundation Fellows from the Counties of Durham and Cumberland; being 6 of the 9 Northern Counties, which it is evident the Foundress wished particularly to favour.

Her Statutes (drawn up by Bishop Fisher her confessor) it will be remembered, provide that at least one half of the Foundress's Fellows should be chosen from the nine Northern Counties without regarding Private Foundations, not having more than two from one County. So that 14 of the then 28 Foundation Fellows must have been chosen from those Counties, and 18 of the 28 might have been, evidently giving a preference to those very Counties, which in consequence of the alteration in the Statute by Queen Elizabeth, with the restrictions of Private Foundations, are now in a great measure deprived of the benefits which the Foundress intended to confer on them. In consequence of the Private Foundations the Election of the Foundress's Fellows from Cambridgeshire and Staffordshire are also frequently interfered with.

At the time of the institution of the College there might be reasons for favouring the 9 Northern Counties, which now no longer exist, and one reason probably was to diffuse Learning and Piety in those parts where they had made the least progress.

A reason for the subsequent alteration so much to the prejudice of these Counties may have been the Party spirit and Dissensions which are known at various times to have existed in the University between the North Country Men and the South Country Men; a reason which however has also long since ceased.

It may be suggested that as the Majority of the Private Foundations are in favour of the 9 Northern Counties they operate as a recompense to them for the inconvenience and loss just mentioned. But not so. Because the Private Founder has not in general left the scope of the whole County out of which to elect the Fellow, but has limited the choice to Persons of a peculiar Name and Kin and of a particular place or School &c. &c., and yet according to the present Statutes this confined and often next to compulsory choice equally deprives the whole County of the chance of being elected to one of the Foundress's Fellowships, and thus the Body of 6 of the 9 Northern Counties are almost totally bereft of all hope of advantage from the Foundation.

Hence it does and clearly must constantly happen that the very best scholars and most deserving young men of the College are obliged to be put aside, and left to seek the chance of Preferment in other Colleges, or are not preferred at all, to the great detriment of the Society of St. John's and the discouragement of Piety and Learning.

The College are therefore desirous that the present Statutes should be so modified as to afford greater scope in the election of the Foundress's Fellows, so that the most fit and able men, of whatever Country, may be chosen.

This may be done, either by leaving the matter entirely open (which it is thought would be the most desirable); or, if it be preferred by the Officers of the Crown, the existing restriction, that not more than one half of the Fellows shall be chosen from the nine Northern Counties may be continued.

The alteration sought for, being so clearly not only in furtherance of the encouragement of Piety and Learning in general, but in unison with the intentions of the Foundress, it is imagined that the Officers of the Crown will not hesitate to approve thereof. Such applications however not being very common they may desire to have it shown that the Crown possesses the right to interfere. This right it is apprehended has been made clearly to appear by the several preceding extracts in this Case.

Simply to establish this right it seems unnecessary to go farther back than the existing Statutes granted by Queen Elizabeth, and accepted by the College; and by virtue whereof the College has ever since existed and been governed, with the

exception of the alteration made by King Charles's letter before noticed: and which letter, being in exercise of it, is a strong confirmation of the Right of the Crown. By those Statutes the Right of the Crown to alter and dispense with any of them &c. is expressly and pointedly reserved, as indeed it is in prior instruments.

The several Statutes preceding those of Queen Elizabeth and the old Documents connected with them, have been noticed principally with a view of showing the History of the College, and that the alteration desired is not only reasonable and highly proper, but more consonant to the intention of the Foundress herself; matters which the Crown officers will probably require information upon. In the case of *Green v. Rutherford* which came on in the Court of Chancery before Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and Sir John Strange (Master of the Rolls) the 23rd of May 1750 (1 *Vesey*, 462) the Statutes of the College were before the Court on a Question as to the visitatorial power of the Bishop of Ely in a particular instance. Lord Hardwicke observed "The Bishop is general Visitor, but he is by the Statutes prohibited to give new Statutes or put in execution those of any other; if he does the College are absolved from obedience; Queen Elizabeth reserving the power of adding &c."

In the other case (hereinbefore alluded to) of *The Master &c. of St John's v. Todington* in the Court of King's Bench (1, *Burr* 158), both the Statutes of Bishop Fisher and those of Queen Elizabeth, as well as other documents, were before the Court and Lord Mansfield, according to Burrow's report (p. 201) said "The Foundation of this College is to be taken (as to this question) from the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, which are the now governing constitution of this College. These Statutes reserve to the Crown the Legislative Power. And according to another report of the same Case (1 *Burn's Eccl. Law* 473) his Lordship is stated to have said "The present constitution of the College must be taken as it stands upon the Statutes of Elizabeth, the old Statutes, or old Constitutions are no otherwise material than as they may serve to give light to the new ones, which refer to them. As in the construction of an Act of Parliament, an old Statute may give light to the construction of a new one."

The Bishop of Ely as general Visitor of the College, will join

the Master &c. in an application to the Crown for an alteration in the Statute "*De Sociorum qualitatibus*" as above suggested. You are requested by the Society to consider this case (in addition to which any Documents will be supplied that may be required) and to be so good as

Point out the most proper steps to be taken by the Master &c. in order to obtain the Alteration desired. And to give your Opinion and Advice generally for their guidance in this matter.

OPINION.

Under the circumstances in which the Statutes of this College are placed we think his Majesty is not without the power of interfering in some such manner as the Society seems to desire, but we are of opinion that the Crown at this day would be very unwilling to interfere in the way of dispensation, alteration, or even interpretation of the Statutes of a College of which the King is not the Visitor.

It appears to us likewise that an unwillingness of this kind would be with great difficulty overcome, unless a statement could be made of some unforeseen effect resulting from the Statutes as now observed, and pressing upon the Society in a peculiar manner at the present time.

Though the evil of which the Society complains is a very considerable one in itself, as obliging them to exclude men highly qualified, and possibly at times to admit those of comparatively inferior qualifications, yet it is one under the continued operation of which the Society has advanced itself to its present reputation, and one which resulted in the most direct and obvious manner from the following clause of the Statutes of Elizabeth Ca. 12, *De Sociorum Qualitatibus*, viz:—
"Plures autem quamduo e nullo comitatu accipiantur, nisi ubi Subfundatores ultra binarium numerum ex illo privatim Comitatu Societates fundavere Tum enim tot accipiantur quot illis suis foundationibus decreverunt, et pro Domina fundatrice nullus inde socius assumatur. Alias nequaquam hic binarius numerus (sive Socii Fundatricis sive aliorum fuerint) ulla ratione transeat, sive hii comitatus citra Trentam sive ultra Trentam

fuerint Neque universi hi novem Comitatus ultra dimidiam partem totius numeri sociorum habeant."

Were such a clause about to be introduced at this day great weight would be due to the observation that it made the Subfoundations produce a great injury to the body of the nine Northern Counties, and a manifest departure from the intentions of the original Foundress to favour those Counties throughout their whole extent, and yet without producing a benefit to the limited districts or places within them which are made the instruments of such an injury. But the framers of this Statute of Elizabeth must be taken to have contemplated such an effect, as nearly all the subfoundation Fellowships were in existence before the date of that Statute. The object of the clause seems to have been to prevent the influence of the Northern Counties from unduly preponderating in the Society. It appears to us very unlikely that the Crown should give its direct sanction to any alteration in the Statutes of Elizabeth which shall not be founded upon something in Bishop Fisher's Statutes.

An alteration in great measure so founded, of the most reasonable kind which occurs to us, might perhaps be suggested of the following nature, the features of which may all be traced in the Statute *de Sociorum qualitatibus* of Bishop Fisher, viz.—To elect half the Foundress's Fellows from the nine Northern Counties, not more than two from any one County.—To elect the other half from the other Counties of England, not more than two from any one County, giving however to Candidates of this latter class all the preferences mentioned by Bishop Fisher if equal to their Competitors in morals and learning in the judgment of the Master and fellows, thus leaving the subfoundations entirely untouched.

Yet by such an arrangement the influence of the Nine Northern Counties in the Society would apparently be much increased, as a very large proportion of the Sub-Founders fellows come from one or other of those Counties, and these added to the half of the Foundress's fellows would produce so great a number from the Northern Counties, as to defeat the supposed intention of the Statute of Elizabeth, so far as respects the influence of the Counties in question.

It appears to us very difficult, if not impracticable, to frame any reasonable alteration founded on Bishop Fisher's Statutes which would be at all likely to meet the wishes of the College

without producing a similar effect upon the Statutes of Elizabeth.

We have thrown out these observations as in our judgment material towards enabling the Master and Fellows to determine for themselves on prudential grounds whether they are still inclined to make an application to the Crown, and without any wish to deter them from so doing.

If the application be finally determined upon, we think in point of Form it should be made to the King in Council.

Dec. 21, 1815.

JOHN LENS.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

It will be observed that the Counsel consulted did not give much encouragement to the College. Sergeant Lens, the senior Counsel, was a member of St John's, and an early Fellow of Downing College. Presumably the College was a little discouraged, for no steps seem to have been taken for some time. Dr Wood, however, was not idle, though no record of what passed has been kept. By 1819 he seems to have assured himself that the proposal would be favourably received in high quarters. Mr J. C. Villiers, who seems to have been active and helpful in the matter, was a member of the College. He was the second son of Lord Hyde, and took the M.A. degree in 1776. He was M.P. for Queenborough, Kent, in the Parliaments of 1807 and 1820.

My Lord:

I have received the very gratifying intimation from Mr. Villiers that your Lordship will have the goodness to take into your consideration the unfavourable restriction to which the Society of St John's College is subjected in its election of Fellows; and the power of the Crown to grant relief. Your lordship will find from the statement which Mr Villiers will lay before you, that the Society can at present elect only two Fellows out of any one County in England, and one out of any Diocese in Wales; a restriction which very frequently compels

us to pass over young men who have been most exemplary in their conduct and are most distinguished for their learning; and obliges us to confer those rewards, which are the just claim of eminent ability, industry and regularity on candidates of inferior pretensions. This, as your Lordship will perceive it must, operates very strongly as a discouragement to exertion, and is in consequence highly injurious to the reputation of the College. The inconvenience, which has long been seriously felt, is greater both in a private and public view than can easily be imagined by persons not actually engaged in the business of education; and it is more particularly to be regretted in the present times when good principles ought to have the most powerful support that learning and abilities can give them. From the best consideration I have been able to give the subject I am persuaded that the Crown has full power by letter under the sign manual to repeal that clause in our Statutes which is so injurious in its present operation. Such a letter will be most thankfully received by every member of the Society and will be ample authority for the regulation of our future Elections. I hope too that the case is of sufficient importance to induce the Crown to interpose its authority: and I venture further to add that you will confer a most valuable favour on the College and essentially serve the cause of literature by granting us your powerful assistance and patronage on this occasion.

I have the Honour to be, etc.

July 31, 1819.

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter from The Master (Dr Wood) to Lord Sidmouth, Home Secretary.

The College of Saint John the Evangelist, in the University of Cambridge, was erected about the year 1509 on the site of an ancient Priory, the revenues and other property of which were granted by Henry the 8th to his Grandmother, Lady Margaret Tudor, for that purpose. In furtherance of this object, and for the better maintenance of the future Establishment, Lady Margaret put considerable estates in feoffment; but, after her death, these were all claimed by Henry the 8th as Heir at Law, and entirely lost to the College. Henry,

however, as some compensation for this loss of revenue, in addition to the property of the old Priory, was prevailed upon to grant the Society the Possessions of the suppressed Priories of Maison Dieu at Ospringe, and Higham in Kent, and Broomhall in Berkshire, which are of considerable value and which they still enjoy. Thus it appears that the original revenues of the College emanated from the Crown.

Henry VIII. in his Letters Patent authorised Lady Margaret, her executors and assigns, to draw up rules and ordinances for the new College. Accordingly Bishop Fisher, the most active and zealous of her executors, drew up a Body of Statutes by which the Society was governed till the Reformation rendered a revision of them necessary.

In the 36th year of his reign, Henry 8th granted a new body of Statutes, at the conclusion of the preamble to which the power of the Crown to alter them is thus reserved: *Reservat semper nobis et successoribus nostris, &c.*

In the 53rd chapter of these Statutes the reservation is more fully expressed: "*Reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adju- ciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutandi, derogandi, tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si licebit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus iis statutis factis et juramento firmatis.*"

These Statutes were acted upon till the accession of Queen Mary, when they were laid aside, and Bishop Fisher's Statutes again brought into use. On the death of Queen Mary, the Statutes of Henry the 8th were restored. Queen Elizabeth, in the 18th year of her reign, granted a Commission to Lord Chancellor Burleigh, Bishop Cox, Andrew Perne, and others; to draw up a more complete code. The Commissioners accordingly framed and sanctioned by their signatures the body of Statutes by which, with the exception of the alteration hereafter mentioned, the College has ever since been governed. In the preamble to these Statutes, Queen Elizabeth, after stating the reasons that induced her to interpose her authority proceeds thus: *Itaque multis superioribus abrogatis, multis mutatis et emendatis, nonnullis que novis additis: haec autoritate nostra inviolabiliter ab omnibus qui in hoc Collegio commorantur et commoraturi sunt custodiri et observari volumus, quemadmodum uniuscujusque officium in statutis sequentibus descriptum designaturumque est. Reservat semper nobis et successoribus Nostris etc.*

In the 50th Chapter, the more explicit reservation is made in the words before cited from the 53 chap. of Henry the 8th's Statutes.

The right thus reserved to the Crown was exercised by Charles the 1st in 1635. On the petition of the College, he granted a royal Letter of which the paper marked *A* contains a copy, so far repealing the Statute cap. 24, *De tempore assumandi gradus et sacros ordines*, as to allow two of the Fellows to retain their Fellowships for the purpose of studying Civil Law, though they should not enter into Holy Orders. This Ordinance was accepted by the College, and has ever since been acted upon as a legal Statute.

Thus the right of the Crown to grant new Statutes seems clearly established; inasmuch as the original revenues of the College were granted by the Crown; the Statutes were given by the same authority; the power of alteration, addition or abrogation fully reserved; and the power thus reserved actually exercised.

This right of the Crown had also been admitted by great legal authorities. In the case of *Green v. Rutherford*, which came on before Lord Chancellor Hardwicke 23 May 1750 (i. Vesey, 462) a question had been raised on the Visitatorial Power of the Bishop of Ely in St John's College, and the Chancellor in the course of his observations said; "The Bishop is general Visitor, but he is by the Statutes prohibited to give new Statutes, or put in execution those of any other; if he does, the College are absolved from obedience; Queen Elizabeth reserving the power of adding, &c."

Also, in the case of *The Master of St John's College v. Todington*, in the Court of King's Bench in 1757 (i. Burrell, 158) both the Statutes of Bishop Fisher and those of Queen Elizabeth, as well as other documents were before the Court and Lord Mansfield said (fol. 201) "The foundation of this College is to be taken, as to this question, from the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, which are the now governing constitution of this College. These Statutes reserve to the Crown the Legislative Power."

Royal Letters have frequently been granted to other Colleges: Christ's College in Cambridge was founded by the same Lady Margaret, and by their Statutes the Master and Fellows are ordered to elect one half of the number of

their Fellows from the Counties on the North, and half from the Counties South of the Trent. They have often applied for Royal Letters dispensing with this Statute, which have always been granted. Similar applications have been made from Queens' and Trinity Colleges, with the like success.

The Statute in St John's College which has given rise to the foregoing observations, and which it is conceived may be modified with great advantage to the Society, and the promotion of those objects which the Foundress had in view, the advancement of piety and learning, is that which relates to the election of Fellows, chap. 12, a copy of the material part of which is contained in the Paper marked *B*.

There are upon the whole, in this College, 53 Fellowships, which have all the advantages of the original Foundation. Twenty-one of these have been founded by private Benefactors, and appropriated to particular Families, to Persons educated at particular Schools, or born in particular districts. It is provided by the Statute above referred to that more than two Fellows shall not in any case be elected out of any one County, unless private Benefactors have founded a greater number. In consequence of this restriction it can seldom or never happen that the College can elect a Fellow for the Foundress from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire. The private foundations also generally interfere with the election of young men from the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Stafford, Cambridge and Norfolk.

Hence it does and clearly must constantly happen that the very best scholars and most deserving young men of the College are obliged to be put aside, and seek their chances of Preferment in other Colleges, or are not preferred at all.

In framing the Statute the object in view seems to have been the diffusion of Learning; and giving encouragement to it in Counties which at that time were but ill supplied with the means of obtaining instruction. This inconvenience has long ceased to be felt, and the effect now produced by the restriction is exactly the reverse of that which was intended. The most extensive and populous counties are generally filled up by claimants to the private foundations, and though the candidates are in these cases required to be *idonei*, or sufficiently qualified to perform the duties of Fellows, yet the *maxime idonei* the most deserving are deprived of their fair chance of preferment. In

all these cases as well as in those instances when two Fellows are already on the list from any County, the chief incitement to exertion, the prospect of advancement, is greatly diminished or entirely done away.

Under these circumstances it is earnestly hoped that the Crown will be induced, by Letter under the Sign Manual, to remove this restriction either wholly, which is most to be desired, or at least in part, confining the College if it should be thought necessary to the observance of the other regulation in the present Statute that not more than half the number of Fellows shall be chosen out of the nine Northern Counties therein specified. The removal of the Restriction altogether, is however as fully in the power of the Crown as any modification of it and is that which the interests of the College oblige us most earnestly to solicit.

The alteration prayed for will not, it is manifest, interfere with the Foundations of private Benefactors; the only request which we wish to make in regard to them is that, should any Fellow on the old Foundation, possess the claims and qualifications prescribed by the Founder of a private Fellowship, and be elected into it, he may notwithstanding this his re-election be allowed to retain his rank in the society.

Endorsed: Restriction in the election of Fellows submitted to Lord Sidmouth by Mr J. Villiers, Aug. 1819.

Lord Sidmouth clearly encouraged the College to petition the Prince Regent for a New Statute. No copy of this Petition appears to have been kept. The "rough draught" to which Dr Wood alludes was a Latin Statute removing the restriction. A still rougher copy full of interlineations and corrections in ink and pencil has been kept.

My Lord

I have taken advantage of your Lordship's obliging permission and with the concurrence of the Fellows of St John's College have drawn up a Petition to the Prince Regent for a modification of the statute by which our elections are made; and I will immediately request the Chancellor of the University

to transmit it to your Lordship. I have also provided a Copy of the Petition, and a rough draught of a letter precisely conformable to it and expressed as nearly as possible in the language of our Statutes, which with your Lordships permission I will leave with the Under-Secretary of State. The Bishop of Ely our Visitor has been pleased to concur in our application, and I have thought it right to attend in Town, that I may give such further explanations as may be required.

Allow me to take this opportunity on the part of the Society to which I belong of expressing the strong sense of their obligation to your Lordship for your attention to an object which they feel to be of the utmost importance to the reputation and welfare of their establishment.

I have the honour to be
etc.

Caledonian Hotel

Sep. 16, 1819.

Endorsed: Copy of letter from Dr Wood to Lord Sidmouth.

Sir

The Master and Fellows of St John's College on mature consideration find it expedient to petition to the Prince Regent for a modification of one of their Statutes; and the regular mode of proceeding, and that which is most in unison with their own wishes is to request your Royal Highness will have the goodness to transmit their Petition to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I have brought the Petition with me to Town and if your Royal Highness will allow me I will deliver it to your Secretary at whatever time and in whatever way your Royal Highness will be pleased to appoint.

Lord Sidmouth is prepared to expect this application from the College and is fully aware of its nature and object.

Caledonian Hotel
Adelphi, Strand
Sep. 16, 1819.

I have the honour to be
with the greatest respect
etc. etc.

Endorsed: Copy of a letter from Dr Wood to H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University.

Bagshot Park,
Sept. 17th 1819.

Dear Sir

Upon my return home from Windsor late yesterday afternoon I learnt with much regret that you had called upon me during my absence as I should have had great pleasure in seeing you here.

I have lost no time in transmitting to Lord Sidmouth the Petition to the Prince Regent you left for me, and I have written to him upon the subject of its contents. It is, I think, unnecessary for me to assure you that I am happy to seize any opportunity of proving my anxiety for the Prosperity of St John's College and my desire at all times to meet the wishes of yourself and the Fellows, but it is impossible for me upon this occasion not to express how entirely I accord with the highly commendable views of the Society in the Prayer of this Petition. I must request you to believe me always, Dear Sir

The Rev^d Dr Wood,
Master of St John's College.

very sincerely yours
William Frederick.

N. Audley St, Nov. 11th 1819.

My dear Sir

Upon the receipt of your letter I lost no time in calling upon Lord Sidmouth and am happy to inform you that the business is in a fair way of proceeding to your satisfaction. It has been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown and returned by them to the Secretary of State office with the opinion that the Head of the College should make an affidavit as to the truth of the facts stated in the Petition. You have therefore only to make and forward that affidavit, and I have no doubt the whole will be immediately completed. Without addressing Lord Sidmouth again, you need only send the affidavit with a note to T. H. Plaskett, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Office, under cover to Lord Sidmouth.

I am very glad to have been able to give this little additional aid to the cause and with very sincere regards.

Most truly yours
J. C. VILLIERS.

Addressed: The Master of St John's College, Cambridge.
Franked, Alvanley.

Before the change could be effected, George the Third had died, and the business had to be begun over again with King George the Fourth. But it did not take long, and the following Royal Letter was sent to the College. It will be seen that it gives the fullest relief asked for. It has not, I believe, been printed before.

George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting, Whereas the Master Fellows and Scholars of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge have by their Petition humbly represented unto us that the College of Saint John the Evangelist was founded by our illustrious Ancestor the Lady Margaret Tudor Countess of Richmond and Derby who received authority from King Henry the Eighth to make laws for the regulation and government of the new College, That a code of Statutes was accordingly drawn up by the Lord Bishop of Rochester one of the Lady Margaret's Executors and put in force, till the Reformation rendered a revision of them necessary That King Henry the Eighth granted a new body of Statutes which however from various causes were found in the reign of Queen Elizabeth so imperfect as to call for very considerable corrections and additions, That Queen Elizabeth in the eighteenth year of her reign issued a Commission to the Lord Chancellor Burleigh and others to form a more complete code and accordingly that body of statutes was drawn up by which, with the addition of one Ordinance granted by King Charles the First under the Sign Manual, the College has ever since been governed That both King Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth explicitly reserve to themselves and their Successors the power of altering or abrogating any of the Statutes thus giving or of granting new Statutes should circumstances render it necessary The Petitioners have further

most humbly represented unto us that by the Statute *De Sociorum Qualitatibus* the College is restrained from electing more than two Fellows from any one County in England or more than one from any Diocese in Wales, a restriction which however adapted to the circumstances of the College and the state of Literature in the Kingdom when the Statutes were made is now found to be greatly prejudicial to the cause which the illustrious Foundress had chiefly at heart the advancement of piety and learning, that in consequence of this restriction the Petitioners in their elections of Fellows are frequently obliged to pass over the best Scholars and most deserving young men and to confer the honours and emoluments to which such candidates might otherwise with justice aspire on those whose merits are less prominent The Petitioners therefore humbly prayed that we would be graciously pleased to direct by our Royal Letters that in all future elections into the Lady Foundress's Fellowships the Candidates most distinguished in morals and learning and among those who are equally distinguished the most indigent may be preferred in whatever County of England or Diocese of Wales they may happen to have been born The Petitioners also further prayed that we would be pleased to allow such Fellows on Lady Margaret's foundation as may be entitled to Fellowships founded by private Benefactors to be elected into them and to retain their seniority in the Society notwithstanding such election or that we would make such other regulations touching the premises as in our known zeal for the advancement of piety and learning we may see expedient And Whereas our Attorney General has certified to us as it seems probable that the advancement of piety and learning as well as the interests of the said College may be promoted by our acceding to the said Petitioners request and that he is of opinion that we may, if we are graciously pleased so to do, make such alterations in the Statutes of the said College as desired by the said Petitioners, Know Ye therefore that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion Have granted, ordained, declared and directed and by these presents for us and our heirs and successors Do grant, ordain, declare and direct that in all future elections into the Lady Foundress's Fellowships in the said College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge the Candidates most distinguished in morals and learning and among those

who are equally distinguished the most indigent may be preferred in whatever County of England or Diocese of Wales they may happen to have been born anything in the Statutes of the said College contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding And we do also for us our heirs and successors grant, ordain, declare and direct that such Fellows on Lady Margaret's foundation in the said College as may be entitled to Fellowships founded by private Benefactors may be elected into them and may retain their seniority in the Society notwithstanding such election any thing in the Statutes of the said College contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding And lastly we do hereby for us our heirs and successors grant unto the said Master Fellows and Scholars of the said College and their Successors that these our letters patent or the inolment or exemplification thereof shall be in all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law according to the true intent and meaning thereof notwithstanding the not truly or fully reciting the Statutes of the said College or any other omission imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at our Palace at Westminster this fourth day of March in the first year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal :

SCOTT.

Endorsed : Grant to St John's College, Cambridge for altering their Statutes.

We conclude this article with the following congratulatory letters to Dr Wood from the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University, the Bishop of Ely and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The total cost of obtaining the Statute was £146 10s. 8d.

Gloucester House

March 8, 1820.

Dear Sir

I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to express the great satisfaction I feel

at the King having given his assent to the Prayer of the Petition I transmitted to his Majesty from St John's College; a Petition which reflects so much honour on its present Members, and the consequences of which cannot fail to prove of the most essential Advantage to the Society. In requesting you to be so good as to convey my acknowledgments to the Members of St John's for their very handsome Message, I hope you will assure them that it must, at all times, be gratifying to me to be able to prove my high respect and esteem for your venerable Institution, and I trust you will believe that I have the greatest pleasure in seizing every opportunity to express the personal Regard with which I am always, Dear Sir,

very sincerely yours

The Rev Dr Wood

WILLIAM FREDERICK

Master of St John's Coll.

Endorsed: His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester,
Mar 9, 1820.

Ely House, March 8th, 1820.

Dear Sir

It gives me very great satisfaction to find that you have received your new Statute from the Crown, which cannot fail to promote most essentially the welfare of the College. I can never cease to feel most deeply interested in the prosperity of a Society with which I have the honor to be so closely connected as its Visitor, and it is highly gratifying to me to observe that in the discharge of my duty I have on all occasions been so fortunate as to obtain the entire approbation of yourself and the College. Believe me to be dear Sir, yours ever

most faithfully,

B.E. ELY.

Addressed: Revd Dr Wood, St John's College, Cambridge.

Endorsed: The Lord Bishop of Ely, Mar 9, 1820.

Lambeth Palace

March 9th 1820.

Rev: Sir

I very heartily congratulate with you on the emancipation of your College from a restriction that could not be otherwise than injurious to it. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that even under this restriction, St John's College, by the efforts of its Masters, and the Character of its Tutors, has always maintained with credit, its rank in the University. I have the honor to be,

your faithful humble Servant

CANTUAR:

Addressed: The Rev: Dr Wood, Lodge, St John's College, Cambridge.

Franked: Cantuar, and *Endorsed:* Archbishop of Canterbury
Mar. 10, 1820.

R. F. S.

[*To be continued.*]

DARKNESS.

BOON twilight, and the spiritual gray
Of morning on the misty mountain sides,
Are ebb and flood of life's eternal tides
Of dark and light: one half-world turns away
To sleep in shade: one wakes to work and play:
Darkness redeems the errors of the light:
Beneficent and all-atoning night
Blots out the imperfections of the day.
Then call not darkness evil: good and ill
Are human discords; but unwavering
The deathless ministers of nature's plan
Perform the mandates of the heavenly will.
That darkness only is an evil thing,
Which reigns perpetual in the mind of man.

C. E. BYLES.



A TOURIST'S TALE.

I JOINED a tour to "Sunny Spain"
'Twas one of "Spook's conducted."
Now I'm a lofty soul, and scorn
To be by guides instructed,
And so I gave our gang the slip,
And on my own hook took a trip
Into the wild interior
Of what was once Iberia.

The night came on and found me far
From human habitation,
And miles, and miles, and miles away
From any railway station;
And so I wandered on, until
I gained the summit of a hill,
And thence I spied a tiny light,
In Spain a most uncommon sight.

I plodded on until I met
A gentleman in "knickers,"
And round his waist a sash was tied,
Adorned with bright pigstickers.
I felt a little bit afraid,
And some insipid comment made
About the state of Spanish weather,
And tried to pull myself together.

He answered me in Spanish tongue,
That sounded much like swearing.
His eyes they glittered brightly, like
The gimcracks he was wearing.

Then all at once it flashed on me,
That I had met with banditti:
And so, in hopes that he would vanish,
I summed up my choicest Spanish.

Now when I am in "Gay Paree,"
And try French conversation;
I always can rely upon
This feature of the nation:
As soon as I begin the "brogue,"
Be it to honest man, or rogue,
He cannot for a moment stand it.
And so it happened with the bandit.

His face was puckered up in pain,
His eyes grew quite abnormal,
He turned upon his heels, and left
In manner most informal.
Now Spanish men are most polite,
But he was too dumbfounded quite,
To give a thought to etiquette,
Which, strange to say, I dont regret.

Now learning foreign tongues at school
Is really most improving;
For never have I found my words
In English half so "moving."
And therefore this is my advice:
Before you give up French, think twice:
And when you've learnt a tongue, don't lose it,
You don't know when you'll have to use it.

H. B. HAMER.



THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AS A CAREER.

A CRY for help from Macedonia on the banks of the Cam must always prove an irresistible attraction to a loyal Johnian, and the 31 years which have rushed by since I resigned my seat on the Editorial bench of *The Eagle* have not increased my powers of resistance against such an appeal. So it happens that in an unwary moment I yielded to pressure, and promised an article for the preparation of which I have but scanty leisure. Looking back across the interval of time which separates me from the golden days of undergraduate life, I can recall numerous distinctions which the College gained in those days. Seniority in the Classical and Mathematical Triposes seemed to come to the College as a matter of course. In the five years from 1867 to 1871, Sandys, Hallam, Whitaker and Heitland headed the Classical list, while Moulton and Pendlebury were Senior Wranglers, and Elliott (now serving in India and a C.I.E.) just missed that distinction in the same period. The first place was gained by the College in the Natural and the Moral Science Triposes in 1870 and 1871. To office at the Union Johnnians were elected from year to year. Fractions of light blue were not in those days exposed to view, nor was the undivided honour awarded to any but representatives of the University in the contests of rowing, cricket, or the athletic sports between Cambridge and Oxford. But Light Blues flitted about the Courts of the College, and more than one Johnian both rowed in the Eight and

played in the XI. The most famed of runners, jumpers, and hurdle racers (Pitman, Fitzherbert, and Cooper) wore the Lady Margaret Colours. On the river, on the College cricket ground, and in the racquet courts St John's held a record which no other College could beat. Meanwhile the very bull-dogs and proctors were found charmed and motionless in the course of their rounds under the influence of the sweet strains of Gillespie's band. With a large annual enrolment of freshmen, the College treated its Scholars and Exhibitioners with a marked liberality. On February 24 1868 the Civil Service Commissioners wrote to a Johnian Exhibitioner selected for the Indian Civil Service in these terms—"The Commissioners have always endeavoured to impress upon candidates at the time of their selection that it was at once their duty and their interest to give up all honours except those of the Indian civil service." With these short-sighted and happily short-lived views the Commissioners proscribed the Universities as unfit for the residence of their selected candidates. Both at Oxford and Cambridge many Colleges retaliated and warned off men who intended to go out to India. Such were not accounted worthy to retain their Scholarships, since their Indian studies must interfere with their acquisition of honours in the Schools and Triposes, and a narrow view of life and honour led the College authorities to deprive successful competitors in the Indian civil service examinations of their scholarships or Exhibitions. But St John's College took the lead in resisting this tendency, and even awarded to one of its exhibitioners, who had been selected for the Indian Service in 1867, a Foundation Scholarship in the following year. In vain did the Civil Service Commissioners warn that individual of the "risk of endeavours to combine two incompatible careers." Backed by his college he proved the possibility of both winning honour in the Tripos and passing the periodical examinations of the Civil Service Commissioners; and

before he proceeded to India he set the ball rolling which did not stop until the barriers erected by the Civil Service Commissioners between a University and an Indian career were levelled to the ground. The impulse given to a reform which has done so much to raise the standard of competition for the Indian civil service was thus started from the New Court in St John's College.

Having worked shoulder to shoulder with several old Johnnians in India, I propose now to answer a question which is often put to me—"Do you advise me to go in for an Indian Civil appointment?" I take it for granted that in choosing his profession for life any man of power looks first to the character of the work offered to him, next to its variety, thirdly to its remuneration, and fourthly to the relaxation and means of recruiting his energies which will be open to him. How far, it may be asked, will a life's service rendered in India satisfy these several requirements of a labourer in the vineyard?

I can well imagine that a man who feels that he is endowed with artistic genius, or a power to wring from nature her undiscovered secrets, would adopt the best profession by merely following the obvious bent of his genius. It is true that he may reasonably entertain doubts as to the third item, the possible recompense for his labours. But he will be inclined to place so high a value upon the dignity and variety of the profession of an artist or a scientific inquirer that he will consent to some measure of uncertainty as to payment in choosing a career to which his talents irresistibly direct him. Eliminating, then, that class of candidates upon whom the bounty of Providence has bestowed an unerring guide as to their course through this world, I incline to think that there is no profession open to the well educated British man which is calculated to satisfy his ambitions so thoroughly as that of the service of the Crown in India. Thucydides bids me to be cautious

when he records his observation, which is as true to-day as it was in the old world, that it is the custom of man—*ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν πολεμῶσι, τὸν παρόντα ἀεὶ μέγιστον κρινόντων.* But with due advertence to that risk I shall proceed to justify my contention.

No one who appreciates the high mission entrusted to our country of taking up the white man's burden can think lightly of India as a field for work. To most men in these Islands the sense of feeling that your shoulder is laid close to the wheel of progress comes late in life, when disappointments and age have somewhat weakened their powers. In India the opportunities are so numerous, the line of British officials is so thin, and the population subject to Her Majesty is so vast that an Indian civilian, as soon as he has acquired a colloquial knowledge of the vernacular and a sufficient acquaintance with the law, finds himself engaged in public business of an important character. British India alone covers an area of 965,000 square miles with a population of 221 millions, and the native states which are under the suzerainty of Her Majesty add 595,000 miles to that expanse with a population of 66 millions. In no quarter of the globe can one find any condition of affairs approaching that of British India, where the multitudes just mentioned enjoy under the pax Britannica a safety as profound as that maintained in these Islands at an annual cost of some eighteenpence per head, where each individual is allowed a personal liberty unknown outside Europe or even in many European states, and where he possesses a full right to save or spend his means at his own discretion. All that can fire the imagination or inspire a man's soul with a desire for work is ever present to the Indian civilian. The administration of justice, the moral and material improvement of the country, its people's education, and their enrichment with roads and schemes of irrigation and new trades and industries, these are the objects upon which he is engaged within two or three years of his

leaving his University. He sees the empire visibly growing under his hand. The grandeur of the work which our country is doing in Egypt, by the aid for the most part of men trained in India, is regarded with pride by our public press; but the unrecorded annals of every Province in India are still richer in the victories of peace which our countrymen are winning there year by year in a larger field. From the assistant collector to the Governor of a Province there is not a civilian who can fail to be impressed with a personal sense of the dignity of his work, or to feel that it demands for its proper performance not only his fullest energies but also higher qualifications than he possesses. For, the problems which confront him at every step are those which occupy the attention of statesmen and legislatures in the West as well as in the East. The Indian official not only administers the law, but he also guides the hand of the legislature. He is a land-agent as well as a Magistrate. The cultivators of the soil look to him for agrarian legislation when the money lender threatens to despoil them of their hereditary fields. In times of distress and famine they find at his hands relief, and at all other times they depend upon their collector for schemes of irrigation, protection against flood, locusts, or a plague of rats, and generally for their welfare. There are no societies or philanthropic associations to watch the interests of the people or to suggest well-considered reforms. It is the civilian, already over-weighted with administrative work, who prepares the way for and carries out the abolition of slavery, the improvement of sanitary conditions, and the suppression of human sacrifices, hook-swinging, and other intolerable survivals of an uncivilised age. It is he who must interpret the West, with its Christian legacies, to the East with its systems of caste and jarring differences of religion. The Indian Congress might assist him by advocating social reforms, but its members will not lift that part of the white man's burden with one of their

fingers. To the masses of the people, notwithstanding the perpetual croak of some self-styled leaders, the Government is and will long continue to be *Mabap* (father and mother); and the hands and head of a high-minded honourable civilian will always be full of schemes and incessant work for the advancement of the peoples committed to his care. So far as the character of his public duties is concerned, the Britisher who chooses India as a career cannot help feeling that he is called to a high and beneficent vocation.

I have said "career," but the Indian Civil Service is a choice of careers. It presents to its selected candidates a wide range of professions suited to every talent and temperament. Happily, the system of competition admits into its ranks, small as they are in numbers, a large variety of qualifications, and thus secures to the Government the special talents needed for the several departments of the public administration. The taunt of the faddist that the service consists of bureaucrats of a single type might have had some foundation if all the candidates gathered into the net of competition from scores of schools, and from every grade of society and every phase of religious and political party, were sent to a Haileybury to be welded into a homogeneous well-drilled company. Such, however, is not the case. The composition of the Indian Civil Service is as varied in respect of influences, origin, and training as it is possible to make it. Its members start upon their career with one common attribute, namely, a high average of intellectual equipment, but after their selection neither in this country nor in India are they associated together for a common training; and when they are brought face to face with their work in the solitary camp or the small up-country station, they soon discover that India is a geographical expression. Every province has its own peculiarities, its own history, and its special wants and problems. The races and the languages differ, the climates are

various, land settlements are not uniform, and in habits of life and sentiments the populations have little in common with each other. Thus throughout their career Indian officers are exposed to no uniform influences.

In the course of their service civilians can choose for themselves the class of work for which their inclinations and qualifications may fit them. The man of resource and action will choose what is called the revenue line, which in effect is the work of administration. As a Collector, a Commissioner, or an assistant to either of those officials, he will have abundant opportunities of proving his capacity to conduct a famine campaign, to study and advance the interests of the people, to quell riots, or to protect the tax-payer from undue exactions. Spending much of the year as a nomad in tents, he will mix freely with the people, and be amply rewarded if he succeeds in winning their hearts and gratitude. Next, we may follow the man of patience and calm judgment, whose tastes lie in the study of law and the administration of justice. Such a man will find in the judicial line an honourable career rising from the position of an assistant judge to of a seat on the High Court. In the intricacies of Hindu and Mahomedan law he will traverse fields of observation and comparison that will enlarge his experience and tax his powers of subtle discrimination. Then there is the man of a mathematical mind who will be welcomed by the Finance Dept, and will find his ultimate reward in preparing budgets and solving the gravest problems of currency and taxation. The man again who is gifted with tact and personal influence will be fitly employed in the Political Department, where he will enlist the sympathies of the protected Princes on the side of good Government, and secure their co-operation with the power that protects them in the exercise of their semi-sovereign rights. Finally, the man of literary power will in due course be drawn into the favoured ranks of the Secretariats, and

may even follow the example of Sir William Hunter and render a service to the world by compiling an Imperial Gazetteer and adding to the storehouse of history. Each of these several departments of public work open to the civil service has its special interests and rewards, but of none of them can it be said—"Vestigia nulla retrorsum." The exigencies of health or prospects of promotion may induce the assistant Judge to exchange his seat in Court for a tent in districts, or the Secretariat clerk may desire to leave a sedentary life for one of larger freedom and activity in a Native State. It is this choice of careers, never closed to the Indian civilian, which, in my opinion, marks the essential difference between the Indian and the English civil service, and gives to the former a peculiar charm and advantage which no school master, barrister, or merchant can expect.

Turning to the less attractive subject of salary, I may at once confess that the expectations of the Indian services, and even the inducements held out to them which were published by Her Majesty's civil service Commissioners in their 8th Report in 1863 (page XVII) have never been fulfilled. The promotions have not been so uniform or so rapid as was then indicated. The fall in the value of the rupee, although it has not affected the purchasing power of that coin when spent in India on articles of Indian production, has heavily increased the cost of articles of European manufacture which are largely used by public servants, and materially diminished the value in gold of their remittances for their families and themselves. Improved facilities for visiting Europe have tempted them to incur that expense more frequently, and in the interests of the public service it is desirable that workers in the East should seek at home that rest from the wear and tear of Indian life, and above all that moral and mental recruitment which personal contact with the free atmosphere of the mother country provides. But such visits cost

money, and it must be confessed that only a very small proportion of Indian civilians reach the end of their service with any sort of addition to their pensions. The pension, however, is a certain and liberal provision for those who can return safe in mind and body after 25 years spent in the service. The proportion who earn it is much larger than it used to be, and the conditions of life in India have improved so much that men, who pass the severe medical tests imposed upon selected candidates, may look forward to a healthy as well as an honourable career in that country.

Turning to the fourth matter for consideration in choosing a career one might write with rhapsody on the relaxations, both intellectual and physical, which the Indian Civil Service offers. The variety of scenery, the splendid legacies of human workers in cave and stone, the extraordinary forces of nature displayed to view in the burst of the monsoons or in the river systems of India, the growth of human institutions in the village communities and the religions of the East, the facilities offered for the study of the science of language by the vernaculars, the vast field open to research in the study of *flora fauna* and animal life, and the opportunities for anthropological research afforded by the several types of humanity scattered over the forests, mountains and plains, these are only a part of the multitudinous objects of interest with which the Indian civilian is brought face to face in the course of his service. To the sportsman—and what well trained University man is not a sportsman—the resources of the country are boundless. The assistant collector, as he travels over his charge and rides from camp to camp, carries his gun or his spear with him, and rarely arrives at his new camp without result. The map of his first “charge” is marked with spots indicating where snipe, quail, partridges, or deer are to be found. If he is a good rider he will prefer to hunt the jackal or fox with a non-descript pack of canine camp-followers, or he will

ride down and spear the "mighty boar." One friend of mine rode a wolf to a standstill in Kurundwar, and another rode down a wild ass in the Runn. To the more ambitious followers of big game the forests yield tigers, bears, and panthers, and here and there a bison, or in Kathiawar a lion. A Madras civilian caught fish throughout his service, and wrote a book on the "Rod in India." Several of my friends have caught very heavy Mahseer in the Deccan streams, and two brother collectors carried home with them complete collections of butterflies and birds' eggs. In none of the cases mentioned by me was the day's work sacrificed to the pleasure of sport. The charm of a life of service in India is the manner in which the pleasures of relaxation are interwoven with work. The good sportsman acquires a knowledge of the country and of its people which no amount of labour in his office could give him.

I must not, however, linger upon this pleasant theme. There are, of course, drawbacks in an Indian career, a liability to fevers and the cohort of Asiatic diseases, and above all an inevitable separation in middle age from children and wife. Nor should I forget to warn the successful candidate for the service that he must be prepared to run the gauntlet of ceaseless attack and misrepresentation. Every honest worker will desire to win the confidence and attachment of the people whom he is set to govern, and he will find that the privileged classes, whether priests or landed proprietors, may desire to sow discord between the district officers and the common people. I recollect the first tour which I made in the district assigned to my charge in 1871. Finding myself sent forth alone into camp with all the ardour and interests of youth, I used to wander into the nearest village after dinner and to listen to the peasant folk singing their songs and telling their tales. All sorts of questions were asked and readily answered. At Yeola I once collected

quite a large gathering, and was much enjoying the opportunity of making acquaintance with the raiyats when a Brahmin came up and in a loud voice warned the people that I was intent on learning their private affairs in order to suggest the imposition of a new tax. The assembly melted away, and thereafter I found that as I advanced my movements were watched with suspicion. The Indian civilian is necessarily exposed to attack from all sides. When the non-official Europeans are excited by a controversy like that of the Ilbert Bill, he is denounced for siding with the natives. When a religious riot between Mahommedans and Hindus occurs, the side which feels the weight of the hand of law and order denounces the authorities as having favoured the other party. From the sacerdotalists, the employers of unpaid or ill-paid labour, and the privileged classes in general, a flood of misrepresentation is poured in the native press upon white men who protect the weak and desire to spread primary education and liberty amongst the masses. The British officer strives to assist the weak and the ignorant, but that large mass of Indian subjects is not represented either in Congress or in the Press. From all sides, therefore, of the classes, as opposed to the inarticulate masses, the reforming, wrong-redressing civilian is pelted with mud. Happily the work of life soon thickens the skin, and conscious of his high mission and the beneficent results of British rule the Indian official goes on his way with confident courage and indifference. Still, he must feel the friction which the habitual tone of the native press tends to produce, and this friction is a constant discouragement, because it retards progress and increases the difficulty of winning the confidences of the Indian populations.

I cannot refrain, in concluding this short and imperfect sketch of an Indian career, from giving a short anecdote. When well advanced in my term of service I used to consult my elders as to their ex-

periences in search of advice for my own guidance. I was privileged once to visit an old native official in Bhavnagar, who had retired from an honourable career and become *Sunyasi*, having retired also from the world. Clad in the garb of an ascetic, he apologised for not being able to shake hands and touch me for fear of pollution. He explained that he lived no longer in the world, but spent his time in communion with God. I asked him what lessons for life his contemplation of heavenly subjects had led him to form. He replied, "I advise you to serve out your career and then retire altogether from human concerns and devote your declining years exclusively to the service of God." I replied that I wanted, if possible, to apply the service of God to my public duties, and I sought from him some practical rule of conduct or advice which might help me in the discharge of that duty. To this he replied that the two services were quite distinct, and that the service of God required a life wholly detached from public affairs and human anxieties. I must abandon the latter before I could consecrate myself to the higher service. Some years after this conversation I drove down to the port of departure with a very eminent civilian who was retiring from the service in which he had risen to the highest offices. I asked him for a word of advice telling him my experiences as above narrated. He replied by a personal anecdote. "Some years ago," he said, "I served as chief Political officer in R. Observing how the country suffered from constant drought, and seeing a depression which it was quite possible to convert into a huge reservoir of water, I persuaded the Maharaja to allow me to secure the services of an eminent irrigational engineer. Plans and estimates were framed, and His Highness after further persuasion and with many polite expressions of gratitude promised to find the funds required for the completion of the work. In due course the reservoir was built, and we awaited the rainy

season to fill it with water. My headquarters were situated at a great distance, but the Maharaja invited me to proceed with him in state after the monsoon in order to visit the new works. It was a very pleasant expedition, and I rode with His Highness on the morning until only a long range of hills lay between us and the lake which we expected to see. Every one was in the best of spirits. You may judge then of my disappointment when we reached the summit of the high ground, and I observed that the bed of the lake, enclosed by huge walls of well-built masonry, was absolutely dry. I asked whether the water had not yet been admitted. The Maharaja replied in a cheerful tone "oh yes, but it ran away directly: Don't you know, Saheb, with all your experience, that in this country there is a hole in the bottom of every tank? It is always like that, but you seemed anxious to have a dam made, and I wished to please the Sarkar." My friend added to this account his comment "I think that you will find that in this country there is a hole in the bottom of all of our large schemes for its improvement." I may remark, in conclusion, that such was not my experience, but in drawing the picture of the India service which I have given I am anxious that no young Johnian should embark upon a career, which I believe to be noble and beneficent, without the qualifications which my story suggests.

W. L-W.



THE DÉBUTANTE.

HIGH on a Norroway mountain's crown,
By the head of the winding firth,
A pine tree, slender and straight and brown,
Came with a crash to earth,
Felt the bite of the whirring steel,
Sailed o'er the northern sea;
And they fashioned her sixty feet of keel
From the heart of that noble tree.

They shipped the trunk of a cedar stout
From over the western main;
And the saw-teeth worried a broad plank out,
And the broad plank kissed the plane.
And the plane swished on, till the quivering sheet
Was delicate, smooth and thin;
And the thin sheet curled in the smoky heat,
And gave her a rounded skin.

Her four steel riggers on either side
Were bred from the ores of Spain;
Her straps were made of a black bull's hide,
That fed on the Pampas plain.
Her canvas covers, an Antrim green
Had bleached to a snow-white hue;
And lastly, to quicken the whole machine,
They gave her an English crew.

The New Argonautica, xviii. 28.

“Well, all I can say is that it was enough to shatter

the nerves of a gravel-barge. A very little more of it would have upset me altogether."

The speaker was a gorgeous new sixty-foot racing eight, which lay on the stools in the middle of the boat-house,—the last and most complete triumph of boat-building. Her mirror-like varnish was still almost brilliant enough for a man to shave by, and the smooth white pinewood of her stretchers showed scarcely one blurring trace of a heel-mark. Corporeally she was all but perfect; but her mental and moral nature had been seriously thrown out of gear by the events of the afternoon which was now merging into twilight. Only an hour before she had returned from her first trip,—a brief journey up to the lock, down to the Goldie Boat-house, and so home again; but ever since the place had been shut for the night, she had been querulously discoursing upon the unparalleled dangers and inordinate discomforts of the voyage.

"I do think," she whimpered petulantly, "that they might have treated a lady of my elegant appearance and delicate constitution with more consideration: a barge, a dirty thick-timbered tar-smeared barge wouldn't put up with what I have had to suffer; and I am not a barge: I am a dainty, delicate, and extremely beautiful young lady."

"Dont talk like a fool," snapped a long, lean, weatherworn eight, which lay upside down on the lowest rack: "If you weren't such an inexperienced baby, you'd know that barges haven't any nerves, or any consciences, or any morals at all,—nothing, in fact, but brutal obtuseness and pig-headed, selfish obstinacy. How can a thing which is capable of stopping a race, without ever blushing at the language which salutes it from the tow path, have a single pennyweight of nerves in its whole composition?"

This speaker was very far from being in the best of tempers. Till that afternoon she had been the official First Boat, the titular queen of the community:

now this raw, fussy, school-girlish stranger had ousted her from the place of honour; and the consciousness that her beauty was faded and her complexion dulled had increased the bitterness of degradation. Her only consolation lay in the fact that her tongue was still in first class working order; and accordingly she had been playing the Job's comforter and the railing virago alternately, till the tremulous usurper was almost in hysterics.

"So please hold your tongue, Miss Interloper," she snarled at last: "we've had enough of you and your nerves and your two-penny grievances for the present. Really, I never heard of such disgraceful and preposterous timidity: just wait till some fool of a coxswain runs your nose hard into the bank; wait till your backbone is twisted and broken, and four or five feet of your tenderest skin splintered into tooth-picks. Then you'll have some reason to complain of disordered nerves."

The new ship shivered and sobbed plaintively; but at this point the tub slider joined in the conversation, and came to the stranger's relief.

"Just you shut up," she grunted; "you're much too hard on the poor child. Don't forget that some of us have memories: why, only three years ago you yourself used to think the world was coming to an end, if a finger came within an inch of you."

The newly degraded second boat snorted a snort of disdain; but being unable to deny the accusation, she made no other answer. However, the tub slider's interference to some extent restored the new ship's self-possession, and she began once more to dilate upon her sufferings.

"I tell you the sensation was positively unbearable," she exclaimed in a broken voice. "Eight men sat down on my beautiful new slides, and moved them backwards and forwards so fast that they absolutely roared with discomfort; and then some of the men

had the impertinence to declare that the beastly things were stiff. Just fancy calling my slides beastly things! Wasn't it shocking?"

"What can you expect, if you will go in for these nasty new-fangled inventions?" cried a voice from the top rack but one. "Why don't you have nice, decent, reasonable thwarts, like mine, instead of those odious rattling slides?"

These remarks came from the first Lent Boat, which had once rowed head of the Lent Races and had ever since believed that to win the Grand Challenge Cup would be a poor performance in comparison.

"How fond some people are," sighed the tub slider, who had heard several dozen lectures on the same topic, "of sticking fast in the mud, and believing that the world is going to the scrap-heap, because it won't stick fast beside them!"

"Oh, I know your cant about progress and development," retorted the fixed-seat boat. "I call it degeneracy, rank and fatal degeneracy."

"But after all you're only an educational institution," said the tub slider,— "a sort of preparatory school."

"Yes," snapped the Second Boat, "and you're only a clinker: even without my slides I could give you half the Post Reach, and beat you handsomely to the Red Grind."

"I dare say you intend that to be cutting," replied the Lent Boat,— "calling me a clinker, I mean; your other assertion is obviously untrue. But really it's a compliment: my builder" (she said this in the lofty tone which a man uses when he talks of 'my Solicitor') "has advised me that I am quite as light as a keelless boat, and about two lengths in a mile faster. And I've been head of the Lents: what have you ever been head of?"

"All right, talk away, you conceited ass," snarled the Second Boat: "some day you'll sing a very different tune. I shall reach a revered old age, and be honorably

broken up ; but you,—just think of the time when you'll be used for nothing but junior crock trials,—years and years and years of it ! ”

The Lent Boat was too dignified to make any answer, and the new First Boat seized the opportunity, and continued her catalogue of grievances.

“ But the noise wasn't the worst part of it,” she complained : “ they had a horrid instrument of torture called a rasp ; and every time we eased, they kept handing it about, and scraping my lovely new thole-pins,—first one and then another : it almost jarred my rigger-timbers loose, and the thole-pins are hopelessly ruined, I'm sure.”

“ Wait till one of them catches a crab,” purred the Second Boat, “ and twists one of your lovely new thole-pins clean off.”

“ I'm sure I shall never live so long,” whined the new ship : “ their feet will certainly be the death of me to-morrow.”

“ Ah ! I thought you'd have something to say about their feet,” murmured the tub slider : “ I've felt their feet, though I *am* only a clinker.”

“ Three of their abominably clumsy heels almost touched my beautiful, beautiful skin,” the new ship continued in an agitated voice. “ I declare that I trembled till I almost shook the pins out of my stretcher-fastenings. You know, my skin is so wonderfully delicate and sensitive, that I'm sure I should split if a nasty great heel touched it.”

“ Of course you would,” said the Second Boat with a malicious pretence of sympathy. “ Poor dear child ! How it will hurt you ! But it's bound to come : I have seven tingles altogether. It's not the actual splitting that hurts most, though that's uncommonly painful ; but when they shove the edges of the split back into place,—ugh ! it jars my very bolts to think of it ! ”

“ Tingles don't matter to you,” sobbed the new boat : “ your skin is far inferior to mine. I think I

could put up with a little pain; but it's the idea of having my lovely smooth skin spoilt that torments me so."

"Upon my word," cried the Second Boat in a voice of exasperation, "you are really the most abominably conceited creature that ever was built. Do you imagine that you're the first ship that ever was new? My skin is just as fine and just as delicate as yours."

"I don't believe it," said the new ship: "at any rate I don't show my ribs in that indecent way."

This thrust raised a general laugh; for the Second Boat had certainly begun to show the usual signs of age. The maligned craft sniffed contemptuously, but before she could think of an appropriate retort, the First Lent Boat took up the conversation.

"Bother you and your skins!" she exclaimed. "Nasty flimsy things, I call them. Now I am built of strakes,—beautiful white pine strakes, most ingeniously fastened together with I can't remember how many hundred copper rivets; and I have a most artistic red and white line all round me, and"—

"And half a hundredweight of conceit," cried the tub slider. "Don't you talk as though you were the only clinker in the place. Come, young lady,"—this in a tone of encouragement to the new ship,—"you mustn't be down-hearted: we all had our troubles at the start; but in a week or so you'll be able to laugh at such things. It'll go all right before long."

"I'm sure I hope so," the new ship answered; "for it certainly goes all wrong now: they do such odd things at such odd, irregular times. Some of them pull at their stretcher-straps in a way that causes me the most acute discomfort; and when I writhe and shift under the treatment, they abuse each other, or me. Some of them put their oars in deep, and pull them out short; and when I wince and wriggle (I can't help it; really I can't:) they lose their tempers, and shout 'hands up, stroke side.' Then the coxswain,—I think

they call him the coxswain ; I mean the rude little man, who sits in the stern and tries to twist my tail by jerking the rudder about ;—the coxwain shouts ‘keep her steady!’ I call it downright impertinence to refer to a lady in such a disrespectful way,—in her own hearing too!”

“Lady indeed!” snorted the Second Boat: “you’re only a school-girl in a starched pinafore. Wait till you’re canvas is yellow and crinkled like mine.”

“I hope and trust I shall never be half so ugly,” retorted the new ship: “my canvas is nice and white and smooth and becoming. As for yours,—I’d sooner die than be seen in such a costume.”

“Oh, I’ve no patience with your airs and graces,” cried the Second Boat. “You, and your nerves, and your nice white smooth becoming canvas, and your twisted tail! Wait till you’re coming round Grassy at full pressure in a race; wait till you’re bouncing and jumping about in the wash, with your rudder raising a huge white feather of spray, and tugging as though it would wrench the stern post clean out of you. But after all I dare say you’ll never come to that: you’re far too prim and finicking ever to fast go enough.”

This piece of description had made the new ship begin to lose heart again: she whimpered that her rudder was much too well behaved to attempt anything of the sort.

“Then you’re bound to go charging into the outside bank,” replied the Second Boat triumphantly; “and then everybody will malign the coxswain, and the coxswain will call you a beastly old barge without any camber.”

“But I have got a camber,” screamed the new ship; for this was a feature upon which she specially prided herself. “My backbone is so delicately curved that I respond instantly to the slightest request of my rudder, and my rudder always requests politely. And I positively won’t go into the bank: I hear that lots

of people come to see the races, and I shall insist upon going past all of them. I'm sure I shall be the prettiest boat there, and they'll be disappointed if they don't see me."

"Oh, bother your races!" the tub slider broke in. "You think you're everything, because you parade and show yourselves off before crowds of May Week visitors. Where would you be without me? I do all the important work; I lick your crews into shape, while you are sleeping on the rack with your riggers off."

"But, pardon me," stammered the new ship with some diffidence, surely you lick them into shape very badly. My crew this afternoon"—

"Ah!" said the tub slider drily, "I'll refer you to your friend on the lowest rack yonder: they were right enough when they left me: I licked them into —"

"Stuff and nonsense!" cried the tub pair, which lay on the ground beside the new ship. "It is I who am the nursery of all rowing, and therefore I am the most important —"

"If it comes to that," squeaked a patent-buttoned scarlet-bladed bow-side oar from its perch on the oar-rack, "you're all of you just nothing but helpless logs. It's me and my pals here that do all the rowing: you're no use at all, except to hold thole-pins for us to shove against."

"Now if you start talking like that," wheezed a husky old voice from the top rack, just under the roof, "you'll never be good for anything. Haven't you learnt that in rowing everything depends upon working together? Now I've seen a boat lose all its oars except two, and those were both on the same side: how fast did that ship go then, do you think?"

"Didn't I say it was all me and my pals?" squeaked the oar; and its companions rattled about in the oar-rack by way of signifying their applause.

"Ah!" replied the same husky voice,—the speaker

was a worn old clinker eight, weather-stained to a deep brown, and oozing reminiscences from every seam,—“but I’ve seen many a member of your family floating helplessly down stream, and looking most abominably foolish. You must stick together, my children: combination, combination is the soul of —”

“Oh, do shut up, you prosy old crone,” cried the First Lent Boat. “What do you know about anything except freshers who catch crabs and row their shorts down?”

“I flatter myself,” said the dowager, “that my experience is a good deal wider than yours. I’ve made bumps in the Lents, and I’ve made bumps in the Mays; I’ve been the First Boat Tub Ship, and the Second Boat Tub Ship; I’ve raced and I’ve rowed for pleasure: I’ve gone to Upware on August afternoons in the Long, and I’ve travelled down to Ely for the Varsity Trials,—yes, lots of times. At any rate I’ve been stroked by a more famous stroke than any of you.”

“Who was that?” asked a somewhat sleepy voice from one of the lower racks,—the Granta boat had been wakened from her nap by the noise: “I doubt whether you can beat the stroke I had, when I won the Granta Cup in ’86.”

“That takes some beating certainly,” the old eight replied; “but once I went down to Ely with a crew of strange men (at least, six of them were strange,) who came up for the day: stroke and seven had won the Grand twice, and the rest of them had all won the Thames Cup. We had a little race with a Varsity trial too, as we came back from the Adelaide Bridge,—caught them up and rowed past them. Ah that stroke! His stroking was a perfect poem.”

“I don’t believe a word of it,” cried the First Lent Boat. “In the first place it isn’t possible for any boat to go down to Ely: I’ve never been beyond Clayhithe, and of course the river comes to an end round the next corner.”

"Yes," said the tub slider, "and of course every one goes to see the Varsity trials on bicycles."

"Ah, you're a lazy set, you modern ships," said the dowager; "but I've seen the day when four boats,—myself amongst them,—left this boat-house and went down to Ely to see the race; four boats, I tell you,—two sliders and two fixed seat eights. Yes, I've seen eight raw crock-trial men slog the Hollow-Ground (only you won't remember the Hollow-Ground, I dare say) down to Ely on a wet winter's day from pure love of rowing: I've gone myself from Bottisham Lock to Appleyard's without an easy, and I don't believe any boat ever went further. But you,—oh, you're a sleepy lot!"

At this the tub slider and one or two other ships began to laugh derisively; but the Granta Boat promptly rebuked them.

"Hold your foolish tongues," she cried: "the old ship's perfectly correct; but you're ignorant as well as lazy."

"And how often did you go down to Ely?" asked the tub slider.

"No such luck for me," the Granta Boat replied. "I was First Lent Boat in those days, and had to take care of myself. A First Lent Boat has a poor time of it,—a few weeks of excitement, and nothing to do for the rest of the year."

"But there are compensations," purred the present First Lent ship: "to know that one represents the highest perfection.—"

"Highest fiddlestick!" the Granta Boat broke in; "and yet there were good times occasionally, when I used to chat with the May Boats in the evening. Ah! I remember the time when the Old Swaddle was beginning to get fast: how excited we used to be, when she described her last course,—how all the crew were blind to the world at the Railway Bridge; but a big man in a blue blazer rode along the bank and told them

they were just inside record : that made them go to the finish. Yes, I remember helping to tease the old Swaddle, when she was a youngster ; and I dare say I was just as aggravating as you've been to-night."

The strange events which followed this speech must be referred to the nearest Psychical Society for explanation : but whether planetary influence, or electro-biology, or downright magic were the cause, the Boat-house seemed suddenly to grow larger and roomier ; the darkness was changed to a subdued half-light, mellow and mysterious ; and the ships became nervously aware of the presence of a long bar of misty brown, which floated through the closed door, hovered over the new ship, and gradually assumed the shape of a racing eight.

"Who's talking of Swaddles?" cried the mysterious apparition in a voice which betrayed strong tokens of a Tyneside origin.

"Who can this be?" the Second Boat whispered to the First Lent ; but the First Lent had no idea. However, the new comer had heard the question.

"Who can this be?" she cried. "Have you never heard of the '88 Swaddle? If only you could climb upstairs, you might see her nose hanging against the wall. I'm her ghost."

The younger ships shivered with appropriate awe, but the old clinker chuckled, and the Granta Boat was so struck with the notion of an eight walking upstairs, that she nearly took a fit.

"So you're been trying to frighten a new ship, have you?" the ghost went on. "Well, after all it's the custom : they frightened me almost to death, when I was new. Yes, Mistress Granta, you put it mildly, when you say you were aggravating that night."

"Ah dear me!" the Granta Boat replied, "I was comparatively young then : now I'm older and more philosophical."

"I learnt philosophy very early," said the ghost ;

"for I tasted both extremes of fortune in a very short time: I was bumped down to tenth on the river and won two races at Henley within thirteen months. Well, young lady, you must pluck up your spirits and laugh at them: I've come to wish you success."

The new ship murmured a few confused words of acknowledgment; but before long curiosity got the better of bashfulness.

"Tell us about Henley," she said. "I hope some day to go to Henley myself, if only these men don't ruin my nervous system."

"Ah!" said the ghost, "you're on the old topic: I remember talking just the same nonsense about my nerves when I was in your position. Harden them, my lass; for you'll want them hard, if you go to Henley: it's just about the worst trial of the nerves, when you go down to the start, that any ship ever came across. Imagine a whole river full of punts and skiffs, manned by elegant gardeners, who seem to think that racing eights are built of Harveyized armour-plates! But it's worth it, indeed it's worth it: when you've jumped away from the starting punt, and go slashing up the gut by the island,—I rowed 46 there in one heat,—oh! it's just heavenly; and when you can feel the other boat slipping inch by inch behind you,—split my canvas! I can't describe the delight of the sensation."

"Ah!" cried another mysterious voice, "you're right there; but you never rowed a stern race."

Here a fresh fit of nervousness seized the younger ships; for a second ghostly shape of somewhat similar appearance suddenly became visible.

"What!" cried the first ghost; "are you here too? Come and help me to preach wisdom to these children. But I did row a stern race once, all the same: didn't you see me at Marlow that year?"

"No," replied the other, "I was here then,—practising for the town races in the Long."

"Who is it?" whispered the new ship timidly.

"I'm ashamed of your ignorance," cried the '88 ghost; "but of course you're too young to know. This is the ghost of the '79 Swaddle, a much more distinguished lady than ever I was, or you can hope to be."

"Oh bother the distinction?" said the elder ghost; "and yet I dare say I can claim some: I've been where only one other ship has been of all that ever raced."

"Where was that?" cried a number of voices.

"In the Varsity Race dead heat," was the answer. "Talk of excitement! That was exciting enough to have split some ships; but I had plenty of excitement afterwards, when I was a Lady Margaret boat."

"You were speaking of a stern race," said the Second Boat: "please tell us about one."

"Ah, yes," the ghost replied, "I was thinking of one race in particular,—the final heat for the Ladies' Plate at Henley in '79. Shiver my inwale! I never saw worse water even at Putney. Don't you remember the summer of '79?"

"No, I can't say I do," answered the '88 ghost; "not the English weather at any rate. I believe I was a cedar tree in America that year, except some of me, which was a Norway pine."

"The river was three feet above the ordinary summer level," continued the elder ghost, "and there was a gale of wind and a regular sea running down the reach. By my tholes and stoppers! I thought we should never get through it. Eton were against us, and for more than a mile (it seemed like ten) I could see them dodging in and out of the bays under the bushes on the Bucks side, a long way a head of us, and more or less in shelter all the way, till they came to the corner: but when they did come to the corner, then I had something to say at last. I was nearly half full, and the water was going swish swash under the seats at every stroke; but I saw the wind and sea hit them as they sheered out to take our water: then I knew

that our chance had come at last, and I told my stroke to spurt."

"Did he?" said the Second Boat, with sorrowful reminiscences of strokes who could'nt.

"Did he?" the ghost replied. "Didn't he just! Shafto's spurt in the dead heat race wasn't finer; and Shafto had a big crew behind him: Lister's lot averaged less than eleven stone."

"What happened?" asked the new ship eagerly.

"My recollections of that delirious minute are a little confused," the ghost answered. "I remember rushing up at a stroke of forty, tearing along till I was dazed and almost blind; but I could just see the Eton boat slipping back, back, back, and then I lost sight of them altogether. The men suddenly stopped rowing, and I found myself drifting through Henley Bridge: we had won by a good length. I tell you, it's a fine sensation to come swinging past the post at a strong paddle after an easy race; but oh! if you want to drink the deepest delights of racing, pray for such a finish as that."

"I should think the first part was abominable." said the Second Boat. "I should much prefer"—

"You've no right to have any preferences," said the ghost sharply. "Win or lose, storm or calm, you must go till you split; and after all there's often as much credit to be got from a losing race as from a winning one."

"That's true indeed," cried the Granta Boat. "But you youngsters won't remember the Third Boat in the Lents of '86."

"I do," said a new ghostly voice; and another shadowy shape floated into the Boat house in the same mysterious manner,—a scratched and battered old clinker eight, with broad thwarts originally designed for slides: now, however, there was no trace of runners upon them; eight old sliding seats, imperfectly planed flat, were screwed there instead.

"Who are you?" asked the first Lent Boat in somewhat icy tones; for her nervousness was wearing off, and she considered the new comer hardly respectable.

"I'm the ghost of the Hollow-Ground," the stranger answered; "and I was the Third Boat they were talking of."

"I can quite believe that you know something of losing races," said the First Lent Boat contemptuously.

"I do," the ghost answered, "I've no reason to be ashamed of it. On the first day of those Lents, I wasn't shoved out when the gun went; I was overlapped at Grassy, but I took them to the Willows. In the second race I was overlapped at Grassy, and bumped at the Railway Bridge; and in the third the boat behind had a shot at Grassy and didn't catch me till Morley's Holt. On the last day I was missed by three inches at Grassy again."

"Where were you bumped that time?" asked the First Lent Boat somewhat scornfully, as the Hollow-Ground paused.

"Thought I'd catch you!" chuckled the ghost: "that day I got away, and wasn't bumped at all. I'm as proud of those races as my two Swaddle friends are of their Henley victories."

"And quite right too," shouted the old tub eight from the top rack. "How are you, old Hollow-Ground? Dear me! what cutting things they used to say about your seats in the old days!"

"Ah!" the ghost replied, "but I had the best of it: it wasn't my integument that was damaged. Yes, I've made more men stand up than most ships."

"It's a desperate kind of racing," said the '79 ghost: "I know it well from the other point of view. To be all but caught, and to row for a mile or more with the enemy's nose within a foot of your rudder, is bad enough; but the boat behind has the worst time: to be within a yard of victory, and yet to miss it, is the most aggravating sensation that ever a boat felt. C'est

le dernier pas qui coute in a bumping race: I should have been head of the river but for those abominable last few inches."

"I *was* head of the river," a new voice remarked with justifiable pride,—*"the last fixed-seat eight that ever rowed there."*

Then another ghostly racing eight loomed into view beside the others. The ships in being shook with reverent nervousness, but the ghosts of the ships past cheered uproariously; and at last the new eight, with the diffidence and precocity of youth, managed to stammer a request for reminiscences. So the Head of the River ghost told the history of the great bump of 1872,—the four nights of fierce but unsuccessful exertion, and every detail of the glorious fifth race up to the crowning moment. At that point the enthusiasm of the other ghosts interrupted the narration: they broke out into a roaring chorus, and sang of the magnificent way in which

"longing for a close affinity,
Goldie, rowing more than fifty,
Overlapped and bumped First Trinity."

Ghost music can penetrate where less ethereal sounds are never heard, and the song summoned scores of other ghosts from the place where good ships go when they are broken up. One after another the shadowy forms made their mysterious entrance,—clinkers and racing ships, eights and fours, sliders and fixed-seat boats, keeled craft and keelless, from the broad and massive eight of early days down to the slim smooth-sided cedar boat of recent times. In a few minutes the Boat house was filled with a Babel of mysterious voices; for every ghost had her stock of reminiscences, and every ghost was determined to tell them to the last detail, so magically did the old associations of the place work upon her memory and enthusiasm. The '56 head of the River ship told of the race against Royal Chester at Henley, and what

amusement and finally what consternation were caused by the enemy's craft,—the first keelless eight that ever rolled.

"And she did roll," said the narrator sorrowfully; "my stretcher-straps! how she did roll! But alas! she rolled home an easy winner."

Then an older voice told of the glorious days of Pat Colquhoun, of the '37 race against Queen's College Oxford, and how six men rowed her from Henley to Westminster during the following night.

"Bother that '37 race!" she exclaimed: "it isn't a very cheering history; but we must take the ups and downs together. I saw the first race for the Colquhoun Sculls the same summer; the course was from Westminster to Putney, and several ladies embarked in me to see the sight. Think of that, you flimsy, unstable youngsters!"

However, most of the ghosts were chattering of less important events, Hundreds of long forgotten races and a thousand out-of-date details were described and criticised: the elder ghosts talked of the Pike and Eel lock and the Bumping Post, of six-oars and ten-oars, and of rival boats with long disused names,—the Black Prince, the Monarch, and the Tobacco Pipes and Punchbowls; the ships of the present could understand very little of the conversation, but occasionally they made a half-hearted attempt to play off the New Drainage System against the Wonders of the Past.

But suddenly another ghostly form became visible,—a bulky inrigged eight, with a two-foot stern-post and a rudder as big as a tea-tray: the whole company ceased chattering, and respectfully made room for the last comer, as she took up her station beside the new ship.

"Bless you all, my children," the old ghost began in a grave, motherly voice. "Is this the neophyte who is to be admitted into our fellowship to-night?"

The new ship trembled with nervous awe, but could make no answer.

“Do you not know me, my child?” the same voice continued. “I am the Great Grandmother of you all,—the Lady Margaret, the first Lady Margaret. More than seventy years ago I was the first eight-oar that ever floated on the Cam, and ever since that day there has been a Lady Margaret First Boat to uphold the honour of my name. Now it is your turn: do your best, my child; never be faint-hearted when things look black, or careless when they look rosy: go your best every stroke; and then the honour of my name will be safe in your keeping.”

There was a murmur of applause, and then the old ship addressed her fellow ghosts.

“Children,” she said, “sing the Song of the Past; and then the neophyte shall be sworn in.”

Once more the grave voice ceased, and with a burst of mellow music the ghosts sang the Song of the Past.

“Sing of the Ship,—that ship of fame,
The first to carry the Foundress’ name;
First of a thousand eights she came
To rouse the Cam from his sleepy ways:
Big as a barge she may seem to you,
But her planks were sound and her lines were true,
And stout were the hearts of the sturdy crew
That rowed in the olden days.

Then follow the men of long ago
Thorough the thick and thin;
Row as hard as they used to row,
And you’ll win as they used to win.

Sing of the Crew,—that crew of note,
The crew of the Lady Margaret Boat,
Who vowed that the Banner of Red should float
Proudly up at the river’s head;
Who faltered never for storm or sun,
But swung to the stroke,—eight blades like one,
Till the thing they had vowed to do was done,
And the foremost flag was red.

Sing of the giants of long ago,
Merivale, Selwyn, Trench, and Snow,
As long as the river they loved shall flow,
 Their wreath of laurel shall still be green.
Sing to the same triumphal tune
Of Berney, Shadwell, and Pat Colquhoun;
Never has eye of the wand'ring moon
 Better or braver seen.

Sing of the days of fifty-four,
When Wright and Kynaston drove the oar,
And raised the flag to the head once more,
 There for a four years' reign to wave.
Sing of the oarsmen true and strong,
Whose pluck has carried the flag along;
And Goldie's laurel shall crown the song,—
 Goldie, the great, the brave.

Sing, and think of the place you hold:
You are a link in a chain of gold,
Joining the glorious days of old
 With the glorious days that are yet to be:
Seventy years are calling you,
Bidding you wake, and work, and do.
Grip the beginning, and drive it through,
 And answer them "Si je puis!"

 Then follow the men of long ago
 Thorough the thick and thin;
 Row as hard as they used to do,
 And you'll win as they used to win."

Thus the song came to an end, and the '37 ship was appointed to administer the oath; for she had once been stroked by a famous lawyer, and had the reputation of being well posted in legal ceremonies.

"You shall well and truly try"—she began in a solemn voice; but at that point the ghost of the first Lady Margaret interrupted.

"That's enough," she said: "you can't always win; promise that you will always well and truly try."

R. H. F.



Illud etiam addiderim, subesse saepe nominibus
ἀντίθεσιν quandam vel affinitatem, quarum exempla in
scriptoribus tum vetustis tum hodiernis inveniri possunt.

Ex. vet. ep. M.S.

Subjicitur exemplum hodiernum.

A.D. VIII. Kal. Apr. MDCCCXCIX.

Goldie	Gold
Payne	Hale
Chapman	Steel
Ward	Warre
Smith	Pitman.

Infidunt pariter sulcos.

Iside iam Camus committitur, Aureus Auro,
Hinc Dolor, hinc Validus remigis arma movet.
Callidus Onetes Ferrum divendere certat,
Parte alia Belli frangere claustra Phylax.
Viribus interea totis contendit Oryctes
Si modo demittat brachia lassa Faber.
Omen abest aliis. Musæ minus apta procaci
Nomina, transtrorum gloria, vate carent.

C. STANWELL.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

BY

THE MASTER.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. PSALM ciii. 3.



HE nineteenth Christian century is ended, and we are now in the twentieth.

There have been ways and ways of reckoning the lapse of years; but now the whole civilised world dates as from the year of the Birth of Christ, counting that to be the turning point of universal history, the one divine event round which "the whole creation moves."

An event of this supreme importance is one about the date of which, it might be thought, there should never have been a doubt. But it has been long agreed that the Birth of Christ took place some years "before Christ" according to our reckoning, a commonly received date for the Nativity being B.C. 4.

At the time of its occurrence it passed unheeded by the world, and afterwards it was impossible to determine exactly when it came to pass. Some Church writers of the fourth century dated it, as we should say, 2 or 3 B.C. But not till the sixth century was it made the starting point of our tale of the years.

St Luke was careful to give chronological data by which to fix the Nativity. "And it came to pass in those days that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. And

this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria."

By the great man's hegemony and the imperial decree and its execution the Evangelist had fixed the year of the birth of our Lord,—to the world at the time a trivial and unknown detail in a Jewish genealogy.

But distance dwarfs great things and great ones of the past, and brings to view greater things that were obscured by them, as low hills hide the lofty mountain visible in its grandeur only from afar. A microscopic examination is now wanted to ascertain the when and the where and very existence of things and persons importance and prominent in their day. Who was the great Cyrenius, or Quirinus? To most of us he is little but a name, known by St Luke's mention of him in connexion with the Birth of Jesus. A most learned Gospel chronologer begins his inquiry into the famous taxing with the remark that "before examining in what year it was held, we must first firmly establish that it was held at all."

The nineteenth century from the Birth of Christ being ended, we may fitly on this our anniversary look back to the approximate date of its commencement, and recall in memory some of the members of our College who have lived in it, whom we delight to honour.

A biographer begins his volume with the remark that there are names more conspicuous than that of the subject of his memoir, but none more worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance. The name is that of our Henry Martyn.

Born at Truro, where his name lives in the new Cathedral, he entered this College in October 1797, that is to say, at or near the beginning of the Christian century lately ended. According to another reckoning also we may begin the century with him, for he was the Senior Wrangler of 1801. In the next year he was elected a Fellow of the College and gained the first of the two Members' Prizes for a Latin Essay.

At first he purposed to give himself to the study of Law; but before long he found that his call was to another career.

Appointed to a chaplaincy in the service of the East India Company, in July 1805 he sailed from Portsmouth on his nine months' circuitous voyage to Madras, under the convoy of a powerful fleet. As they crossed from Madeira to South America, Nelson fought and fell at Trafalgar. Capturing the Cape of Good Hope on their way in January, one day late in April 1806, at sunrise, they anchored in Madras roads.

Arrived at his destination, Martyn began the study of Hindustani, with the assistance of a Brahmin from Cashmere, "whom he wearied with his untiring assiduity."

On the 18th February, 1812, he writes in his diary, "This is my birthday, on which I complete my thirty-first year. The Persian New Testament has been begun, and, I may say, finished in it, as only the last eight chapters of the Revelation remain."

On the 16th October in that year, in the twelfth year from his graduation before the age of twenty, Henry Martyn, "wanting the years of Christ," ceased from his severe, unintermittent labours,—fervent preacher of the Gospel, translator of the New Testament into two Eastern languages, an example of self renouncing devotion to high ideals which has kept its power to kindle a like flame in others from then till now.

For ever coupled, like the names of two of the Twelve, are the names of two members of the College, Clarkson and Wilberforce, Apostles of a great forward movement in philanthropy, the crusade against the Slave Trade.

The beginning of the end was Clarkson's most famous of Prize Essays, which won the first of the two Members' Prizes for a Latin Essay in 1784. The story is best told in the author's own words:

Of the Vice Chancellor, Dr Peckard, Master of

Magdalene, he writes, "In consequence of his office, it devolved upon him to give out two subjects for Latin dissertations, one to the middle bachelors, and the other to the senior bachelors of arts. . . . To the latter he proposed the following : *Anne liceat Invitos in Servitutem dare ? or Is it right to make slaves of others against their will ?*"

"This circumstance," he goes on to say, "became the occasion of my own labours. . . . In studying the thesis, I conceived it to point directly to the African Slave Trade.

. . . . At any rate, I determined to give it this construction. But, alas ! I was wholly ignorant of this subject ; and, what was unfortunate, a few weeks only were allowed for the composition. I was determined, however, to make the best use of my time. I got access to the manuscript papers of a deceased friend, who had been in the trade.

. . . . But I still felt myself at a loss for materials, and I did not know where to get them ; when going by accident into a friend's house, I took up a newspaper then lying on his table. One of the articles which attracted my notice was an advertisement of ANTHONY BENEDET'S *Historical Account of Guinea*. . . . In this precious book I found almost all I wanted. . . . Furnished then in this manner, I began my work. But no person can tell the severe trial which the writing of it proved to me.

. . . . In the night I had little rest. I sometimes never closed my eyelids for grief. . . . I always slept with a candle in my room, that I might rise out of my bed and put down such thoughts as might occur to me in the night."

The prize won, and the Essay read in the Senate House, Clarkson was still haunted by the "horror of great darkness" which had fallen upon him as he wrote.

Something must be done. He thinks of publishing his Essay in English as a first step. A London

publisher encouragingly assures him, that "as the original essay had been honoured by the University of Cambridge with the first prize, this circumstance would insure it a respectable circulation among persons of taste." Clarkson thanks him for his civility; and the book sees the light under other auspices in June 1786, or about a year after the Essay was read in its original form at Cambridge.

The young essayist is introduced to the eloquent and influential Wilberforce, and a Committee is formed, which labours and persists against all discouragements year after year; till at length, in the twentieth year from its formation, a bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade passes the Lords, and then the Commons, and becomes law of the land. This was within a year of Henry Martyn's arrival in India in April 1806.

While he was still a student of the College, an appointment of great and lasting importance in the sphere of public school education was made by the College. The year 1898 was the centenary of the election of Samuel Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, to the Headmastership of Shrewsbury School. After him Benjamin Hall Kennedy, and after him the present Headmaster, were appointed by the College from among its members to the office which Butler made so great; and the three brilliant scholars in succession have held it from 1798 till now.

Early in Butler's career the unexpected happened. He had been at Rugby School, and was to have entered at Christ Church, when he met Dr Parr, whose portrait hangs in our Combination Room. "By accidental introduction to Dr. Parr," he wrote in his diary, "I was removed from Christ Church, Oxford, where a day had been fixed by my intended tutor...for my admission, to St John's College, Cambridge." This accidental circumstance led in due course to his appointment as Headmaster, and to all that followed it. The phenomenal success of his teaching, which left its mark

on both Oxford and Cambridge, is matter of history, and the time now does not suffice to dwell upon it in detail. His success was wholly his own, and it was won against difficulties which only singular strength could have survived.

When, in the thirty-eighth year of Dr Butler's Headmastership, Dr Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, heard of his intended resignation, he wrote to him: "There is nothing in scholastic history which can be fairly compared with your career except that of Busby, and he did not, like you, find a school with only a single scholar."

From Butler, Bishop of Lichfield till 1839, turn we to his future successor in that See, then a Junior Fellow of the College, George Augustus Selwyn.

Consecrated within two years of Butler's death, he sailed in 1841 for the scene of his famous missionary episcopate, in which he laboured in the spirit of an Apostle, till after twenty-six years in New Zealand he was translated, not without reluctance and a protest on his part, to Lichfield.

He had become thoroughly naturalised in the new colony, which gave freer scope than the old country for the exercise of his peculiar powers.

The first Governor of New Zealand, on hearing of the appointment of a Bishop to his half-savage domain, asked, "What is the use of a Bishop in a country where there are no roads for his lordship's carriage to drive on?"

But Selwyn was a pioneer at once in Church organisation in new provinces, and in the athleticism now so much cultivated in the Universities. With our scholar and historian Merivale, the late Dean of Ely, he rowed in the first Oxford and Cambridge boat race—a contest in which other students of the College, such as, to name one commemorated here and remembered everywhere, J. H. D. Goldie, were destined to play a manly part. Along with Tyrrell, a student of the College, and afterwards his brother Bishop, Selwyn relates that he

"walked from Cambridge to London in thirteen hours without stopping." In the course of his long voyage to New Zealand he learned two things needful for the complete success of his work as missionary Bishop, the Maori language and the art of navigation.

Sound in body as in mind, athlete as well as scholar, he was exceptionally well-fitted for the physical labours and trials of his visitations.

Advocate of a military discipline, he set the example of readiness to go anywhere and do anything at the bidding of lawful authority. Enthusiast for a bodily exercise which profiteth not a little, he wrote "My advice to all young men is in two sentences, *Be temperate in all things, and Incumbite remis.*"

The century of our retrospect dawned in days of the darkest in modern times. A dead calm preceded the storm which was to shake the thrones and systems of the civilized world; and in that interval of stagnation the great poet of the century, William Wordsworth, grew to manhood.

Born at Cockermouth, and educated at Hawkshead, he entered the College in his eighteenth year in 1787. His early life, in contrast with his mature age, was a revolt against convention and against prudence. He had little sympathy while here with the studies of the place; but in after years he paid his poet's tribute to geometry, that "independent world, Created out of pure intelligence."

Fresh from the Senate House in 1791 he visited London and then Paris. In France, where he was resident for a time, his imagination was enthralled by the Revolution, which stirred his nature to its depths. In his own sphere he was the prophet of a revolution which has renewed the face of the earth.

His early effusions reflect the garish style of their day, quaintly justified by our highly poetical scientist, Erasmus Darwin. The embryo master-poet celebrates the bicentenary of his school at Hawkshead in such

lines as these, supposed to be inspired by the Genius of Education :

“And has the Sun his flaming chariot driven
Two hundred times around the ring of heaven,
Since Science first, with all her sacred train,
Beneath yon roof began her heavenly reign ?”

In his maturity he chose by preference crudely simple subjects, as vehicles of profound thoughts :

“’Tis my delight, alone in summer glade,
To pipe a simple song for thinking hearts.”

Of the Statesmen of the century we can claim two of the greatest, whose names come together in the sentence from an obituary notice of one of them, “It is hard to say why it should be, but when you looked at Charles Villiers you immediately thought of Palmerston.” Of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, the bare mention must now suffice. Villiers, less prominent but scarcely less great, was the prescient promoter of a measure of which the judicious Lord Melbourne is reported to have said, “The Minister who should try to carry the total abolition of the Corn Laws would be considered fit for a lunatic asylum.”

Of a speech of Villiers it has been remarked, “There could not be found a more extraordinary instance of the skill of the statesman suggesting the foresight of the prophet.” Of Villiers championing a cause seemingly hopeless, though in the end to prevail, it was said by no less an authority than Benjamin Disraeli, “Anybody but the honourable and learned member for Northampton would have sunk in the unequal fray.”

The names of our two astronomers Herschel and Adams stand out together in the annals of science. Of the most famous achievement of the younger contemporary, planned in or before his second Long Vacation and worked out while he was still a B.A., Sir John Herschel spoke as “That great discovery of Neptune, which may be said to have surpassed by legitimate

means the wildest dreams of clairvoyance." Of the new planet, as yet unseen, he had said in resigning the chair of the British Association in September 1846, "We feel it trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis. We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain."

The two names in death are not divided, for in 1895, the Jubilee year of his great theoretical discovery, John Couch Adams was commemorated by a medallion placed in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, in company with the monuments of Newton, Horrox, the Herschels, and Charles Darwin.

In the crypt of St Paul's, with Nelson and Wellington, rests our former Fellow, Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic in the University, Edwin Henry Palmer, slain by Arabs in the desert in the time of the Egyptian war of 1882, while on a mission from the Foreign Office, in which he used his Eastern lore and native tact with good effect, but risked and lost his own life in the public service.

Lastly, conspicuous in the roll of officers and benefactors of the College is the name of James Wood, successively Fellow, Tutor, and for twenty-four years Master; one who combined high intellectual and practical ability with Christian graces of character; a pattern to young and old, to rich and poor; one and the same in both extremes of fortune; an example of the utmost frugality in the one as of princely generosity in the other.

This chronicle was all but ended, when yesterday, shortly before this hour, a beloved and honoured resident Fellow of the College, my own contemporary and friend, worn out by one exhausting illness after another, passed quietly away. Mathematician and astronomer, son of a mathematician and astronomer, and nephew of two Senior Wranglers, author of works of recognised authority in his earlier studies, at the call of the College, Philip Thomas Main, took up the

onerous duties of Lecturer in Chemistry, one of the modern subjects which this Foundation of the Lady Margaret had been foremost in promoting, for the College had an efficient chemical laboratory before such a structure was thought of in the University.

Not without zeal, as I can testify, for research and discovery, but putting duty before distinction, he gave himself undividedly to the advancement of his students, time and strength not sufficing for work for himself along with wearying work for others according to his high standard.

The pictured ceiling of the choir of our chapel carries us back to Christ as the Beginning, the College being the creation of a Christian Foundress, acting under the advice of the enlightened Churchman, John Fisher.

From its other eighteen bays look down upon us representatives of the eighteen centuries after the first from the birth of Christ, the last century being represented by five members of the College from Henry Martyn to James Wood.

As we stand on the verge of the undiscovered country which it is for future generations to explore, we cannot but wonder for the moment what, for the College, the morrow will bring forth. What manner of names will this twentieth century add to our roll of Masters in Science and Letters, of Statesmen, Churchmen, Poets and Philanthropists?

But it is vain to speculate. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new." Let us only face the future in a spirit of hope springing from grateful commemoration of the past. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."



THE ROSE OF LOVE.

Thine is such beauty as the roses wear,
Daughters of summer sharing summer's doom ;
And time, that robs the roses of their bloom,
Must dim the glory of thy golden hair.
For never was on earth a face so fair,
But in death's black oblivion sought repose :
Nor ever garden bred so sweet a rose,
Whose beauty died not on the bitter air.
Yet, as the fragrance of a rose may bring
Old memories of dearer roses dead ;
So shall the hues of winter on thy head
Gleam with the sunshine of remember'd spring ;
Wilt thou but keep from winter's icy breath
The tender rose of love that outlives death.

C. E. BYLES.

Κανθαροφονία.

THERE was an old man of Quebec,
A beetle ran over his neck ;
But he cried " With a needle
I'll slay you, O beadle !"
That angry old man of Quebec.

EDWARD LEAR.

Ναῖτε γέρων κλεινὴν Κανάδων πόλιν, ᾧτινι δεινὸς
Κάνθαρος ἐμπεδῶν λάξ ἐπάτησε δέρην·
'Οργίσθεις δ' ὁ γέρων τόδ' ἐτράυλισεν,* Οὐχί συ θηκτῷ
Τετλανθεῖς βελόνη κάμμολε κάνθαλ' ὀλεῖ ;

P. B. H.

* Τραυλιζω : balbutire : scilicet imperitis lingua Graeca iis qui Canedorum urbem habitant. Vide Ar. Vesp. 44.



SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY.

(A story of misplaced Heroism.)

ONCE upon a time, in the Royal and Ancient University of Cambridge, there stood a College—a large, commodious, handsome college—standing in its own extensive grounds of many acres, fitted with electric light, hot and cold water, bicycle room, and all modern improvements. Its authorities did everything to make it attractive. Imposing porters in glorious livery stood at the gates; automatic cigarette and match machines dotted the Courts; and telephones ran from every room, to the Kitchen, the Buttery, the Porter's Lodge, and the Dean's apartments, in order to save gentlemen the trouble of going out to order lunches or cabs, or to answer a "hall." In the principal Court a fountain flowed with shandygaff in summer, and hot milk punch in winter. The College buildings were decorated in the latest style, and photographs of the Front-Gate, the Chapel, and the Master's Back Drawing-Room adorned all the carriages on the Great Eastern Railway.

The Collegians were in keeping with the College. The Senior Members were renowned throughout Cambridge for their profound scholarship and aristocratic bearing. They invariably lectured in frock-coats, and always smoked cigars in the courts. The Undergraduates were not a whit behind them. They all wore their handkerchiefs in their sleeves and dressed for dinner every night.

The College Magazine was the pride of its Editors and the joy of its readers. Its articles ranged from Bimetallism to Queen Victoria's Dolls, and it contained even College News.

Altogether, St Aubyn's, as it was called, was a most popular College, and a string of hansoms, containing young gentlemen awaiting admission, usually blocked the traffic from the College gates to the Station.

One afternoon the Council held their usual meeting in the Combination Room. The Master sat enthroned at the head of the table, smoking his official hubble-bubble and drinking champagne from a curiously-wrought silver *bucquet*. The members of the Council reclined around the board in alert and business-like attitudes, with cigars in their hands and pens behind their ears. A solemn hush lay upon the whole assembly, broken only by the gentle breathing of the Junior Lecturer in Astronomy, who never *could* keep awake after lunch. It was evident that something was in the air. The members of the Council stirred uneasily in their seats and fanned themselves with five-pound notes.

At length the Master, laying down the jewelled mouthpiece of his hubble-bubble, rose to his feet and addressed the meeting as follows:—

"It is my unfortunate duty, gentlemen, to communicate to you some rather painful intelligence. You are doubtless aware that when, some fifty years ago, in 'ninety eight, I think—"

"'Ninety seven," whispered the Senior Bursar.

"Ah, yes! When, in 'ninety seven, the proposal to confer a Degree upon th—er—opposite sex met with the fate which it——"

Loud cheers here interrupted the speaker, in the midst of which the Junior Professor of Astronomy woke up.

"At that time," continued the Master, "it was thought that this—ah—nuisance was effectually dis-

posed of. Unfortunately the world is suffering from an attack of *Amalgamation*. Amalgamation means Monopoly, and Monopoly means Pecuniary Emolument. Academic dignitaries have realised this fact, and have resolved to amalgamate—to create a corner in Education. The result has, as you know, been an Amalgamation or Working Union of the Universities of the world, with interchange of all rights and privileges, and Universal University Franchise.

“The latter is a mixed blessing. A Master of Arts of the University of Khartoum has a perfect right to vote in the Cambridge Senate on matters concerning only this University. In return for this we are accorded the melancholy privilege of, say, travelling across Siberia to vote against the proposed alterations in the Classical Tripos at the University of Tobolsk.

“This state of affairs has inspired the supporters of the ‘Female’ movement, which I have just mentioned, with hopes of additional votes. They have therefore, as you are doubtless aware, brought forward a measure in the Senate, proposing to transfer *to the female sex* the entire control and supervision of the University of Cambridge.”

Heartfelt groans re-echoed round the board.

“The day for polling,” resumed the Master, “has been fixed for a date some two years hence. This margin will allow voters from all parts of the world to be marshalled at Cambridge in time. Our opponents have been busy for some months canvassing the uttermost parts of the earth. Our own party, following the principle, ‘*Fas est et ab hosti—um—discere*’” (the Master was a science man), “have also strained every nerve. A careful consideration of statistics with the Senior Bursar had almost convinced me that our cause would just pull—gain the day, and that by importing fifteen hundred voters from the newly-opened University of Tung-Lunch-Tung, at Pekin, we should have a majority of some four hundred, when our hopes were shattered

by a piece of intelligence which we received from the Junior Inspector of Automatic Machines in New Court. I call upon the honourable member to tell us what he knows."

The Junior Inspector of Automatic Machines in New Court rose. He was a nervous man, and, having been only recently elected to the Council, was just a little frightened at the sound of his own voice.

"Well, really, gentlemen," he said, "the fact is I was returning the other evening from a dinner party in Gamlingay—just a few old friends, you know—and as I was coming home about 4 in the morning" (here he glanced furtively at the Dean) "my bicycle lamp went out. I was still some miles from Cambridge, and I therefore looked for a dwelling whence I might obtain a match. Perceiving a light in a neighbouring field, I climbed over a hedge and made my way towards it. As I approached the light grew larger, and by the time that I got quite close it turned out to be a bonfire. Round it were seated—"

"Who?" cried the Council in one breath.

"*The Secret Committee* of the Society for the Transference of University Control to Women."

The Council groaned in horror. "Proceed," they gasped.

"Well, gentlemen," continued the Junior Inspector, "I was naturally somewhat perturbed at this sudden adventure; but with great presence of mind I climbed a tree and listened—at great personal inconvenience, I may add—to the details of their dastardly plot. It was nothing less than this. It had come to the knowledge of the Committee that the much talked-of and long-postponed opening of the Cape to Cairo railway would be an accomplished fact within a few weeks of the date for polling. They had therefore arranged to run special trains from every centre of education on that vast continent—the Cape, Uganda, Timbuctoo, the Transvaal, Lake Nyassa, and Omdurman—shortly

before polling day. The passengers would be marshalled at Port Said; and on the eventful morning an unsuspecting University would be inundated with two or three thousand suborned and unprincipled Placets from every corner of the Dark Continent!"

The speaker resumed his seat and buried his face in his hands. Three of the Council fainted, and the Regius Interpreter of *Anasaket* got under the table.

The Master rose.

"Gentlemen!" he exclaimed, "the University is doomed! Every corner of the earth has been ransacked for affiliated Masters of Arts, and to find two thousand more would be impossible. A surreptitious attempt to blow up the Cape to Cairo railway with dynamite would be a difficult, not to say dangerous, feat: besides, it might fail. The outcome of the Poll is practically certain. Our fate is sealed."

The Council gibbered with horror.

"Now, listen!" said the Master. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature. If we cannot conquer our opponents, we can, to a certain extent—ah—*square* them. Most of the members of this College are single men—at any rate the Undergraduates are. Now if we were to admit *female* students to this College, with full academic rights, provided that they were *wives* of the members of the same, we should have made such a concession to their demands that when the fatal day arrived our case would be sure to receive favourable consideration. Besides"—and here the Master nearly winked—"by marrying the future owners of the College we will retain the privilege of still residing here as husbands."

The Council sat up and gasped.

"I therefore propose," concluded the Master, "that we do pass an edict that every member of this College (be he Master, Fellow, Scholar, or common Undergraduate) who comes into residence next October unprovided with a wife shall be expelled from this royal and ancient foundation. Some of you, I doubt

not, can easily supply the deficiency. For my own part—here he blushed a little—I think you may depend upon me. Those, however, who find any difficulty in securing a suitable partner will be supplied, free of charge (according to arrangements which I have made with the Principal), from the adjoining Ladies' College of Newton."

"Master," exclaimed the Council, falling upon his neck, "you are a great man."

"I am," said the Master modestly.

* * * * *

At the opening of the following October Term the members of St Aubyn's arrived from the Station not in the usual hansoms, but in four-wheeled cabs.

The reason was plain. On the roof of each cab were piled two large trunks, a bonnet-box, some brown-paper parcels, and (in one or two cases) a perambulator.

The Master's edict had been obeyed.

The innovations naturally brought a few difficulties in their train. In the first place a good many couples arrived with babies in their possession, and a deputation of mothers waited upon the Master to demand a suitable day-nursery for their offspring. A Council Meeting was hurriedly summoned, and after a stormy debate it was decided to grant the Combination Room for the purpose. Henceforward the Senior Members of the College drank port and deliberated in a galvanised iron building, hurriedly erected at the back of the Kitchens. About the same time the bicycle-room was made away with and a perambulator-shelter reigned in its stead.

It was soon found necessary to appoint someone to decide matters of dispute arising between members of the College. Such an official had been hitherto unheard of; but so many little points of etiquette, and so many little questions of precedence, had now to be settled that the Arbiter of Social Difficulties found his task no easy one.

For instance, Mrs Jones (of E, New Court) was twice cut on the staircase by Mrs Humpley-Dumpley. Mrs Jones promptly spread reports detrimental to the character of the said Mrs Humpley-Dumpley, alleging that since Mrs Humpley-Dumpley had moved on to the staircase a pound of her neighbour's tea only lasted three days, and as for hair-pins—well! Consequently Mr Humpley-Dumpley, an unassuming scientist, was urged by his wife to avenge the insults of Mrs Jones; and matters finally came to a head in the public pulling of the nose of Mr Jones by the apologetic, but resolute, Mr Humpley-Dumpley one evening after Hall.

Another and more painful case was the plea for a judicial separation, lodged by Mr Spinks, theological student, against his wife, Mrs Spinks, Foundation Scholar in Natural Science. Mrs Spinks, it was alleged, made their joint apartments quite uninhabitable by secreting portions of deceased animals, destined for private dissection, about various portions of the keeping-room—frequently in the jam cupboard—and also of performing chemical experiments of such malodorous and explosive character as to make it quite impossible for Mr Spinks to do any theological work at all. In addition to these crimes, Mrs Spinks, while engaged in vivisectioning a frog that morning, had allowed it to escape from her grasp, and the infuriated animal had leaped violently upon, and irrevocably ruined, Mr Spinks' newly-completed thesis on the Antecedent Improbability of the Sanity of Solomon.

Many other interesting events took place, and St Aubyn's felt collectively and individually that times were changed. But custom and habit asserted themselves once more, and college politics began to settle down to their former state of masterly inactivity.

"It is perhaps a trifle inconvenient," the Master observed one day to the Council, "to be compelled to live in perpetual bondage; but when the inevitable crash comes we shall have the satisfaction of knowing

that we still have a roof over our heads—a privilege which, I fear, will be denied to our neighbours.”

“But supposing,” remarked the Junior Steward, “that the motion were *really* to be lost? Would not our sacrifice—”

“Do not suggest such a thing,” cried the Master. “Just imagine—”

“But I thought,” interposed the Lecturer in Astronomy, who had been asleep and missed some of the conversation, “that you were strongly opposed to Feminine Control.”

“I *was*,” said the Master; “but if the motion is thrown out—”

“Cambridge will be saved!” cried the Council.

“And what about St Aubyn’s?” said the Master.

* * * * *

The fateful Tuesday drew near.

For weeks the leaders of both parties had been engaged in marshalling their forces. The Non-Placets relied on the support of the members of the Universities of Pekin, Tobolsk, and Samoa, while the Placets were secretly massing troops of voters from the Cape, Constantinople, and Terra del Fuego. Their trump card, the contingent from Central Africa, *via* the Cape to Cairo railway, they were keeping carefully up their sleeve, fearing that by a further display of power they might frighten their opponents into a last and possible successful search for more voters. They reckoned that, *minus* the African contingent, the votes would be nearly equal—possibly in favour of the Non-Placets. One hour before the poll closed, when it would be impossible for their opponents to beat up any more recruits, they proposed to launch their overwhelming rabble upon the Senate House, and to establish for ever the superiority of the Female.

The Non-Placets were hopeful. Unaware of The African Danger, as the St Aubynites called it, they expected to pull through comfortably on a majority of

some five hundred odd. They had treated the panic-stricken precautions of the members of a certain College with open contempt and unkind criticisms. But the Master, Fellows, and Undergraduates of St Aubyn's merely dug each other in the ribs and smiled knowingly. In a few days time their lot, hard as it seemed now, would be one of affluence and luxury compared with that of their brethren.

On Tuesday morning the poll opened early. The first arrivals were a contingent of Placets from the University of Constantinople, numbering about seven hundred. The excitement caused by their unanimity in plumping for the motion had scarcely died away when several hundred members of the University of Tobolsk, who had arrived by the Trans-Siberian Railway some days before, and had been quartered at Royston, were conducted from the Station by the leaders of the Anti-Feminine movement, "to throw all their weight into the opposite side of the balance," as the *Cambridge Daily News* aptly put it.

These gentlemen were succeeded by a horde of voters—black, brown, red, and yellow—all of whom served to supply the contending parties with votes, the reporters with copy, and the undergraduates with target-practice.

Finally, much to the amusement of the on-lookers, the Masters of Arts of the Universities of Great Britain began to put in an appearance, more from a sense of duty and a desire to "see the fun" than from any hope of being able to affect the verdict. *That* lay with the imported multitudes of the globe.

The poll was to close at 4 o'clock. At 3.30 it was announced that the Non-Placets were leading by about five hundred. Members of other Colleges were jubilant, but the men of St Aubyn's looked wise and shook their heads. They knew what was coming. Only five hundred? and the advancing host numbered two thousand!

Meanwhile an excited Committee Meeting was being

held in an apartment at the back of the University Library.

"It is certainly unaccountable," said the Chairman. "They should have arrived hours ago. I suppose they did get to Dover yesterday, Mr Green?"

"Certainly they did," said Mr Green angrily; "two thousand of them, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. I received a telegram last night."

"And what were their movements after that?" enquired a committee man.

"After that, sir, luncheon was distributed, and the entire party left Dover by the afternoon lightning express."

The Chairman turned pale.

"And may I ask, sir," he enquired hoarsely, "what line of railway they patronised?"

"They travelled, sir," said Mr Green, "by the newly Amalgamated System of the South-Eastern and London Chatham and Dover Railways."

"In that case," said the Chairman, taking a drink of water, "we are lost. They cannot arrive here before next Saturday."

So the great Motion was lost.

* * * * *

Cambridge was saved. But St Aubyn's?

The Master and the Senior Tutor walked home together.

"After all," said the Master, "we are no worse off than before. But the gibes of our friends will be hard to bear."

"My own opinion," replied the Senior Tutor, "has always been that it is possible to take *too* much thought for the morrow."

J. H. B.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1899.

The Dinner was held this year at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, April 19.

The gathering was a large and pleasant one. The Secretaries are much to be congratulated on the success of the evening.

The Toast List was as follows:—*The Queen; The College*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by the Rt Hon. Sir John E. Gorst M.P., Sir W. Lee Warner, and Mr J. R. Tanner; *The Guests*, proposed by the Rt Hon. L. H. Courtney M.P., replied to by Lord Justice Rigby; *The Chairman*, proposed by the Rev Canon Kynaston D.D.

The following is a list of those present :

Chairman—Rev Canon McCormick.

E. W. Airy	[C. H. Shuter]	[Rev F. S. Clark]
[B. J. Airy]	T. E. Forster	J. H. Pegg
Rev G. C. Allen	Rt Hon Sir J. E. Gorst	C. Pendlebury
Dr F. Bagshawe	Q.C., M.P.	P. P. Pennant
Walter Bailly	E. A. Goulding M.P.	N. G. Powell
Rev J. F. Bateman	T. L. Harrison	Rev A. T. Poynder
Rev R. H. Bigg	J. H. Hessels	E. Prescott
E. Boulnois M.P.	Rev E. Hill	[E. H. Gunnery]
Rev E. W. Bowling	A. Hoare	S. B. Reid
E. J. Brooks	L. Horton Smith	S. O. Roberts
J. Brooksmith	Professor Hudson	Rev A. J. Robertson
T. K. Bros	E. B. l'Anson	W. N. Roseveare
Rev H. R. Browne	Rev H. A. King	R. F. Scott
[A. Clark Williams]	Rev Canon Kynaston	Rev W. H. H. Steer
Rev E. L. Browne	Sir W. Lee Warner	Rev J. E. Symns
P. H. Brown	K.C.S.I.	J. R. Tanner
G. J. M. Burnett	G. M. Light	[J. D. Batten]
L. H. K. Bushe Fox	J. J. Lister	Dr J. A. Voelcker
Rev W. D. Bushell	Rev Dr Lupton	[Rev W. E. Lutyens]
R. C. S. Carington	R. Marrack	Rev A. T. Wallis
J. Collin	Rt Hon Sir W. T. Marriott Q.C.	W. F. Whetstone
Rt Hon L. H. Courtney M.P.	J. C. Matthews	G. C. Whiteley
Rev G. Crossley	P. L. May	G. T. Whiteley
G. E. Cruikshank	Rev Canon McCormick	Rev W. Allen Whitworth
H. N. Devenish	[Rt Hon Lord Justice Rigby]	[F. H. Rivington]
Chancellor Dibdin	Rev Canon Meade	Rev. W. N. Willis
Rev F. H. Dinnis	R. Merivale	[C. E. Snowden]
A. F. Douglas	Rev J. Midgley	Rev H. Alban Williams
Chancellor Ferguson	Rev H. W. Moss	Rev H. Williams
G. B. Forster	T. H. Goodwin Newton	Rev Canon Wilsden
R. H. Forster		P. T. Wrigley

Members of the College who would like to receive yearly notice of the Dinner are requested to send their names to one of the Secretaries

Ernest Prescott,
76, Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park, W.

R. H. Forster,
Members' Mansions,
Victoria Street, S. W.

Obituary.

PHILIP THOMAS MAIN M.A.

On Friday, May 5, at about 5 in the afternoon, after more than forty years of uninterrupted residence, there passed away in his rooms, A New Court, one of the best known and most loved of our academic body.

Philip Thomas Main, so named after his uncles Philip Kelland of Queens' and Thomas James Main of this College, Senior Wranglers in 1834 and 1838 respectively, was born April 22 1840 at Greenwich, where his father, the Rev Robert Main of Queens', sixth Wrangler in 1834, was chief assistant at the Royal Observatory under Sir George Airy. Notices of uncles and father will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography, with lists of their mathematical and other writings. All of them were in Holy Orders. Two of them, Kelland and Robert Main, became Fellows of the Royal Society. All of them held important scientific posts for many years. Kelland was Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh from 1838 till his death on May 7, 1879. He is stated to have been "the first Englishman of entirely English education who was elected to a Chair in that University," and to have been "as a teacher unrivalled." He was, moreover, a University reformer and "took an active part in the movement which resulted in the ultimate release of the University from the control of the Town Council." The notice of him in *The Times* (May 10, 1879) states that he had himself been appointed by that body. His scientific treatises and memoirs are very numerous; and, besides discharging the duties of his own Professorship, he acted for some years as deputy Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Thomas James Main (for whom see also *Eagle* XIV, 103) became in 1839 Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval School, Portsmouth, where he taught, acting also as chaplain of H.M.S. *Excellent*, until October 1873. Canon Griffin, in the notice referred to, writes as follows: "It is not too much to say that he was the originator of the present course of higher studies for officers of the navy." He was joint-author of a

treatise on the *Marine Steam Engine*, which "has continued (1885) to be a leading book on the subject." Mr Griffin also speaks of his 'genial manners,' his kindliness and courtesy. In 1870 he entered a son, Edmund Lee Main (since deceased), under Dr Parkinson. His death took place on Dec. 28, 1885.

Robert Main, his senior by ten years (born 1808), served under Airy at Greenwich from 1835 to 1860, when he became Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, a post which he held till his death May 9, 1878. Besides other astronomical works—including a treatise on *Practical and Spherical Astronomy* (1863), which is still one of the best on that subject—he published in 1870 a catalogue of 2386 stars, and was engaged on a fuller catalogue at the time of his death. The Dictionary of Biography tells us that he was "a fair classical scholar, and read fluently nine foreign languages." He also published various sermons. He is further described as a man of considerable conversational powers.

In 1861 no small stir had arisen at Oxford and elsewhere about the famous *Essays and Reviews*. And Mr Robert Main, with another man of science, George Phillips, Reader in Geology, was requested by Mr James Parker to join seven professed theologians in rebutting the supposed attack upon the faith. Mr Main contributed to the work (*Replies to Essays and Reviews*, 1862) a letter addressed to the publisher in which he deals with Mr C. W. Goodwin's *Essay* on the 'Mosaic cosmogony.' The volume has a preface signed 'S.O.,' who pleads 'diocesan engagements' as an excuse for not having read any of the essays which it contains. The book is further remarkable for the language its authors use with regard to men, one of whom, as younger readers may not be aware, was no less a person than the present Archbishop of Canterbury. "The only unity of purpose," says one writer, "seems to be that of a deliberate attack upon our most holy faith." Yet, on the whole, Dr Temple is let off rather lightly. Dr Goulburn speaks of "the dreadfully unsafe statements into which a very good and able man may be driven;" while Mr Robert Main seems to have the future Primate chiefly in view when he speaks of "some whose chief fault is that they are in bad company."

Mr Robert Main married Mary Kelland, the sister of his friend and contemporary at Queens'. The Kellands were an old Devonshire family. Mrs Main is said to have been a person

of the utmost refinement of manner and character, and to have known Greek enough to read the New Testament in the original.

Philip Thomas Main was the second of three brothers, all of whom were sent to Merchant Taylors' School, then situated in Laurence Pountney Lane. Dr J. A. Hessey, the author of *Sunday: its origin, history and present obligation* (1861), was Head Master, and taught Classics and Hebrew. The mathematical master was the Rev J. A. L. Airey, afterwards Rector of St Helen's, Bishopsgate. Another master was John Bathurst Deane, called 'Serpent' Deane, from his book on the *Worship of the Serpent*, a work which is still met with in booksellers' lists and keeps up its price. Did he claim kindred with Henry Deane (or Dene), Archbishop of Canterbury, for whose life he collected materials (used by Hook), and with Richard Deane the regicide, 'major-general and general-at-sea' under the Commonwealth, whose life he wrote? "Airey," says an old pupil (Mr H. J. Sharpe), "was a splendid master, and gave us all an interest in our work which, I think, none of us ever lost." Among his pupils at St John's alone were A. Freeman and H. J. Sharpe, fifth and sixth Wranglers respectively in 1861, who both became Fellows; C. H. H. Cheyne, eighteenth Wrangler in the same year, author of a *Treatise on the Planetary Theory*, grandson of Hartwell Horne,* author of the *Introduction*; Philip Main in 1862; and Alfred Marshall, now Professor of Political Economy, who was second Wrangler in 1865. Main was a favourite pupil of Airey's, who said that he had 'an intellect like a needle.' He left school a fair classic and a good French scholar, as well as a promising mathematician.

Main was entered on July 7 1858 under Mr France. His private tutor was Mr Parkinson. In 1859 he became Bell Scholar, and Scholar of the College in 1860. After taking his degree as sixth Wrangler in 1862, he was elected a Fellow in 1863 at the same time with Ludlow, Hiern, Laing,† Torry,‡ Sephton‡ and Graves.

In 1852—the Natural Sciences Tripos having been established in the previous year, and the medical school beginning,

* B.D. 1829. One of the best known of our 'ten year men.'

† Second, fourth, and fifth Wranglers in Main's year. Mr Torry tells me that the four never came out twice in the same order in the College examinations.

under Mr Humphry's fostering care, to show signs of growth—Mr Liveing took a house (that now occupied by Messrs. Headly and Edwards, ironmongers) in Slaughter-house Lane (now Corn Exchange Street), and there at his own expense fitted up a chemical laboratory. In 1853, at the instance of Mr Bateson, our late Master (then Bursar), and after consultation with Mr Liveing, who got out the plans, St John's College established the first public laboratory in Cambridge. Mr Liveing now became 'Lecturer in the Natural Sciences and Superintendent of the Laboratory.' When appointed Professor of Chemistry in 1861, he lectured in a room provided by the University; but gave his practical demonstrations in the College Laboratory, and held his lectureship till 1865. He informs me that, without this double help from the College, he could not at that time have carried on his University work. However, in 1865 a University laboratory, though of a somewhat makeshift sort, was established, and the Professor then resigned his work in College. In 1866 Mr Main, who had for some time been working under him, became his successor. It is interesting to note that an earlier pupil of the Professor's in the College, and one of the most zealous, was Mr J. E. Gorst, now Sir John Gorst, one of our Representatives in Parliament.

Main had already assisted his father in the production of his *Practical and Spherical Astronomy* (1863). He also wrote an elementary *Plane Astronomy* and edited, after Evans, certain sections of the *Principia*. Both these works have passed through several editions and are still used by men reading for the Mathematical Tripos.

On his appointment to the Laboratory Main had found his life's work. To this, with unflagging energy, though, as it soon appeared, with impaired physical strength, he henceforth devoted himself. For many years his classes were large, his outside pupils numerous, and his hours of work long. In 1893 part of the lecture-work* was committed to his pupil, Mr E. H. Acton, who soon after became a Fellow of the College, and was appointed College lecturer. On the lamented death of the latter in 1895, he was succeeded by Mr R. H. Adie of Trinity. Main, however, retained to the last the office of 'Superintendent of the Laboratory,' and devoted the closest attention to its affairs.

* Main "used to give a general course of lectures, which he amplified in a special class held for the Natural Sciences Tripos."

One who was a pupil during his two last years of teaching speaks of the 'graphic and original manner' in which Main illustrated his subject: how "he set his face against burdening the memory with a number of disconnected facts, and endeavoured always to make clear the underlying theory;" "insisted on care in the *minutiæ* of manipulation;" and "was always accessible in his rooms to those who sought advice." He adds: "Mr Main was the embodiment of all that was kind to me. I owe to him not only the thanks of a student to his teacher, but also that of a young man to an elder, who would enter into his difficulties; advise and always cheer."

When the new College Statutes came into operation in 1883, he was on the point of attaining a place on the Seniority. He now came upon the new College Council, and remained an active and influential member of it till his resignation in 1894.

He acted as examiner for medical degrees and in the Natural Sciences Tripos on several occasions; and also served on the Board for Natural Science, and on that for Physics and Chemistry, as well as on the Syndicate for State Medicine. He was appointed a member of the Board of Electors to the Jacksonian Professorship on the nomination of the General Board of Studies, and to the Downing Professorship of Medicine on the nomination of the Senate.

Besides these services to his College and to the University, Main threw himself from the first into the cause of women's education at Cambridge. Professor W. H. H. Hudson, who has himself taken so active a part in that movement, informs me that Main's name was on 'the General Committee of Management of the Lectures for Women' as early as Dec. 1869. When the 'Association for promoting the Higher Education of Women' was formed, he lectured on Chemistry as soon as any lectures were required. When the Newnham Hall Company and the Association were amalgamated into Newnham College, Main was one of those who signed the Articles of Association, and was a member of the first Council. This was in 1880. He continued on the Council till 1887, and was afterwards on it for 1891-92. As Treasurer of the Association from 1873, and afterwards of the Hall, Professor Hudson tells me that Main contributed liberally to the building of the three Halls at Newnham.

The following extract is from the *Memoir of Anne J. Clough*,

the first Principal of Newnham, by her niece, Miss B. A. Clough (p. 170):

"St John's College, even as early as 1871, permitted one of its Fellows and Lecturers, Mr Main, to give instruction to women students in the chemical laboratory of the College, and this Mr Main constantly did, usually at an early hour, such as 8.30 a.m., before demonstrations for undergraduates began. This continued till the Newnham laboratory was built in 1879."

Mrs Latham who, as Miss Bernard, was Principal of Girton from 1875, has had the kindness to give me the following information as to his work there:

"When I came to Girton he was already lecturing there, and had been from the time the College was started in 1873....He retained (after the appointment of a resident lecturer) the general direction of the work in his department, and gave the advanced teaching as long as his health allowed; indeed, I am afraid he often strained his own strength to help us. At the beginning we had only a small room for a laboratory, and he was subjected to every possible inconvenience, except ungrateful pupils. Then when we built a laboratory, he advised us about every detail of its arrangement and fitting up, and the arrangements he made have turned out adequate in all particulars.

"I remember occasions when I took pupils of his to his rooms for their coaching when he was too ill to come over to us, and the Tripos examination was at hand, and Mr Main was not willing that his pupils should miss any help he could give them, or be more anxious about their examination than could be helped. But you will not be surprised at any self-denying kindness on his part, nor that his memory is very present to me."

Such, in brief outline, was Main's work as a teacher. An appreciation of his original scientific work is reprinted from the *Cambridge Review* at the end of this notice.

Reference has been made more than once to Main's ill-health. He had long suffered from emphysema of the lungs, to which, in fact, with some secondary causes, his death was due. In spite of this ailment and of the severe illnesses through which his almost proverbial 'vitality' (aided by the skill and care of his old friend, Professor Bradbury) so often brought him, Main's energy suffered little diminution,* while his buoyancy, vivacity, and enjoyment of life were unabated to the last. An exceptionally trying illness at Brighton in the Christmas vacation had greatly weakened him. He returned from another visit to Brighton on Friday April 28 with a slight cold as it seemed.

* *i.e.* so far as teaching was concerned. The margin of strength available for original work was doubtless considerably reduced.

After a few days' illness death came in his gentlest form on Friday, May 5. Mrs Main, widow of his brother and school-fellow, Robert,* was with him at the last.

Spartam nactus es: hanc exorna. Main's Sparta was the Laboratory, nor did he ever seek any other. He was, in truth, the most contented of men. He was none of those who put the wage before the work, or who give much thought to the wage.† His income from the Laboratory, when the expenses of maintenance and attendance had been defrayed, could never have been large, not to speak of the help occasionally given from his modest means to promising students who had need.

Main's was not a combative nature, and strategy was never in his line. Into the politics of the place he never, I think, threw himself with ardour. Yet if a cause which he deemed important was in question‡, he would take his part in the fray: he was no Gallio. Neither were his recreations of the strenuous sort. In his younger days he once performed the feat of walking to London in a day, but for many years vigorous exercise of any kind was out of the question. He was a great reader.§ Besides keeping abreast of the literature of his own subject, he generally had some lighter work and a graver one (on another subject than his own) on hand together. Jane Austen was a favourite, and latterly Rudyard Kipling. In biography he had

* Late assistant Accountant General at the Admiralty.

† An almost classical illustration of this frame of mind is found in *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff* (ed. 1817), p. 10:

"I returned to College in the beginning of September with a determined purpose to make my *Alma Mater* the mother of my fortunes. That I well remember was the expression I used to myself as soon as I saw the turrets of King's College Chapel, as I was jogging on a jaded nag between Huntingdon and Cambridge."

‡ Though in 1897 opposed to the granting of degrees to women, Main was one of the twenty-one well-known members of the Senate (among them Professors Adams, Cayley and Kennedy, Dr Bateson and Mr Coutts Trotter), who sent out the 'whip' of February 16 1881, just before the vote of Feb. 24 which admitted women to the University examinations.

§ Professor W. H. H. Hudson says Main belonged to 'a little society'—of which Fawcett, R. C. Jebb, A. Marshall and he himself were members—"that used to meet on Sunday evenings to discuss some book which we were to read in the meanwhile."

been reading Busch's *Bismarck* and Bismarck's *Bismarck*, as he distinguished them. Of Trevelyan's *American Revolution* some sixteen pages remained unread. Philosophical and even theological questions had a great attraction for him. In particular, discussions relating to the Apostolic age and the 'higher criticism' of the New Testament greatly interested him. The essential and deepening seriousness and reverence of his nature and his historic and philosophic sense rendered merely destructive criticism and all negative dogmatism increasingly distasteful. He had lately been reading a book by Professor William James of Harvard entitled *The Will to Believe and other Essays in Popular Philosophy*. Like that eminent psychologist, and unlike, I think, most students of physical science, he leaned to the doctrine of free-will—to the belief, as Professor Sidgwick puts it, "that I can now choose to do what I so conceive (*i.e.* as right and reasonable), however strong may be my inclination to act unreasonably, and however uniformly I may have yielded to such inclinations in the past"—a doctrine which, as Mill, himself a determinist, admits, "has given to its adherents a practical feeling much nearer to the truth than has generally (I believe) existed in the mind of necessarians." A book of philosophy which he highly prized was *The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius*—that *Imitatio* of antiquity—"the high-water mark," as it has been called, 'of unassisted morality.' Main would not allow that happiness is 'our being's end and aim.' Yet happiness, like pleasure and even health, is perhaps oftenest found of them that sought her not. And Main's life was, I am persuaded, a very happy one.

Main had his limitations. Natural scenery did not, I think, move him strongly. Perhaps his inability to do much walking or to bear the fatigue of travel may have had much to do with this. He did not greatly affect poetry, though lately he had taken up Chaucer. Nor did he seem to care much for any but the simplest music. Yet many years ago, when a plaintive melody reached us through an open church-door, he proposed that we should analyse the precise quality of feeling expressed and heightened by the strain. Oratory he was apt to identify with 'sophistical rhetoric.' But once when I prevailed on him to go and hear Canon Liddon at St Mary's, he came back charmed with the great preacher's chaste and silvery eloquence.

A great source of happiness was his capacity for friendship.

Among those he loved most in days gone by were Henry Fawcett, W. K. Clifford, and Miss Clough.* To the last he had his little group of old and attached friends; and, while he clung to the old, he was eminently capable of making new. But besides this inner circle Main knew a great many people. His social gifts were considerable, and the afternoon tea gave him an opportunity for that light and easy flow of conversation in which he delighted. Main's wit is hard to describe. He was no great *raconteur*. There was as little of self-assertion or effort after display in his talk as of self-seeking in his life. He had no cynicism or ill-nature in his composition. His wit and pleasantry bubbled up as from a fountain of mirth and gladness within. The eye gleamed and the jest was come and gone before one was aware.

Main's interest in things was fresh to the last. Less than a week before his death he was speaking of the delightful letters he had received from Ernest Foxwell in far Tokio. The return of a friend from a visit to Pompeii set him reflecting how little we really know of the daily life of the ancients. What book should be read on the subject? The last bit of 'business' he did was to send in his contribution towards the presentation portrait now being painted of our esteemed President.

Like the author of *Alice*, Main was very fond of children, especially little maids. Many will remember 'Dot' and 'Flo,' the daughters of an old friend and contemporary up here whom he used to call 'the father of my children.' Another of these playmates he called a *Lyræ*.

"Some five and twenty years ago," writes Professor Hudson, "H. G. Seeley gave a charming course of lectures to children in Geology. I collected a party of children, ages from 6 to 14, to go to lecture and have tea in my rooms. Main and John Mayor usually helped me to entertain the children, and it was due largely to Main that the entertainments were successful."

I have not spoken of his refinement of manner and urbanity, his dislike of all intolerance, exaggeration, detraction; his

* In this group I should have mentioned G. R. Crotch, of this College, the unconventional, 'affectionate and lavishly generous' Under-Librarian (1868-72) and naturalist (died, a martyr to science, in 1874). See Prothero's *Life of Bradshaw*, p. 90. Much honourable mention of him also in Darwin's *Descent of Man*, in connexion with 'the stridulation of beetles.'

In the early seventies Main was a member of the Cambridge 'Republican Club,' to which Fawcett and Clifford also belonged. 'Nothing could well be more harmless than this Club,' says L. Stephen, *Life of Fawcett*, p. 286.

habit of looking at the bright side, of making the most and best alike of men and things; his appreciation of any little act of kindness; his unfailing patience, cheerfulness, and gaiety, notwithstanding the 'cross' of his long malady.

No labourer is sad to end his toilsome day. So the choir sang over him in the College Chapel; sang too another hymn, that was a favourite of his—*Our blest Redeemer, ere he breathed.* Then he was laid by the north wall of the Mill Road Cemetery, near the grave of Dr Kennedy and that of his younger friend and colleague in the Laboratory, E. H. Acton. Professor Mayor and his early friend and contemporary the Master read the service at the grave.

To those of us who had long and intimately known him, his loss is irreparable. Something has gone out of our lives. There will not be another in our time in whom the elements will be mixed up to so delightful a compound as they were in him; nor shall we find another friend so sympathetic and self-forgetting.

But from every life that has been truly lived there disengages itself for friend and lover—freed from the accidental imperfections and limitations of its mortal state—the 'idea' of the life, that comes

apparell'd in more precious habit,
More moving—delicate and full of life,
Into the eye and prospect of their soul,
Than when it lived indeed.

W. A. C.

REV ARTHUR WASHINGTON CORNELIUS HALLEN M.A.

THE Rev A. W. Cornelius Hallen Incumbent of St John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, died at the Parsonage on March 27. We take the following account of him from *The Alloa Journal* of April 1.

"Though it can be no surprise to our readers to learn, the regret experienced can be the not less poignant, that a reverend and most estimable citizen of our good town has just passed away, mourned by all who had the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance. It is now nearly a year since the Rev A. W. Cornelius Hallen, incumbent of St John's Episcopal Church,

was laid aside from active duty by illness, which ultimately developed into an insidious and incurable disease. Though he rallied at times, and received the best of medical skill and advice, the improvement that was manifested was never of long continuance, and as we have said, it was no surprise to the community to learn that he peacefully passed to his eternal rest at his residence, the Parsonage, Grange Place, early on Monday morning last. Though he was not a native of Alloa, and indeed not a Scotchman, Mr Hallen has been so long resident here and has been so much indetified with some of the public institutions of the town during the last forty years almost, that his death cannot but be regarded in the sense of a distinct public loss, one, indeed, which, in some respects, will not be easily filled. He was, we believe, a native of Gloucestershire, England, being born at the Rectory, Durseley, in that county, on the 25th March, 1834, so that he had just completed his 65th year. His father (the Rev Washington Hallen) was rector of that parish, and he took pains to see that his son received an education suited to his position in life. He was accordingly sent first to Gloucester College School, and afterwards to Peter Blundel's School, Tiverton, Devonshire (a Grammar School founded in the 16th century, and till lately the most important Public School in the south-west of England), and latterly at St Andrew's College, Harrowweald, Middlesex. He entered St John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1854, gaining a sizarship. In the ordinary degree examination in 1857, he was placed in the first-class, and graduated Bachelor of Arts in the following year. He also gained a scholarship at Cuddesdon Theological College (of which Canon Liddon was Vice-Principal), where he remained till September, 1885, when he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Worcester, and licenced to the curacy of Redmarley d' Abitot. He was ordained priest in 1859, and a year later he took the degree of Master of Arts. Towards the end of 1860 he was appointed curate of St James Episcopal Church, Leith, and in 1858 he was elected by the vestry of St John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, to the incumbency, which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of the late Rev H. H. Franklin. Mr Hallen was married on 22 July 1862 at Edersfield Parish Church, Gloucestershire to Catharine daughter of William Hatton of Marsh Court, Worcestershire. Soon after his coming to Alloa

he started a mission in Dollar in 1863 and continued it until it was made into an incumbency. At that time the Episcopal Church in Alloa was situated in Clackmannan Road, being the building now occupied by St Mungo's Catholic Church congregation; but some years after Mr Hallen began his connection with the congregation the fine new Church in Broad Street was erected, the site being given by the late Earl of Kellie (grandfather of the present Earl). For the long period of 37 years Mr Hallen has proved a faithful and devoted pastor to the congregation, by the members of which he was held in the highest esteem. While the deceased gentleman gave diligent attention to his duties as incumbent of an important congregation, he will perhaps be best remembered for what may truthfully be said the world-wide reputation he enjoyed as an antiquarian and archæologist. Next to ecclesiastical records, he was most attracted by genealogy. In 1886 he founded "Northern Notes and Queries, or the Scottish Antiquary," which he edited for ten years, when he disposed of the magazine to Mr J. H. Stevenson, its present editor. An English clergyman as the conductor of a Scottish antiquarian journal had many difficulties to contend with, but Mr Hallen pluckily persevered, and set an example of which Scottish antiquaries stood greatly in need. The Earldom of Mar was a subject which Mr Hallen studied with great care, and his lecture giving the results of his researches is still in request. One of his later publications was an index and inventory of our earliest Protocol Book, of which, however, he was not the compiler, and while of great use to local antiquaries, the print would bear revision. Before his illness he was engaged in editing full transcripts of the parochial registers of the City of London from the middle of the 16th century, a work of great importance to the historian and archæologist. Mr Hallen was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; one of the Council of the Scottish History Society; Fellow of the Huguenot Society; one of the original members of the Alloa Society of Natural Science and Archæology, and first Hon. President of that Society. In the last-mentioned Society he has all along taken a very keen and active interest. For some years he was President, and some of the most interesting and instructive papers which have been read at its meetings were from his versatile pen. He was invariably present at the

annual excursions of the Society, and his intimate knowledge of archæology and genealogy was of the greatest possible value to the members on these and other occasions. Mr Hallen himself traced his descent from the Von Halen, a Dutch family, and his lectures on Flemish and Huguenot subjects were not the least important of the many which he delivered to the Archæological Society. For many years deceased took a warm interest in Freemasonry, being a member and for some time chaplain in Alloa St John's Lodge. He was also for over 30 years chaplain of Lodge Edinburgh Mary Chapel, No. 1, a lodge of which all Freemasons feel justly proud. Mr Hallen did not associate much with the public life of Alloa, having never been actively identified with any of our public Boards. In private life he was genial and unaffected, and nothing delighted him more than to discuss subjects having a bearing on antiquarian or archæological interests. To the Episcopal Church of Scotland, as well as to Scottish and English antiquarians, Mr Hallen's removal is a grievous loss. He is survived by a widow and one son (Dr Arthur Hallen), who is resident in London."

THE REV CANON GILBERT BERESFORD B.D.

Gilbert Beresford, the second son of the Rev Gilbert Beresford, Rector of St Andrew's, Holborn, was born at Trowbridge in Wiltshire on the 9th of February 1812. He belonged to an ancient Derbyshire family long settled in Dovedale and Beresford Dale. In the church of Fenny Bentley, south of Tissington, on the way to Ashbourne, there is an imposing marble monument in memory of Thomas Beresford and of his sixteen sons, all of whom fought in 1415 at the battle of Agincourt. From the sixth of these sons is descended the younger or Irish branch of the Beresfords of Waterford. By a deed dated 12th of February 1519-20, the sixteenth son of a later Thomas Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, James Beresford, Vicar of Chesterfield and of Worksworth in Derbyshire, and Prebendary of Lichfield, who died on July 13, 1520, and was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, founded two Fellowships and as many Scholarships at St John's College. Under the Statutes prior to 1857 these were limited by way of preference to Founder's kin.

Gilbert Beresford, the twenty-second in lineal descent from Hugh Beresford, fourth son of the first named Thomas and Agnes de Beresford, was admitted a Pensioner of the College on July 20, 1829, his College tutor being Mr Tatham. His University course was interrupted by ill-health, which led to his travelling abroad, thus visiting the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia. He became a full B.A. on the second day of the Easter Term of 1835, and was elected a Fellow of the College on April 6, 1835, on the same day as J. I. Welldon, G. J. Kennedy, H. R. Francis, and Thomas Paley, the last two of whom are still living. Many years afterwards he told his godson, Dr Sandys, that as a Fellow he had constantly urged that the avenue of elm trees, which had been partly thinned after the completion of the New Court in 1831, should be extended across the road in what is now the cricket field; and he was interested to learn that his suggestion had actually been carried out. In 1843 he joined his friend, Lord John Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleugh, in a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, in the course of which he visited Egypt and the Nile. Two days before his return to England his father died. The son succeeded to the family living of Hoby-cum-Rotherby between Melton Mowbray and Leicester. As a Fellow of the College he proceeded to the degree of B.D. in 1846. In 1849 he was succeeded by his brother, John James Beresford, in the family Fellowship, which he vacated on his marriage with Miss Agnes Pares, eldest daughter of Thomas Pares, of Hopwell Hall, Derbyshire, founder of Pares' bank in Leicester. She died in 1868, leaving several sons and daughters.

Gilbert Beresford had a considerable taste for mathematics and classics, and above all for the composition of English verse. Of his poetical works the first was entitled *Sorrow or The Fountain of Sorrow and the River of Joy* (1875), and attained a second edition. This included a touching reference to some of his children:—

My poet daughter and my first-born son,
And children sweet as day e'er smiled upon;
My happy daughter of a Christmas morn,
And he my fairest and my youngest born.

Sorrow was followed by *Rizpah and Early Poems*, mainly inspired by the pathetic story of Rizpah, the daughter of Aiah in II. Samuel, xxi 1-14. This was succeeded by *The Stream of*

Talent, a vivid description of a dream in which the author sees the leading poets of the ancient and modern world passing before him. His last work called *Poems* appeared in 1891. Copies of all these four volumes have been presented to the College Library by his eldest daughter.

His life as a country clergyman was uneventful. He was for some time a Rural Dean, and for forty-five years an Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral. In the latter part of his life the state of his health often made it necessary for him to reside in the south of England or abroad. He died at home on January 4, 1899, at the age of eighty-six, after having been Rector of Hoby for fifty-five years. A notice in the *Melton Times* of January 6 paid a tribute to his scholarship, his refined and poetic taste, his broad sympathies, and his courtly and charming grace of manner. The funeral was attended by many of the neighbouring clergy, including the Rev E. L. le F. Gorst, of St John's. Dr Sandys was also present. Among the members of the family was one of the late Canon Beresford's nephews, the Rev Edward Aden Beresford, who, with his brother, now the Rev John Jarvis Beresford, was a member of St John's for the Michaelmas Term of 1875, and who succeeds his uncle as Rector.

THE REV JOHN ROBERT LUNN B.D.

On the evening of February 23 1899, there passed away John Robert Lunn B.D., thirty-five years Vicar of Marton-with-Grafton, Yorkshire, and for nearly ten years a well-known figure, alike in the College and University. He had been ailing slightly for some time past, but at the last the end came quite unexpectedly.

Born in 1831 at Cleave Prior in Worcestershire, he was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under Dr James Prince Lee, afterwards Bishop of Manchester, where he was a contemporary of the late Archbishop Benson, Bishop Lightfoot of Durham, Burne-Jones, and others more or less men of note.

Dr Prince Lee had great intuitive capacity, and his sagacious

insight enabled him to see in the boy a great aptitude for Mathematics, and by his advice a business career was abandoned, and he was sent up with a Scholarship to St John's College in 1849.

During his undergraduate's career he suffered from weakly health having apparently outgrown his strength, and a weakness of the spine was developed, which left its mark upon him for life. He did most of his reading lying upon an inclined plane. Notwithstanding these adverse and retarding circumstances he read steadily, with the result that he came out as Fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1853. Elected Fellow in due course in 1855, he was ordained Deacon and Priest the following year by the Bishop of Ely. He had been offered the appointment of Head Mathematical Master of King's College, London, but on succeeding to a Naden's Divinity Studentship at St John's he declined the appointment.

During his residence at St John's he also held the appointment of Sadlerian Lecturer in Mathematics, and doubtless many of his pupils and College acquaintances will remember the pains he took in concocting *The Seven Devils* in the Mathematical Examination in June. He kept up the Corkscrew Staircase, letter E, New Court, and made this staircase the subject of one of his problems at the instance of the writer of this obituary sketch.

It is, however, to his extraordinary natural and cultivated ability as a musician that he owes his title to posthumous fame. He was a born musician. Let facts, tersely put, speak for themselves.

He learnt music from his mother, and could play from notes at the age of three years and six months. What his mother taught his father fostered, and at five years of age performed in public at a Concert, and opened a small Organ in the Church of his native parish.

In 1847, when only fifteen years of age, he was appointed Organist of Edgbaston Parish Church. His musical ear was so acute that he could detect a musical discord—tell when a wrong chord was struck long before he was in his "Teens!"

To the end of his life he possessed the singular faculty of telling, blind-folded, or in another room, what key was struck on a piano.

It happened that in 1847 Mendelssohn was at Birmingham

for the purpose of conducting a performance of his *Elijah*—the youth attended the performance and wrote down on paper *Memoriter*, The Quartet *Cast thy Burden*, and the Trio *Lift up thine Eyes*, when he got home.

Naturally his father was astonished and sent the MSS. to Mendelssohn, asking his opinion and advice for the future of his gifted son. That letter is still preserved as a Souvenir, and will be a musical trophy. It was probably the last letter written in England by Mendelssohn, and he died a month later.

To his everlasting credit, be it said, he did not allow the pursuit of music to interfere with his Mathematical studies. He denied himself a pianoforte during his undergraduateship. This led him to study "scores" and musical MSS., and made him a scientific musician in head, theoretically, as he afterwards became, by hand, practically.

Whilst at Cambridge he threw himself with great spirit and vigour into all the musical enterprises of the place. The Old University Musical Society, of which he was for some time President, and The Fitzwilliam found in him a most energetic and practical supporter.

It goes without saying that he was fully qualified for a Mus. Doc. degree, and was told by the Professor, Sir Sterndale Bennett, that he might have that degree whenever he liked. Probably his innate modesty prevented him from seeking that distinction. It would exceed the limits of an obituary notice to specify the many proofs of extraordinary musical knowledge, which this gifted man displayed.

The *Musical Herald* has in its April number a Memoir of Mr Lunn, and gives most interesting particulars of an interview with him. During the thirty-five years of his village life he wrote many Songs, Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Carols, and also an Oratorio founded on the life of St Paulinus, Archbishop of York—it is an elaborate work, has several Double Choruses, one in Twelve Parts, and, for Full Orchestra, Alas! it has never seen the light.

For thirty-five years Mr. Lunn pursued the even tenor of his way amidst what must have been to him somewhat uncongenial surroundings. In a Yorkshire village, among a few farmers and sons of the soil, he did his best to originate and cultivate music in the village under the usual difficulties—lack of leisure and stolid indifference to aught but the comic.

Yorkshire, however, has a reputation for throat if not for enthusiasm. He was in favour of the revival of the village band as an adjunct to the musical services of the Church.

For many years he conducted the Ripon and York Choral Festivals with precision and an enthusiasm all his own. He rebuilt his church, and in many other ways left his mark behind him and the place better than he found it. He has gone to his Rest and Reward!

It now remains that an old friend of forty years, who will ever be grateful for the privilege of his acquaintance, should attempt, however imperfectly, to sum up some of the *admirable* points of peculiarity in his character—for such they were.

To know John Robert Lunn was to love him! Absolutely sincere, with not one clash of self-conceit, no vulgar "musician's push," little or no self-appreciation, guileless as a child, and transparent as the finest Rock Crystal, he charmed by the self-abasing modesty of his character. To spend an evening in his rooms, where gathered at intervals Professor Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr Percival Frost, Dr Chipp, A. Ward, H. T. Armfield, T. Hill (of Organ Fame), and G. F. Tamplin with others, each contributing his share of music and conversation, was indeed a treat *O noctes cœnæque Deum!*

It is to be regretted that when he took a country living he was banished from old scenes, an exile from old haunts, and, save by correspondence, lost to old friends. It was said of him, by one in the University competent to judge that "Lunn was a first-rate Mathematician, a splendid musician, no bad Classic, and an admirable Ecclesiastical Antiquarian, as well as well read in Theology." And this witness is true. He was also an enthusiastic brass rubber. Many a time has it fallen to the lot of the writer to sit with him through the night, far into the morning hours, listening to the music from his fingers and the wit and wisdom from his tongue.

He was wont to say, as he rose to retire for the night, regretfully, "that there were but two nuisances in life: going to bed and getting up"!

And if his behaviour were tinged with some eccentricity, where, it may be asked, is the man of genius who is not somewhat eccentric?

At the close of his life he had somewhat dropped his favourite pursuit—music, and threw himself with characteristic

ardour and pertinacity into researches connected with and bearing upon the Ritual Controversy in the Church, and the Question of Anglican Orders.

In connection with this question he lately unearthed and republished a treatise of Bishop Barlow's. Frequent contributions from his pen appeared at intervals in *The Tablet* and *Church Times*. He slashed out against Roman opponents, and took their return blows with perfectly generous *Sang Froid*, returning to the contest with very good courage. It has pleased God to remove him in the thick of an Ecclesiastical Fray, in which no man living was better qualified to take a part, whether as adviser or assessor. A sound Anglican divine and devoted son of the Church, thoroughly saturated with the teaching and tenets of the now alas! forgotten Henry Newland, of St Mary-Church; he did much as a College Don to "establish, strengthens and settle" the minds of many young men, and others who were privileged to know him.

It is acknowledged that he and the late Mr Percival Frost were the first amateur Bach performers in England, and for years J.R.L. slept with Bach's forty-eight preludes and fugues copied out in an exquisitely neat manner under his pillow. This he facetiously called "his Bible." He published two sermons, one on "The sin of the age: compromise," preached at Holy Trinity, Bordesley, for his old friend, Dr Oldknow. This is a thoroughly characteristic sermon, and one sees the man in every page. Also a sermon on "The Athanasian Creed;" also a treatise on "Kinetics," and a musical service for the Holy Eucharist.

He was laid to rest in the churchyard at Marton on Tuesday, February 28th, *Multis peramice funus prosequentiis*. Mr Lunn married in 1864 Sophia, daughter of F. Peter Fernie, Esq., surgeon, of Kimbolton, Hunts, and leaves a family of five sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Harold F. Lunn, graduated at Queens' College, Cambridge, as 20th Wrangler in 1897.

This imperfect notice cannot better conclude than with the following extract from the obituary notice which lately appeared in the pages of the *Ripon Diocesan Gazette*:—"We mourn the good old man, and shall miss him much in the Deanery, in the Chapter, and as a friend. Every genius is accompanied by eccentricities: he had very much of the former, and he had some, if not many, of the latter. I sigh as I have forced on my

mind the loss to the Church in general, of the vast fund of knowledge which in the good Providence of God has been taken from our midst. He was a most kind-hearted man, and to a remarkable extent was incapable of harbouring any feeling of resentment. In a small country parish he was in many respects out of his place; but his active, able mind made it impossible for him to be an idle man, and his sphere of work extended far and wide. One great feature of his work was accuracy, and with it all honest straightforwardness."

Faults he had, but he was the possessor of a good sound heart and many virtues, and in many points was a walking encyclopædia. R.I.P.

K. H. S.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1899.

The list of Birthday Honours for 1899 includes the names of the following members of the College :

Mr Robert Giles (B.A. 1869) of the Sind Commission, and Mr George William D. S. Forrest (B.A. 1870) are gazetted Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Mr Giles was appointed a Member of the Indian Civil Service in 1868. He was Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Survey in March 1869; from January 1870 he served as Deputy Collector, Superintendent of Police and Educational Inspector in Sind. He became Second Assistant Collector in Sind July 1884, Deputy Commissioner in December 1885, and Collector and Magistrate in November 1895. In March 1897 he was appointed a member of the Plague Committee at Karachi.

Mr G. W. Forrest joined the Indian Education Department in 1872 as Head Master of the Surat High School. In 1879 he became Professor of Mathematics at the Deccan College. He was an acting Census Commissioner for Bombay in 1882. From 1884 to 1886 he was on special duty in connexion with the Bombay Records; he was Professor of English History in Elphinstone College 1887 to 1891, when he was appointed Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India. He is now Director of Records. An account of Mr Forrest's work on the Indian Records will be found on another page.

On Friday, March 17, the Committee of the Athenaeum Club, under the rule which empowers the annual election by the Committee of nine persons "of distinguished eminence in Science, Literature, the Arts, or for public service," elected the following members of the College to be members of the Club:—Dr John Newport Langley (B.A. 1875), now Fellow of Trinity and University Lecturer in Histology, and Sir William Lee-Warner (B.A. 1869), K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Political and Secret Departments of the Indian Office.

Mr H. H. S. Cunynghame (B.A. 1874), Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a member of a Commission under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to inquire into the causes of the accidents, fatal and non-fatal, to servants of railway companies

and of truck owners, and to report on the possibility of adopting means to reduce the number of such accidents, having regard to the working of railways, the rules and regulations made, and the safety appliances used by railway companies.

From the Report of the General Council of the Bar for 1898-9 we learn that the following members of the College have served upon the Council: E. L. Levett Q.C. (B.A. 1870) J. A. Foote Q.C. (B.A. 1872), O. Leigh Clare M.P. (B.A. 1864), and H. D. Bonsey (B.A. 1874). Mr Levett was a member of the Committee on Court Buildings, and Messrs Leigh Clare and Bonsey members of the Committee on Matters relating to Professional Conduct.

On the 6 of March the University of Aberdeen conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), formerly Fellow of the College, and on Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887).

Mr J. Ratcliffe Cousins (B.A. 1884) was on 29 May elected a member of the London County Council for the Dulwich Division. Mr Cousins, who was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 17 November 1887, is an Estates Governor of Dulwich College, and has been lately Chairman of the Camberwell Vestry.

Mr J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1894) has been appointed College Lecturer in Mathematics in succession to Mr Love. Mr Leatham commences his duties in October next.

The annual election to the College Council was held on Saturday, June 3; Mr Larmor and Mr Bateson were re-elected, Mr Sikes was elected in the room of Mr Heitland, who did not seek re-election, and Dr Shore in the room of Prof Love, who has commenced residence at Oxford.

The Rev S. S. Allnutt (B.A. 1873) at the close of last year resigned the Principalship of St Stephen's College, Delhi, which he founded eighteen years ago. A farewell address and entertainment was given to Mr Allnutt in the Town Hall at Delhi on December 31. The Address is printed at length in the *Delhi Mission News* for April 1899.

Since then Mr Allnutt has been appointed to succeed Dr Lefroy (Bishop designate of Lahore) as Head of the Cambridge Brotherhood, and Head of the whole S.P.G. Mission in Delhi and the South Punjab. We take the following from the Report of the Delhi Mission for 1898-9:

"We cannot pass by this opportunity for recording our sense of the importance of the work which Mr Allnutt has done in connexion with St Stephen's College. This institution is the most striking visible result of the settlement of the Cambridge Brotherhood at Delhi. The task of building it up morally and

materially—from the earliest beginnings of the undertaking eighteen years ago—devolved primarily upon him, and he has guided it with eminent success. A gathering of his old pupils was held on Dec. 31, when they presented him with an Address, in which they warmly acknowledged their own debt to him and the benefit he had conferred upon the city of Delhi in the establishment of the College. Mr Sime, the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and the Governing Body of the University of Lahore, have also expressed their high appreciations of the great assistance he has rendered to the Education Department and to the University. These testimonies, gratifying as they must be to him, will not be less so to all friends of the Mission."

We take the following paragraph from the *Oratio Procuratoria* of the retiring Proctors at Oxford:

"Tres professores hoc anno e Cantabrigia adscivimus, omnes, quod admiratione dignum, unius Collegii socios: Georgium Fredericum Stout, Philosophiæ Mentalis Praelectorem Wildianum; Augustum Edvardum Love, qui Philosophiæ Naturalis cathedrae, quam fere quinquaginta annos tenuit Bartholomaeus Price, successit; Gualterum Weldon, Edvino Ray Lankester munere se abdicanti, successorem electum. His omnibus Collegii Sancti Joannis Evangelistae florentissimis alumnis ad nos missis libentissimo animo gratulamur. Grande mehercule documentum dederunt docti viri qui Oxonii nascuntur, se prava cupiditate carere, cum omnes Professores hoc anno electi caelum Cantabrigiense non nostrum hauserint. Utinam in Academia nostra ut in republica "Portae Apertae" ratio semper valeat; tali modo et Academia et Collegia nostra viguerunt et vige-bunt."

A Brass in memory of the late Dr Garrett has recently been placed in the College Chapel by a few members of the College and others connected with it. It is immediately above the notice of the Chapel services, in the upper part of the space between the first and second of the three arches of Bishop Fisher's Chantry, to the left of the usual entrance into the Ante-chapel from the First Court. These arches were formerly in the old Chapel, in which Dr Garrett was Organist for the first twelve years of his long connexion with the musical services of the College. The inscription is as follows:

IN MEMORY OF

AN EMINENT COMPOSER OF ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC,
 GEORGE MURSELL GARRETT, M.A., MUS D.,
 UNIVERSITY LECTURER IN HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT,
 FOR FOUR AND TWENTY YEARS ORGANIST OF THE UNIVERSITY
 AND FOR FORTY YEARS ORGANIST OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.
 BORN IN WINCHESTER 8TH JUNE 1834:
 DIED IN CAMBRIDGE 8TH APRIL 1897.

The following is the list of subscribers:—The Master, Sir John Gorst M.P., Prof Liveing, Mrs Cobb, Dr and Mrs Sandys, Dr MacAlister, Dr Shore, Dr Sweeting, Rev C. E. Graves, Rev E. Hill, Rev J. T. Ward, Mr R. F. Scott, Mr J. Larmor, Mr A. E. H. Love, Mr H. F. Baker, Mr J. R. Tanner, Mr W. Bateson, Mr J. J. Lister, Mr E. E. Sikes, Mr N. B. Harman, Rev F. G. Given-Wilson, Mr Lionel Horton-Smith, and Rev J. M. Hardwich.

A Brass in memory of the late Mr E. H. Acton (B.A. 1885), formerly Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been placed in the Ante-chapel, against the west wall near the Tablet to the memoir of Kirke White. The inscription is as follows:

MEMORIAE SACRVM
EDVARDI HAMILTON ACTON A M COLLEGII HVIVS SOCIJ
IVVENES DOCTRINAE CHIMICAE STUDIOŒ
SVMMA FIDE AC DILIGENTIAE MAGISTER ERVDIT
NATUS EST VIR BENIGNAE INDOLIS DIE XXVI NOVEMBRIS
MDCCCLXII DECESSIT DIE XV FEBRVARII MDCCCXCV.

The Society of Friends has appointed Mr John Bull Ridges (B.A. 1882) to be Principal of their College at Leighton Park. Mr Ridges has been Principal of the Independent College, Taunton. He was trained at Cheshunt College, Herts., is a member of the Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and is married to a sister of Dr J. Rendel Harris.

Mr J. W. Iliffe (B.A. 1884), who has been Master of the Higher Grade School, Cambridge, has been appointed Master of the Higher Grade School at Sheffield.

Mr C. S. H. Brereton (B.A. 1886) has been appointed Secretary to the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, London.

The Rev. A. R. A. Nicol (B.A. 1887), lately a master at Magdalen College School, Brackley, has been appointed a master at King Edward's School, Bury St Edmunds.

The Rev A. P. Bender (B.A. 1891), Professor of Hebrew at the South African College, Cape Town, has been appointed a Member of the Council of the University of Cape Town and a J.P. for the Division of the Cape.

Dr George Parker (B.A. 1877), M.D., M.R.C.S., has been appointed joint Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at University College, Bristol.

Dr J. Hammerton Edwards (B.A. 1882), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Assistant Physician to the Bedford County Hospital.

Dr P. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1889), formerly Fellow of the College, was on April 13 appointed Assistant Physician at the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

Mr E. C. Taylor (B.A. 1896) has been appointed House Surgeon to Mr. Page at St Mary's Hospital, London.

The Wainwright Prize at St Thomas' Hospital Medical School has been awarded to Mr R. J. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1895).

At the April quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London the following members of St John's were elected Fellows of the College: Dr Percival Horton-Smith (B.A. 1889) and Mr W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898, M.D. London).

The following members of the College, having conformed to the bye-laws and passed the required examination, had licenses to practice physic granted to them: R. J. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1895), St Thomas', and F. G. Stacey (B.A. 1894), Yorkshire College, Leeds. These gentlemen were also on June 1 admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr F. A. Slack (B.A. 1875), I.C.S., Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Bengal Government in the General Revenue and Statistical Departments.

Mr E. A. Kendall (resided 1890-1), I.C.S., who has been joint Magistrate at Etawah, is appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge at Banda.

Mr F. X. De Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., holder of the Inns of Court Studentship in Roman Law and Jurisprudence, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on 26 April.

Mr R. Sheepshanks (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., who has been officiating as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Champaran, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments.

Mr J. Donald (resided 1896-7), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner on Deputation to the Camp of the Professional Survey Party in the Brahmaputra Valley, is posted to Golaghat, Assam, and placed in charge of that sub-division.

Mr A. J. Chotzner (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., who has been Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Kustia Nadia, is appointed to have charge of the Gobindpur sub-division of the district of Manbhum.

Alma Mater, the Magazine of the University of Aberdeen, in its issue for March 1 1899, has an appreciative account of Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), with a portrait.

At a Poll held on Tuesday, May 30, for the election of Officers and Members of the Committee of the Union Society for the ensuing Michaelmas Term, E. W. G. Masterman was elected Vice-President and G. H. Shepley a member of the Committee.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1899 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their Dissertation not later than May 24; Dissertations to be sent to the Master not later than August 26. The examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 21. The election will take place on Monday, November 6.

The Mason (University) Prize for Hebrew has been awarded to Ds T. H. Hennesey (B.A. 1898), now Lady Kay Student at Jesus College.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Mr W. Allen Whitworth, Vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street, April 30; The Master, May 6; The Senior Dean, May 14; Dr Watson, May 28; and Mr L. B. Radford, Rector of Forncett St Peter, June 11.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

For Students now in their

Subject.

First Year.

"The Worst is not
So long as we can say This is the worst."
King Lear iv.

Second Year.

English Pessimism.

Third Year.

The Fine Arts considered as a subject for
Academic Study.

The Essays are to be sent in to the Master on or before Saturday the 14 October.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Cassels, J. W.	(1869)	V. Mattersey, Notts.	V. Hayton, Notts.
Krüger, H. R.	(1890)	C. Collompton, Devon	R. Jacobstowe, Devon
Ridsdale, A. H. W.	(1890)	C. St John's, Boscombe, Bournemouth	V. St Stephen's, Lindley
Ferguson, W. H.	(1891)	C. Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells	V. Longwood, near Huddersfield
Burland, W. I.	(1888)	V. Doulting	R. Compton Martin
Cole, J. H.	(1889)	C. Aylsham	R. Quiddenham with Snetterton, Norfolk
Hart, W.	(1867)	Formerly Head Master of Heversham School	R. Feniton, near Honiton
Speck, T. D. T.	(1870)	V. Langtoft with Cotnam, Driffeld	V. Rotherham
Hockin, A. P.	(1872)	C. St Luke's, Old Street, London, E.C.	R. Bicknor with Hucking, Maidstone
Goodall, J. W.	(1882)	V. Tickhill	V. All Saints', Rotherham

The College has presented the Rev Robert Kater Vinter (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Kimbolton, Hunts, to the Vicarage of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks., vacant by the death of the Rev J. R. Lunn.

The Rev C. R. T. Winckley (B.A. 1876), a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is gazetted a Senior Chaplain with effect from the 13 March, 1899.

The Rev A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1859), Rector of Alburgh, Norfolk, has been appointed Principal of St John's Hall, Highbury.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, May 28 :

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Evans, C. A. M.	(1897)	Manchester	Ashton-on-Ribble
Bown, P. H.	(1898)	Rochester	St Barnabas, Sutton New Town
Stroud, F. R.	(1892)	Rochester	St Matthew's, Newington
Hardwich, J. M.	(1895)	Worcester	Rugby School

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Benson, E. M.	(1897)	Carlisle
Johnson, A. R.	(1883)	Exeter
Rice, C. M.	(1892)	Exeter
Strangeways, B. P.	(1897)	Newcastle
Gardiner, H. A. P.	(1895)	Norwich
Bourne, C. W.	(1868)	Rochester

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue :—

Mr H. F. Baker to be a member of the Library Syndicate; Prof Clark to be a member of a Syndicate to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of a Law School and Library; Mr A. C. Seward to be a member of a Syndicate to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of new buildings for the Department of Botany; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of a Syndicate to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of new buildings for the Medical School; Prof A. Macalister to be an Elector to the Allen Scholarship until the end of the Lent Term 1908; Dr J. E. Sandys to be an Adjudicator of the Thirlwall Prize to be adjudged in 1901; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of a Syndicate to consider the mode of election to livings in the patronage of the University; Mr J. R. Tanner to be a member of a Syndicate to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of a building to contain Examination Rooms, Lecture Rooms and other accommodation for University purposes; Mr H. T. E. Barlow to be a Councillor of the Borough of Cambridge until November 1900; Prof Liveing to be an Examiner in Chemistry for Part I of the Examination in the Science and Practice of Agriculture

to be held in July 1899; Mr H. Woods to be Examiner in Geology in the same Examination; Mr W. Bateson to be Deputy for the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy during the ensuing academic year; Mr J. Larmor to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Jacksonian Professorship; Mr C. E. Graves to be an Examiner for the Porson Prize in 1900; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Examiner in Medicine during the ensuing academical year.

Dr R. H. Goodman (B.A. 1814) has been appointed by the Council of the Senate to be a Governor of the Kingston Endowed Schools, Kingston-on-Thames, for five years from May 22, 1899.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Saga of King Sverri of Norway* (Northern Library vol. iv.), by the Rev J. Sephton (Nutt); *A Text Book of Agricultural Zoology*, F. V. Theobald (Blackwoods); *The Bubonic Plague*, E. H. Hankin (The Pioneer Press, Allahabad); *The Establishment and Extension of the Law of Thurneysen and Havel*, L. Horton-Smith (Macmillan and Bowes); *The Right to the Whole Produce of Labour*, Dr A. Menger, with an Introduction and Bibliography by H. S. Foxwell (Macmillan); *P. Vergili Maronis Aeneidos Lib. xi.*, by T. E. Page and another (Macmillan); *The Book of Joshua*, by Prof W. H. Bennett (Clarke); *English Philosophical Styles: an Essay for which the John Bright Scholarship was awarded 1897 (Victoria University)*, by W. Stuart (Cornish); *Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the Sick, Lawful*, by the Rev N. Green-Armytage (Knott).

Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, yet plagiarism is not popular. A very odd case of transference has lately been before the Editors of *The Eagle*. In the paper called *River and Coast* for January 1899, appeared an article entitled "The Cruise of the Foam." This save for a few trivial verbal alterations was identical with the article entitled "Science at Sea," which appeared in *The Eagle* in December 1890.

The attention of the Editor of *River and Coast* having been drawn to the circumstance, he at once agreed that the article published in his Journal was identical with that published in *The Eagle*. He called on his contributor for an explanation, which was given in the following letter to the Editors of *The Eagle*:

I find that I owe you an apology for the publication in the *River and Coast* journal of January this year of an article entitled "The Cruise of the Foam," which I not long ago received from a friend, as the work of his own pen, and which he said I might make use of in any way I liked. Mr Wilson died last year in Sydney. I had previously intimated to him that, should occasion offer, I would try and get it into print, and this I did in January, furnishing one or two views of Ramsgate for the article, since Mr B. (the editor of *River and Coast*) desired to have the paper illustrated if possible.

I had copied my friend's MS. verbatim and used the title he had given to the article, as also the *nom de plume* (i.e. Signal Officer).

I am very much surprised at hearing that the article in question has, evidently, been copied from one originally existing. I was quite unaware of it having ever appeared before in print, and naturally imagined it was from the pen of my friend.

I have written to Mr B. expressing my regret, and apologising for the unfortunate and unpleasant mistake. I should be glad if I might be put into communication with the author of "Science at Sea" in order to convey this explanation to him, and to offer him the apology which I feel to be due to him in especial.

Yours very truly,

* * *

In the issue of *River and Coast* for 21 March there also appeared the following paragraph :

In our January issue was published an article entitled "The Cruise of the 'Foam.'" We have since been informed by the editor of *The Eagle* (a Cambridge University College Magazine) that this was practically identical with an article called "Science at Sea," which appeared in *The Eagle* some years ago. Communication with the gentleman who sent the MS. to RIVER AND COAST elicited the fact that he had had the same handed to him as an original article by a deceased friend. We, therefore, although unwittingly, published without the consent of the real author, a fact which we regret, but for which we must hold ourselves blameless.

We take the following account of the work of Mr G. W. D. S. Forrest (B.A. 1870), Officer-in-charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department from *The Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad for 17 March 1899 :

"The work upon which Mr Forrest has been engaged for several years past has had an importance quite of its own, and there is still something to be done before it can be considered quite complete. It was a happy idea of the Bombay Government to place Mr Forrest on special duty in 1884 to examine and select for compilation the early records of the Western Presidency. The immediate outcome was the publication of State papers in which the rise and fall of the Mahrattas was for the first time told from the letters and narratives of the chief actors in the stormy events from Airas to Assaye, and the short historical introduction served to direct the student on his way when taking up the book. The reviewers at once recognised that a mine of literary wealth awaited working in the dusty archives of the Government of India and Local Administrations ; and they had not long to wait before a second nugget was placed before them. In 1887 two more volumes of selections from the Bombay State papers were published, and these were of special interest, as they revealed the inner history of the period beginning with the opening of the Surat factory and ending with the great battle which broke the Mahratta power. The Bombay Government were well pleased with the result of their experiment, and fortunately for the State and for the general public they deputed Mr Forrest in 1888 to visit Calcutta to see how the arranging and calendaring of records was carried out there. This led to the discovery in the archives of the

Foreign Office of the papers relating to the Rohilla War, documents of the highest importance in an historical sense, about which we shall have more to say. Mr Forrest returned to Bombay and finished his work there, 500,000 manuscripts and printed records being numbered, catalogued, and placed in the new Record Office. There they are now to be found, easily accessible to all who wish to study the history of Bombay.

Having achieved such marked success in Bombay it was only natural that Mr Forrest should be employed by the Government of India in dealing with these archives, and in 1889 he resumed his examination of the Foreign Office records. He found that in all the big offices the valuable documents and books were rotting away for want of proper care, and that many had been irretrievably damaged. His suggestion for one Central Record Office was then made for the first time, but it was not immediately adopted. His services, however, were retained for the purpose of examining and classifying the old records in the Military and Foreign Departments, and this enabled him to publish three volumes of selections, the "historical value and importance of which it was impossible to exaggerate," according to the *Times*. The true history of the Rohilla War was at last given to the world, and the memory of Warren Hastings was cleared. Mr Forrest had been put on the track by having read many years before in the British Museum a letter from Hastings, in which he stated that if he could have access to the archives at Calcutta he would be better able to clear his character: this statement was fully borne out by the documents published in the selections. Work of the kind thus done by Mr Forrest could not fail to be appreciated, and in 1890 Sir George Chesney put forward a formal proposal that a General Record Office for the custody and preservation of the old records of all the Departments of the Government of India should be created. Lord Lansdowne gave the warmest support to the suggestion, and in the following year the Office was founded with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State. There could be no question as to the officer who should be placed in charge: Mr Forrest became Keeper of the Records. From that time onward he has bestowed an immense amount of thought and labour in reducing to order the chaotic mass of MSS. and old books which came into his care. He has achieved a wonderful success, and there are now ranged in a systematic manner, lettered, numbered and catalogued records from 1752 onwards. The books of the Imperial Library, over 100,000 in number, have also been dealt with, and generally everything is in smooth working order. The staff has been organised and the little department is quite a model in its way. Mr Forrest has found time to take up the congenial task of writing a history of the Mutiny. He has given us the volumes on Delhi which have commanded much attention, and now he has nearly ready 'Lucknow.' His work is always done in a scholarly manner,

his style is above reproach, while the absolute accuracy of his facts is beyond question."

We take the following from Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's Catalogue of the "Wright Collection" of Autograph Letters to be sold between June 12 and 19:

1410 SMITH (William) b. 1730, d. 1819, an eminent Actor, generally called Gentleman Smith, A. L. s. 3 pp. 4to

I flatter myself I am not or ever was inattentive to the admonitions of criticism when they come from persons of allow'd Taste, Knowledge & Experience—but How is an Actor to determine when the most contradictory opinions appear in different Papers and from Anonymous and conceited characters? the late Mr Barry was persecuted for three months by a person who at last prov'd to be a Servant He had discharged for drunkenness & dishonesty & was afterwards transported for Shoplifting. How then can I be certain that Improvements is entitled to any attention? If he is a Gentleman—He would not so mischievously attack me under a Mask. I should be Happy to convey to him my wish to take him by the Nose in return for his so repeatedly taking me by the Beard. The Circumstance of the Beard is simply this—At the first reading of the Carmelite, Mr Cumberland was inclin'd to his wearing a beard, but on being convinc'd that there was not such a thing as a *Bearded* Carmelite, & of the difficulty of throwing off the disguise, He agreed that the Beard would be too gross an Imposition on the Lady, & therefore declin'd the whole of that business and directed Packer to speak humble Carmelite, instead of *bearded* as publish'd in the Copy.

* * * Smith was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. His first appearance was made at Drury Lane in 1753. He married the daughter of Lord Hinchinbrook, retired from the stage in 1788, and died at Bury St Edmunds.

1411 SMITH (William) Actor, A. L. s. 3 pp. 4to, addressed to John Taylor, Esq. dated Oct. 6, 1817.

If you and I do not Coincide in Opinion, probably the misfortune is mine. Mr Kemble and his whole School (Mrs Siddons excepted), ever appeared to me hard, unnatural & repulsive. But he had not risen to public Estimation in my time & I *never* saw him when he had. I cannot date his retirement as either honorable or respectable, the many gentlemen of talent, eminence & respectability, and you Sir, equal to any sacrificed at his shrine, yet others of equal eminence shrink at the last & declined his Tavern honors subscription at 2 Gs. a head.

... was applied to by the Committee but declined any answer, not feeling any congenial sentiments on the occasion. You ask Sir, why such honors were not conferr'd on Garrick and my poor self. Garrick left monuments & would have disdain'd subscriptions, & as to myself whose utmost ambition as an Actor is to be thought worthy of holding up his train, I was presented on the evening of my retirement from the Stage with an elegant & valuable Cup, unasked, unsolicited, & unexpected, from a set of Dramatic Admirers & partial Friends, of whose Intentions I was totally ignorant till I found it left at my House, with no other inscription or panegyric but to Wm. Smith, Esq. on his retirement, & the Motto was: "They knew him well Horatio."

William Smith, son of William Smith, grocer of London, was admitted to St John's (from Eton) 23 October 1747. An account of him will be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' He died at Bury St Edmunds 13 September 1819, aged 88. He left the University without graduating. In the

decorous phrase of his biography in the Gentleman's Magazine, his "conduct did not please his superiors." In a life of him written in 1820, it is stated that "having one evening drunk too freely with some associates of kindred minds, and being pursued by the Proctor, he had the imprudence to snap an unloaded pistol at him."

The following item (relating to a notorious, if not distinguished member of the College) occurs in the Catalogue of a sale by Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on the 25 April last:

- 592 TITUS OATES. THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT PETITION AND AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO KING WILLIAM III, also Narrative of what passed at the Council Board on the disclosing of the POPISH PLOT, *official MS.* 33 pages—MS. in the Autograph of Sir R. Southwell, 6½ pp. *dated Oct. 1678*—MS. Evidence against the Prisoners in Newgate received and read in Council 18 Oct. 1678, *signed by Sir W. Jones, Attorney-General*—MS. Papers, "My Letter to Sacheverell," &c. in the hand of Sir R. Southwell, *portraits, London Gazettes, &c. bound in 1 vol. russia, lettered "Titus Oates and the Popish Plot," A MOST INTERESTING HISTORICAL VOLUME* 1 vol.

The following paragraph appears in the issue of *Mainly about People* for April 8:

"And the Best is Love."

MR. A. E. H. LOVE, the famous mathematical coach at Cambridge, has been elected to the Sedleian Professorship at Oxford. He will be a great loss to coming Wranglers, who are wont thus to parody a verse from "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

Herman, Webb, and Love we see
Strive in keenest rivalry,
But the greatest of the three
And the best is Love!

This compares unfavourably with the Granta's message: "Love to Oxford."

Under the title "The Story of a Great Family" *The Ludgate Magazine* for June has an article on Aldworth Church and the famous De la Beche monuments which it contains. The authoress ventures on the statement with regard to Aldworth: "Probably the authorities of St John's College, Cambridge, have more or less vague ideas of its whereabouts, for the living is in their gift." Should this meet Miss Gertrude Bacon's eye she may rest assured that the position of Aldworth and its history are known in the College. Further that the fact that she has drawn largely (and without acknowledgment) on the account of the De la Beche monuments published by the late vicar, the Rev Llewelyn Lloyd, has also been noted.

JOHNIANA.

Memorandum.

That whereas the Lord William Maynard sometime student of our College: as also a worthy Benefactor and Patron of the same, being desirous to lay a tie vpon his Posterity hereafter to be of our house: and having been at Costs and charges for the seeling and waynescoting of two chambers over the East end of the Gallery, a part of the Master's Lodginge. I therefore, William Beale, Master of the said College, doe promise for myselfe, that whensoeuer any of the said Lord William Maynard's posterity shall come to be students of our house in my tyme: He, or they shall haue the sayd Chambers for their vse while they stay. And this haue I recorded in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, as also for a motiue to my successors hereafter for euer. Datum in camera mea 24 feeb. 1639, et subscriptum manu, et nomine meo.

GU. BEALE: *Magister Coll.*

D. Johann. Cantabrig.

[The above memorandum is written in the "Admonition Book," in which it was usual to record the punishments inflicted on peccant members of the College].

The following extracts refer to Thomas Dobbe, who was admitted a Fellow of the College in 34 Henry viii (22 April 1542—21 April 1543.)

I.—Fox, *Acts and Monuments* ii, 654-56.

... there was none else in it (King Edward's reign) that died in any cause of religion, but one Th. Dobbe, who in the begininge of this King's raigne was apprehended and imprisoned for speaking against the idolatry of the Masse, and in the same prison died; as in story here ensueth to be seen.

This Thomas Dobbe, being a student and a Master of Art in Cambridge, was brought up in the Colledge, called St John's Colledge, and fellow of the same, where he increased in the study of good Letters, among his equals very forward, of nature and disposition simple and modest, of zeale toward God seruent, patient in injuries, injurious to no man, of much like sort and condition as in doves, which without all bitterness of gall are more apt to receive iniurie than to work wrong to any. At length this godly man intending with himself and addicting his mind to the Christian state of matrimony, resorted to a certain Maiden not farre off, where he dwelt. For the which cause he was greatly molested, and wickedly abused by three of that Colledge, whose names were Hutchinson, Pindare, and Taylor, who with their malicious handling, scornful dealing, opprobies, rebukes and contumelies, so much vexed the vertuous simplicity of the man, that they never left him, till at length they wearied him out of the Colledge. Who there having no rest nor quietnesse by reason of the unreasonable and virulent handling of his adversaries, was compelled to seeke some other place wherein to settle himself. Upon the occasion whereof comming up vnto London, it chanced him to pass through Paul's Church, where it happened that at the south side of the Church at the same time there was a Priest at masse, more busie than well occupied, being at the elevation as he passed by. The young man replete with godly zeale, pitying the ignorance and idolatrie of the people, in honouring that so devoutly which the priests lifted up, was not able to forbear, but opening his mouth and turning to the people, he exhorted them not to honour the visible bread as God, which neither was God, nor yet ordained of God to be honoured, etc. with such other words so more of Christian information. For which cause straightway he was apprehended by the Maior, and afterwards accused to the Bishop of Canterburie, and committed to the Counter then in Bread Street, where he not long continued, but falling into a sicknesse, how or whereupon I cannot tell, shortly upon the same changed this mortal life. Whose pardon notwithstanding was ordained of the Lord Protectour, and should have been brought him, if he had continued. And thus much concerning Thomas Dobbe and other.

II.—Fuller, *The Church History of Britain*, Lib. vii, p. 371.

No sooner was he [Edward VI.] come to the Crown, but a peaceable dew refreshed God's inheritance in England, formerly parched with persecution: and this good Angel struck off the fetters from many Peters in prison, preserving those who were appointed to die. Only Thomas Dobbie, Fellow of St John's in Cambridge, committed to the Counter in Bread Street and condemned for speaking against the Masse, died a natural death, in respect of any publick punishment by Law inflicted on him: but whether or no, any private impression of violence hastened his end, God alone knoweth. His speedy death prevented the pardon, which the Lord Protectour intended to send him: Divine Providence so ordering it, that he should touch not enter; see not taste; behold not reap benefit, on earth, of this Reformation.

From Bishop Morton's *Of the Institution of the Sacrament*, 2nd edition, 1635, Book v, Chap. 2, Section vi.

Be it therefore furthermore known unto you that the Sacrament, which is celebrated by Protestants, although it containe no Corporall Vnion of the Body of Christ, yet is it not so bare Bread, as your Doctors have calumniously suggested unto you, but that God hath manifested his Curses upon prophane Communicants and Contemners of this holy Mystery, which hath in it a Sacramental Vnion of the Body and Blood of Christ. One example whereof wee reade, is of one that being afflicted in Conscience for his abuse of the Sacrament, in receiving it but in one kind, did cast himself headlong out of a window and so dyed. The other is that which hee, who writeth these things, saw and can testifie, viz., Sir Booth of St John's Coll. in Cambridge, A Bachelour of Arts, being Popishly affected, at the time of the Communion, took the Consecrated Bread, and forbearing to eat it, conveyed and kept it closely for a time; and afterwards threw it over the walls of the College: but in a short time after, not induring the torment of his guilty conscience, hee threw himselfe headlong over the Battlements of the Chappell, and some few hours after ended his life.

[In the *Topographer and Genealogist* ii, 450-467, there is printed "The domestic Chronicle" of Thomas Godfrey, successively of Winchelsea, Halling in Kent, St Giles' Cripplegate and Hoddiford in the parish of Selling, near Romney: M.P. for New Romney, and father of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey the Westminster Magistrate murdered in the year 1678. It is printed from a transcript in the MS. Landsdowne 235. From it we extract the following.]:

Thomas Godfrey, the second son of Thomas Godfrey of Lidd in Kent. I was borne the third of January 1585, according to my father's book; my mother's name was Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Mich. Pix, of Ashford, sometime Jurat of Folkestone, where my mother was borne.... My mother died in the year 1589 and was buried at Detling in Kent.... After my mother's death I lived from my father with my aunt Berrie until I was eight years old; from whence I went to Challock, to the grammar Schooll, with Mr John Lancashire my Schoollmaster, and boarded with my uncle Sorlis Hawker, where I staid about some seven years; from whence I went in the year 1599 to St John's in Cambridge, where I was twelve months Pensioner, and afterwards Fellow Commoner, Mr Robert Spalding my first tutor, Mr Peter Benlos my second, who, after he had been Batchellor of Divinity and Senior of the House, left England, and turned Jesuit. My abode there was some three years and better: from whence I was admitted to the Middle Temple, where my chamber was the middle lower chamber on the left hand in Brick Court.

My father sent three of us his sons successively to St John's in Cambridge, whereof wee were all of us Fellow Commoners. We gave a white silver pott to the Colledge of about a 12 pound price. Our arms engraved upon it, with this aenigma:

"Petrus, Thomas, et Richardus Godfrey hujus Collegii Alumni, oriundi de Lidd in agro Cantiano, quorum Pater est Tho. Godfrey armiger, cui horum alter-uter est primo-gemitus."

[The explanation of this aenigma^{is}, that each son had a different mother. Thomas Godfrey died 10 October 1664 and was buried in the church of Selling, where there is a monument to his memory.]

From the *Autobiography of Archbishop Laud* (Oxford, 1839) p. 349.

Speaking in his own defence Archbishop Laud said (Tuesday, 12 March 1643-44): "If I had any purpose to blast the true Religion established in the Church of England, and to introduce Popery, sure I took a very wrong way to do it. For, my Lords, I have stayed as many that were going to Rome, and reduced as many that were already gone, as (I believe) any Bishop or other Minister in this Kingdom hath done".... Among "the number of those persons, whom, by God's blessing upon my labours, I have settled in the true Protestant Religion established in England," he mentions:

"4, 5. Two scholars of St John's College in Cambridge, Topping and Ashton, had slipped away from the College, and here at London had got the French Ambassador's pass (I have the pass to show): I found means to get them to me, and I thank God settled both their minds, and sent them back to their College. Afterwards hearing of Topping's wants, I allowed him means till I procured him a Fellowship: and he is at this time a very hopeful young man, as most of his time in that University, a Minister, and Chaplain in house at this present to the Right Honourable the Earl of Westmorland."

[John Topping, son of Edward T. of Quarrington, Lincolnshire, was entered as a Sizar 2 April 1631, aet. 16; Fellow, on the Bishop of Ely's nomination 24 July 1637; he was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in April 1650.

Walter Ashton, son of Walter A. of Sutterton, Lincolnshire, entered as a pensioner 7 June 1633, aet. 17.

Both had been educated at Sleaford, under Mr Trevelyan. The Earl of Westmorland, was Mildmay Fane, second Earl, who at first sided with the King, but came in to the Parliament in 1643.]

In Deman's *Life of Latimer* (pp. 69-71) it is noted that "certain of St John's College" were among Laud's bitterest opponents at Cambridge; Bayn, Rud, Greenwood, Procter, and Brigenden are named. There is a reference to Lamb's "Original Documents from Corpus Christi College," pp. 14, 16.

The tercentenary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell has been celebrated with some pomp and circumstance at Huntingdon, Cambridge, and London. It is perhaps worth remembering that a member of St John's very nearly succeeded in depriving that event of some of its significance.

In the church of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, is, or used to be, a piece of canvas with the following inscription: "Here lieth the worthy and memorable Kt. Sir Ingram Hopton, who paid his debt to nature and duty to his King and Country in the attempt of seizing the Arch-rebel in the bloody skirmish near Winceby, October the 6th 1643—nec tumultum, Nec mori per vim metuit, tenente Caesare terras; Paulum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus."

Ingram Hopton, son of Ralph Hopton, esq. of Armely, Yorks.; born at Armely and educated at Wakefield, was admitted a fellow-commoner of St John's College 12 May 1631, aged 16. He was admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 1 February 1632-3. He was knighted at York 25 June 1642.

Ralph Hopton, his father, was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles I. He was a distinguished Royalist General and was elevated to the Peerage 4 September 1643 as Baron Hopton of Stratton co. Cornwall.

The date of the battle at Winceby is wrongly given in the above inscription, it should be 11 October.

Rushworth in his *Historical Collections* V, 282 has the following: "Colonel Cromwel charg'd with great Resolution immediately after the Dragons of the other side had given him their first Volly; yet within half pistol shot they Saluted him with a second charge. His Horse was killed and fell down upon him; and as he rose, he was knockt down again by the Gentleman that charg'd him, which was supposed to be Sir Ingram Hopton. But he got up, and recovered a poor Horse in a Soldiers hand and so mounted again."

A very similar account of the incident will be found in Carlyle's *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, Part II., "Winceby Fight," quoted from Vicar's *God's Ark overtopping the World's Waves, or the third part of the Parliamentary Chronicle*, Carlyle says "Cromwell himself was nearer death in this action than ever in any other," adding later: "Sir Ingram Hopton, who had been so near killing Cromwell, was himself killed."

[In *The Sixth Report of The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts* Appendix p. 230 is the following summary of the expenses of Lord Percy at St John's College.]

1615, Oct. 13—March 2 following, *i.e.*, 21 weeks.—The account of Edward Dowse, appointed to attend Lord Percy at Cambridge. He was charged with £240, and was allowed £201 16s. 1d.

The admittance into College and incorporation into the University.—The 2 Deans of St John's College for his Lordship's admittance, 44s.; to the inferior officers of the house, 38s. 6d.—Incorporation, 10s. His commons for the whole time, £28 2s. 4d. Extraordinary diet, with 9s. 10d. for wine and sugar, £50 16s. 4d.. His diet and company at dinner the first day he came, 18s. Fire for chamber £7 7s. 3d. Physic and rewards to physicians £7 5s.—*Books*: Seaton's Logick, 13d.; A Grammar 12d.; History of Comynes, 5s. 6d.; Common prayer 3s. 8d.; Maps and a frame for one, 18s.; two hourglasses 1s.; glass, furniture, &c. &c., and mending and washing, &c. £6 18s. 10d. Dancing, for a month £2. Board wages for servants 7s. the week; 6 men for two weeks, 1 man for three days, 5 men for 16 weeks, 2 men for 3 weeks, and one man helping in the stable for 18 weeks at 2s. 6d. the week, £36 13s. Charges of the stable (set out at length) £5 5s. 5d. Riding charges £1 3s. 2d. Carriage to and from London £2 1s. 11d.—*Rewards*: When he went to King's College Chapel, for the Schools 4s. At the Earl of Southampton's house several times, 50s. 6d. At the Bishop of—18d., Butler and Porter of St John's College, 23s. To one that brought him a present, 12s. Huntsmen when hunting, 3s. 6d. (In all £4 3s. 6d.). Money given to Lord Percy, 11s.

[With this may be compared the following note sent by a correspondent "on the chance that it may refer to a St John's man."]

John Plummer, of All Saint's Pavement, York, draper, by Will dated 16 December 1591 and proved 6 March 1591-92, leaves to "eldest son Raynold Plummer, Maister of Artes, parson of Feberton, county Suffolk, cost me in keeping him seven years at the University of Cambridge £100, he to have only some clothes."

[A contributor sends the following extract from Rawlinson's MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford B. 400 c. p. 19.]

10 April 1666.

The then Churchwardens and Inhabitants of North Stoke in the County of Oxon sent Francis Gotherdye then Parish Clerk unto St John's in Cambridge the Patrons of this parish Church to resolve them concerning the dependance and connection of the Chapells of Newnham and Ipsden to the Parochial Church of the aforesaid North Stoke who returned unto them this Certificate the true copy whereof followeth.

St John's Colledge Camb:
April 16th 1666.

These are to certify whom they shall concern that whereas request hath been made to us being the President and Senior fellows of St John's Colledge in Cambridge by the Inhabitants of North Stoke in the County of Oxford to the intent the said Inhabitants might be informed by us concerning the dependence or connexion of the Chapells of Nunham and Ipsden to the Parochial Church of North Stoke. We the said President and Senior Fellows in order to the satisfying so just a request have perused such writings as are in our custody relating to the said business wherein we find the chapells of Nunham and Ipsden always depending and annex to the Parochial Church of North Stoke the ordinary title in the connexion of the Impropriation of North Stoke to our said College being these words *Ecclesia Parochialis de North Stoke cum capellis des Newnham et Ipsden ab eadem dependentibus et annexis*. The like form of words being in severall our writings relating to North Stoke the which we have thought good to certify under our hands this 16th day of Apr. Anno domini 1666.

John Ambrose *Prdt. dep.*
Ro. Clarke
Jsa. Worrall
Da. Morton

John Garlick
Tho. Briggs
Ja. Chamberlaine
Jonath. Brideoake

An election of Choral Students was held on May 5th. The following were elected:

E. A. Martell (*Tenor*) St John's School, Leatherhead.
A. M. C. Nicholls (*Bass*) Bradfield College.
H. J. Wrenford (*Tenor*)..... St Edmund's School, Canterbury.

R. H. Crofton was appointed to an additional Choral Studentship, and W. S. Bowden was continued in his Studentship until Christmas next.

At the celebration, in Cambridge, of the Jubilee of Sir G. G. Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, 1849—99, the following members of the College were present as delegates: Mr J. Larmor for the Cambridge Philosophical Society; Lord Strathcora and Mount Royal for the McGill University, Montreal; Prof R. A. Sampson for the University of Durham; and Dr W. M. Hicks for Firth College, Sheffield.

We have been favoured with the following account of the proceedings:—

ON A RECENT ACADEMICAL CELEBRATION.

A FRAGMENT.

The Chancellor sat in the Chancellor's chair,
President, Provost, and Master were there,
Many a Bishop and many a Doctor,
Many a Bull dog, and many a Proctor
With the silvery pokers of Squire Bedells,
And matinée hats of the fair demoiselles,
And a great many others of lower degree,
From the B.A. that is, to the B.A. to be.

The Chancellor hied him from London town,
With a Gladstone bag and a great gold gown—
The Delegates came from the ends of the earth,
They came from the land of Sir Gabriel's birth,
They came from Germany, France, and Spain,
They crossed the mighty Atlantic main,
And arrived at "the place of the Cambridge drain,"
—And all for to honour Professor Stokes' brain.

The Professor came in and received an ovation,
 The Orator spoke, 'mid a great demonstration
 With aspect bland, and a wave of the hand,
 In a tongue which the ladies could not understand,
 (Except a few students from Newnham and Girton
 Who thought they had got at his meaning for certain).
 For a Grace had been passed, the Professor to bless
 With a most academical, Latin Address,
 And a medal of gold, which, as I've been told,
 Would be worth quite a lot if it had to be sold,
 —Though the learned Professor, without any doubt
 Would never put treasures like this "Up the spout."

The Orator ceased, and the Chancellor rose,
 Adopting a most Cancellarial pose,
 And forthwith presented the medal so proud,
 While plaudits tremendous arose from the crowd.
 But soon all was ended, the Senate House cleared,
 And onwards to Pembroke the company steered,
 Where, 'mid gratulations and flowers and tea
 We will leave the Professor and his Jubilee.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

1st Captain—E. Davidson. 2nd Captain—J. H. Beith. Hon. Sec.—
 F. Fletcher. Hon. Treasurer—J. E. Pellow. 1st Lent Captain—F. F.
 Leighton. 2nd Lent Captain—N. G. Powell. 3rd Lent Captain—G. A.
 Ticehurst. Additional Captain—M. B. Briggs.

A vote of thanks to Mr Scott for entertaining the Lent boats
 was proposed by Mr Davidson, and seconded by Mr Fletcher,
 and carried unanimously.

The *Bateman Pairs* were rowed on Saturday, March 18th.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | J. E. Pellow
H. E. H. Oakeley | } Third Station. |
| 2 | G. A. Ticehurst
F. F. Leighton | |
| 3 | N. G. Powell
E. Davidson | } Second Station. |

The *Lowé Double Sculls* were rowed on Tuesday, May 10th.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 1 | R. H. Sanderson, First Trinity
R. B. Etherington-Smith, First Trinity | } Second Station. |
| 2 | Farquharson, Trinity Hall
Crofton, First Trinity | |

Won by about 40 yards.

A General Meeting was held on May 13th for the election of
 a Secretary in place of Mr Fletcher who had resigned. The
 Committee nominated H. E. H. Oakeley, and as no one else
 was proposed, he was elected for the remainder of the Easter
 Term.

A General Meeting for the election of officers for the October
 Term was held on Thursday, June 6th.

Mr Davidson proposed that Rule VI be suspended for the 1899-1900, beginning from the date of the meeting. This was seconded by Mr Oakeley and passed unanimously.

The following were then elected :

1st Captain—J. H. Beith. 2nd Captain—G. A. Ticehurst. Hon. Sec.—J. M. Gaskell. Hon. Treasurer—W. M. Royds. 1st Lent Captain—K. C. Browning. 2nd Lent Captain—P. B. Haigh. 3rd Lent Captain—M. B. Briggs. Additional Captain—M. C. Cooper.

The May Races.

The races this year were rowed in beautiful weather before a record crowd. Racing all through was good, and on Saturday evening events were brought to a conclusion by a colossal naval disaster at Ditton.

The First Boat started fifth. They went up a place on the second night, but had hard luck in coming down again on the fourth, as they were handicapped throughout by a broken slide. Though never at any time a steady crew, they improved immensely in the last fortnight, and if only a faster stroke had been maintained might have caught Trinity Hall on the third night, and so put themselves out of danger from the fast Pembroke eight.

The Second Boat had bad luck. They were never a first-class crew; but their misfortunes were increased by frequent changes, and they rowed with two practically untrained men in the boat, though these latter were certainly not the cause of their downfall. In spite of their unsettled condition, the crew rowed well and pluckily every night, especially the last two. The following were the weights and crews:

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
G. A. Ticehurst (<i>bow</i>) ..	10 13	S. Barradell Smith (<i>bow</i>)	
2 W. M. Royds	11 2	2 J. H. Towle	
3 J. E. Pellow	11 7½	3 W. Kerry	
4 F. F. Leighton	12 3	4 W. H. Roseveare	
5 J. M. Gaskell	12 5	5 E. Johnston	
6 N. G. Powell	12 6	6 C. Cooper	
7 H. E. H. Oakeley.....	11 3	7 G. A. Kempthorne	
E. Davidson (<i>stroke</i>)....	12 2	P. B. Haigh (<i>stroke</i>)....	
A. G. W. Hinde (<i>cox</i>) ..		E. H. Vigers (<i>cox</i>)	

First Night.—The First Boat rowed over, failing to bump Emmanuel, although at one time they were right upon them.

The Second Boat was bumped by Caius II.

Second Night.—The First Boat bumped Emmanuel at Ditton.

The Second Boat was bumped by Clare I.

Third Night.—The First Boat rowed over behind Hall I. They gained considerably at first, but taking a very bad Ditton, Hall got right away.

The Second Boat was bumped by Peterhouse.

Fourth Night.—The First Boat was bumped by Pembroke just round Grassy; Five's slide jammed soon after the start, which took away all chance of getting over.

The Second Boat was bumped by Pembroke II.

Characters of the Crews:

First Boat.

- E. Davidson*—In practice his chief faults were absence of life and a tendency to get short; but as usual he rowed much better in the races.
- H. E. H. Oakeley*—Is not rowing in as good style, but he works as hard and as consistently as ever. His blade is always a treat to watch. The Club has few better men.
- N. G. Powell*—Has not fulfilled his last year's promise. Is heavy with his hands forward, and swings short, but is an honest worker.
- J. M. Gaskell*—Has come on greatly, and if he takes pains ought to become a good oar. He has yet to learn how to swing and slide in unison, and his work is not as consistent as it should be.
- F. F. Leighton*—Is disappointing. He has got into a thoroughly bad style of rowing without swing or beginning, and his sliding back is done in two pieces.
- J. E. Pellow*—Should get his hands away much faster and steady his swing forward. A good worker, but has not improved in style.
- W. M. Roysd*—Rushes forward and misses the beginning, and has not yet learnt the use of a slide, but has improved a good deal during the term.
- G. A. Ticehurst*—Slides badly and is unsteady forward. Always works hard.
- A. G. W. Hinde*—Considering the little experience he has had, steered well.

Second Boat.

- S. B. Smith*—Does not use his legs properly, and in consequence fails to get his shoulders and weight on to the beginning. Is a fairly neat bow.
- J. H. Towle*—Only came in the day before the races and had no time to improve his condition or form. In spite of these disadvantages he kept going well in the races and worked hard for an untrained man.
- W. Kerry*—At the beginning of the term used to let his slide go very badly. He has improved in this respect, but he still nurses the beginning by letting the slide move a few inches before he gets his shoulders on to it. Is inclined to hug the finish, but works hard.
- W. H. Rosevears*—Is badly handicapped by his finish. He swings out of the boat and seems unable to drop his hands before he turns them. Consequently he feathers under water every stroke. If he could learn to sit up at the finish and drop his hands he would improve immensely.
- E. Johnston*—Has greatly improved in form, but finishes much too low down on his body and lets his knees come up too soon, so that as soon as a fast stroke is attempted he gets into difficulties with his finish. He must learn to row himself right out, as at present he does not seem to realize that every stroke from beginning to finish must be rowed with every ounce of strength he has.
- C. Cooper*—Like five—has not learnt to row himself out. He swings too far back at the finish, and does not use his outside hand. This makes him very slow with the finish. He has a fairly good swing, and gets hold of the water pretty well.

- G. A. Kempthorne*—Considering that he had only a week to recover his form, after doing no rowing for a year, he did very well. His chief faults are a habit of keeping his hands down as he comes forward, and consequently being sometimes late, and of being very slow with the recovery, which makes him inclined to rush the last part of the swing forward.
- P. B. Haigh*—Has rowed consistently well all the term. As a stroke he is inclined to hang a little, and so get dead. But he keeps it long and steady, and works hard.
- E. H. Vigers*—Keeps his boat fairly straight, but takes his corner very wide at times.

CRICKET CLUB.

Matches played 21. Won 2. Lost 8. Drawn 11.

The team has, on the whole, been disappointing. They started badly through want of confidence in batting. Towards the middle of the season they did better and proved to be a good batting side, although on one or two occasions they collapsed unaccountably. The bowlers were seldom backed up by good fielding, and in consequence appeared to lose heart. The fielding of several members of the team was not only bad but decidedly slack on several occasions, and they should try not to keep hold of the ball as if it were a warming pan. The loss of C. H. Moore, who, unfortunately, was unable to play in the majority of matches, was much felt.

- W. P. G. McCormick*—Has captained the team with excellent judgment. A good bat with sound strokes all round the wicket, but who is rather too impatient to score quickly. A good bowler on all wickets; very safe field.
- C. H. Moore*—Unfortunately has only played very occasionally on account of accidents.
- A. C. Norman*—Good bat who has been very unlucky this season. Bowled well at the beginning of the season, but seemed unable to find his pitch again till the end. Fair field.
- F. D. Cautley*—Has batted consistently well through the season. Sometimes useful, but erratic, bowler. Good outfield, but inclined to be sleepy in the slips.
- T. B. Sills*—Bats with awkward style, but gets runs on occasions. Fair ground field, but with an unsafe pair of hands.
- W. Stradling*—Good bat who failed to come off at the beginning of the season; very slow in the field.
- J. H. Franklin*—Good, but rather slow, bat. Painfully slow ground field, but good catch.
- D. C. A. Morrison*—Useful fast scoring bat; good field. As a lob bowler would have been more successful had the team been able to hold catches.
- S. M. Douglas*—Good bat on fast wicket. Useful point.
- F. Fletcher*—Useful fast bowler with a good "yorker." Should try to get back to the wicket after bowling. Very slack in the field.
- A. Brownscombe*—Hard-hitting bat. Good out field.
- H. Hardwick-Smith*—Good wicket-keeper who lacked practice. Unfortunately not found till end of season. Fair bat.

Batting Averages.

Played 21. Won 2. Lost 8. Drawn 11.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
D. C. A. Morrison.....	11 ..	216 ..	50*	6 ..	43·2
J. H. Franklin	17 ..	450 ..	115 ..	3 ..	32·14
W. Stradling	17 ..	470 ..	111 ..	2 ..	31·3
F. D. Cautley.....	19 ..	494 ..	95 ..	2 ..	29·06
A. Brownscombe	3 ..	52 ..	33 ..	1 ..	26
T. B. Sills	13 ..	293 ..	103 ..	1 ..	24·41
S. M. Douglas	14 ..	243 ..	54*	4 ..	24·3
W. P. G. McCormick	17 ..	405 ..	61 ..	0 ..	23·8
A. C. Norman	20 ..	369 ..	98 ..	2 ..	20·5
F. Fletcher	12 ..	92 ..	16 ..	2 ..	9·2
C. H. Moore	4 ..	34 ..	15 ..	0 ..	8·5
H. Hardwick-Smith	3 ..	18 ..	16 ..	0 ..	6

Also batted :—F. E. Edwardes, average 40; J. F. Skrimshire, average 13·5; R. P. Gregory, average 9·3; W. Sneath, average 7; N. S. Hoare, average 6; N. W. A. Edwards, average 6; O. V. Payne, average 3.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Average.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W. P. G. McCormick.....	244 ..	34 ..	714 ..	39 ..	18·3
A. C. Norman	297 ..	58 ..	928 ..	30 ..	30·9
F. Fletcher	353·1 ..	83 ..	931 ..	30 ..	31
F. D. Cautley	173·2 ..	27 ..	635 ..	18 ..	35·2
T. B. Sills.....	46 ..	7 ..	175 ..	4 ..	43·2
D. C. A. Morrison	65·3 ..	1 ..	333 ..	6 ..	55·5
W. Sneath	111 ..	11 ..	274 ..	4 ..	68·5

Also bowled :—R. P. Gregory, 7 wickets, average 22·1; O. V. Payne, 3 wickets, average 68.

Matches.

v. Emmanuel. Lost. St John's 90 (A. C. Norman, 29). Emmanuel 204 for 7 wickets.

v. Jesus. Lost. St John's 150 (W. P. McCormick 45). Jesus 154 for 8 wickets.

v. Sidney. Lost. St John's 104 (W. Stradling 28). Sidney 115 for 5 wickets.

v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 148 for 3 wickets (F. E. Edwardes 88, J. H. Franklin 33 not out). Caius 174 for 7 wickets (A. C. Norman 4 wickets for 41, T. B. Sills 3 for 34).

v. Magdalene. Drawn. St John's 213 for 3 wickets (F. E. Edwardes 83, F. D. Cautley 83). Magdalene 126 for 4 wickets).

v. Trinity Hall. Drawn. St Johns 94 for 2 wickets (F. D. Cautley 45). Trinity Hall 207 for 9 wickets.

v. Queens'. Drawn. St John's 236 for 6 wickets (A. C. Norman 79 not out, P. McCormick 41, S. M. Douglas 38). Queens' 145 for 3 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Lost. St John's 76. Pembroke 308 for 7 wickets.

v. Trinity. Drawn. St John's 280 for 7 wickets (T. B. Sills 103, D. C. Morrison 50 not out) Trinity 138 for 4 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Lost. St John's 125 (A. C. Norman 33, F. D. Cautley 22). Pembroke 248 for 7 wickets.

v. Exeter, Oxford. Drawn. St John's 86 for 4 wickets (F. D. Cautley 26, J. H. Franklin 25). Exeter 203 for 7 wickets (P. McCormick 5 wickets for 66).

v. King's. Lost. St John's 145 (P. McCormick 42, F. D. Cautley 30) King's 267 for 3 wickets.

v. Peripatetics. Won. St John's 199 for 5 wickets (S. M. Douglas 54 not out, P. McCormick 46, J. H. Franklin 28 not out, W. Stradling 27). Peripatetics 179 (F. D. Cautley 4 wickets for 28).

v. Trinity. Drawn. St John's 289 (W. Stradling 102, A. C. Norman 98. Trinity 143 and 135 for 1 wicket (P. McCormick 5 wickets for 49).

v. Caius. Lost. St John's 105 (W. Stradling 35). Caius 200 for 7 wickets.

v. Clare. St John's 139 (P. McCormick 61, A. C. Norman 24). Clare 97 (P. McCormick 6 wickets for 44).

v. Jesus. Drawn. St John's 269 (J. H. Franklin 69, W. Stradling 33, A. Brownscombe 33, S. M. Douglas 32 not out, T. B. Sills 30). Jesus 310 for 9 wickets.

v. King's. Drawn. St John's 415 for 7 wickets (W. Stradling 111, T. B. Sills 79, P. McCormick 47). King's 345.

v. Trinity Hall. Drawn. St John's 359 for 5 wickets (J. H. Franklin 115, F. D. Cautley 95, W. Stradling 36). Trinity Hall 526 for 6 wickets.

v. Emmanuel. Drawn. St John's 119 for 1 wicket (F. D. Cautley 67 not out, W. Stradling 34 not out). Emmanuel 270 for 4 wickets.

v. Christ's. Lost. St John's 80. Christ's 234.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

We have had a rather more successful season than last year.

J. D. Cradock and A. Chapple were the only two of last year's six available.

Colours have been given to C. Kingdon, J. W. H. Atkins, G. B. Bryan, and H. F. E. Edwardes.

The following have also played: M. B. Briggs, P. A. Lloyd-Jones, and N. S. Hoare.

MATCHES.

Played 18. Won 7. Lost 11.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
April 28.....	Emmanuel.....	Lost	1—8
" 29.....	*Pembroke	Won.....	5—2
May 1.....	Caius	Lost	1—8
" 2.....	Trinity	Lost	0—9.
" 3.....	Peterhouse	Lost	2—7
" 5.....	Mayflies	Lost	2—7
" 8.....	Balliol, Oxford	Lost ...	4—5
" 10.....	*Selwyn	Won....	6—2
" 12.....	Corpus	Won....	7—2
" 13.....	*Caius	Lost	3—6
" 19.....	Jesus	Lost	1—5
" 23.....	Emmanuel.....	Lost	1—8
" 26.....	*Clare	Won....	6—2
" 27.....	Trinity Hall	Lost	4—5
" 29.....	Christ's	Won...	6—3
" 30.....	*Jesus	Lost	4—5
June 5.....	Selwyn	Won....	6—3
" 7.....	Ridley Hall	Won....	5—2

* Denotes Singles.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT HOUSE.

With this number we issue a report to the subscribers to this scheme, and a list of subscriptions received up to the end of April. A few further subscriptions have been received, and will be duly acknowledged in a subsequent report. It is hoped that before the end of another year the Club will be in the occupation of the new boat house.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Sec.*—A. C. Norman. *Hon. Treas.*—W. P. G. McCormick.

The following new members were elected on May 31st: Dr E. T. Sweeting, K. C. Browning, F. W. Dees, J. M. Gaskell, J. R. C. Greenlees, W. H. Roseveare, W. Stradling, G. A. Ticehurst.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

During the Easter Term six Debates were held, the President being on each occasion in the chair. The following is the list:

April 29—P. L. Babington moved "That suicide is justifiable, and should be permitted by law." J. H. Milnes opposed. There also spoke for the motion S. P. Hart and R. M. Feignoux; against the motion D. Linney, C. Elsee, and E. W. G. Masterman. Result: Ayes 10, noes 11; majority against 1.

May 6—P. B. Haigh moved "That this House is in thorough sympathy with the spirit that called forth the Cromwell celebrations." G. H. Shepley opposed. There also spoke for the motion J. H. A. Hart, C. Elsee, H. B. Woodwork, A. C. Latif, and F. W. Armstrong; against the motion J. A. Moxon, D. Linney, and H. N. Faulkner. Result: Ayes 11, noes 7; majority for the motion 4.

May 13—A. F. Russell moved "That this House strongly condemns the financial policy of the present Government." C. Elsee opposed. There also spoke for the motion G. M. Laidlaw and A. C. Latif; against the motion G. H. Shepley and P. L. Babington. Result: Ayes 6, noes 8; majority against 2.

May 20—E. W. G. Masterman moved "That this House views with alarm the legal recognition of the conscientious objector." J. E. de Villiers opposed. There also spoke for the motion G. H. Shepley, P. L. Babington, and C. Elsee; against the motion E. P. Hart, A. F. Russell, D. Linney, and A. C. Latif. Result: Ayes 12, noes 6; majority for the motion 6.

May 27—T. A. Moxon moved "That the increase in the number of Sunday publications is a fact which every right-minded man should deplore." E. P. Hart opposed. There also spoke for the motion E. W. G. Masterman, P. B. Haigh, A. C. Latif, and J. H. Milnes; against the motion G. H. Shepley, P. L. Babington, and D. Linney. Result: Ayes 13, noes 6; majority for the motion 7.

June 3—W. Browne moved "That the conceit of the Anglo-Saxon race is insufferable and unwarrantable." F. W. Armstrong opposed. There also spoke for the motion D. Linney, R. O. P. Taylor, and H. W. Faulkner; against the motion P. L. Babington, W. Rosenheim, H. L. Pass, and S. D. Chalmers. Result: Ayes 7, noes 8; majority against 1.

At a private business meeting held on June 3 the following were elected officers for the Michaelmas Term:

President—A. F. Russell.
Vice-President—C. Elsee.
Treasurer—F. W. Armstrong.
Secretary—E. W. G. Masterman.
Committee—E. P. Hart, P. B. Haigh.
Auditor—H. B. Woodwark.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

A Committee meeting was held in Mr Bateson's rooms on Tuesday, May 2.

Mr Bateson was in the chair, and nine of the Committee were present.

An estimate of £155 to L.M.B.C. was agreed on.

Mr McCormick proposed "That the C.C. be authorized to spend £26 on a horse-mowing machine and small roller."

The proposal was carried unanimously.

Mr Bateson proposed "That the President of the C.C. be authorized to treat with Deane for the purchase of shed and horse-roller for £10, and to spend a sum of £3 upon repairing the latter; but that if the negotiation for the purchase of the roller on these terms be unsuccessful an expenditure of £22 be authorized to buy a new one.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Rev C. D. Robinson, who has been Assistant Missioner at the College Mission for the last two years, is leaving England this month for work in South Africa. He will be much missed, both by the people and especially the young men of the Mission District, and also by members of the College staying at Bishop Fisher's Hostel. The College will be fortunate if it is always able to find men to fill the office of Missioner with Mr Robinson's simplicity, humility, and devotion.

H. Sneath (B.A. 1897) hopes to be ordained Deacon and to take up Mr Robinson's work in September. N. W. A. Edwards is to be the Cranleigh School Missioner. He proposes to work for a year at the Mission as a Layman and to offer himself for Ordination a year hence. Mr Robertson will thus, for the next fifteen months, have no one in Priest's Orders working with him, with whom he could leave the Mission in charge. It is hoped that senior members of the College will be able to spend Sundays at the Mission and so give Mr Robinson opportunities of taking from time to time a much needed holiday.

We are glad to say that nearly £140 has been collected for the testimonial to Mr Phillips, the late Senior Missioner. The Rev J. F. Bateman has selected an organ for the Lady Margaret Church and it will be opened on some day early in July. Something like £50 is still wanted to pay for it. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr Bateman, 119, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Committee*—N. W. A. Edwards, M. Hornibrook, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. L. Murphy, P. May, J. Sterndale-Bennett.

The Annual May Concert was held in the College Hall on Monday, June 12th. The Hall was, as usual, very prettily decorated for the occasion, and was all but filled with visitors, the audience numbering some 360.

We were most fortunate in securing the kind assistance of Miss Jennie Grimson and of Rev. F. G. Given-Wilson. The former is new to College audiences in Cambridge; her masterly playing was greatly appreciated, and she was recalled several times. The latter is an old favourite with St John's audiences.

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr Sweeting for all the time and trouble he has spent in the production of a Concert which has been attended with rather more than the usual number of difficulties this year, and of congratulating him on the complete success which has crowned his untiring efforts. Our best thanks are also due to Dr Naylor for his kind assistance.

The full programme of the Concert was as follows :

PART I.

- 1 PART SONG.... "Song of the Zetland Fishermen"*Elvey*
- 2 SONG..... "Impatience" (Ungeduld)*Schubert*
REV F. G. GIVEN-WILSON.
- 3 PART SONG....."Moonlight".....*Eaton Fanning*
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Chaconne"*Vitali*
Miss JESSIE GRIMSON.
- 5 TWO-PART SONG.. "The Birks of Aberfeldy"*E. T. Sweeting*
- 6 CHORUS (Male Voices).. "The Longbeards' Saga" *C. H. Lloyd*

PART II.

- 7 MADRIGAL....."My Bonny Lass"*Morley*
- 8 PIANOFORTE SOLO...."Polonaise-Fantaisie"*Chopin*
Dr NAYLOR.
- 9 PASTORAL....."Damelus' Song to His Diaphenia"*Stanford*
- 10 SONG....."Where'er You Walk"*Handel*
Rev F. G. GIVEN-WILSON.
- 11 VIOLIN SOLO....."Hungarian Dances"*Brahms-Joachim*
Miss JESSIE GRIMSON.
- 12 CHORUS....."College Boating Song"*E. T. Sweeting*
SOLO—G. A. TICEHURST.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

No report has been received from the Secretary of this Society.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., H. T. E. Barlow M.A., C. Elsee B.A., G. T. M. Evans B.A., J. W. Rob B.A., H. N. Burgess, J. D. Coe, N. W. A. Edwards, A. R. Ingram, W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior.

List of addresses during the Easter Term :

April 29th	Mr R. J. Kennedy, C.M.S. Missionary in India.
May 6th	Dr H. P. Stokes, Vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge.
" 13th	Dr Watson.
" 20th	Mr G. A. Lefroy, late Head of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, Bishop-designate of Lahore.
" 27th	Mr F. Robinson, Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College.
June 3rd	Professor Mayor.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady Day 1899.

Donations.

DONORS.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| <p>Schnabel (Dr C.). Handbook of Metallurgy.
Translated by Henry Louis. 2 vols. 8vo.
Lond. 1898. 3.26.50,51</p> | |
| <p>Thorp (F. H.). Outlines of Industrial Chemistry. 8vo. New York, 1898. 3.26.49.</p> | |
| <p>Page (J. M.). Ordinary Differential Equations. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 4.42.9.....</p> | |
| <p>Harkness (J.) and Morley (F.). Introduction to the Theory of Analytic Functions. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 4.41.17.....</p> | Dr D. MacAlister. |
| <p>Bailey (L. H.). Sketch of the Evolution of our native Fruits. 8vo. New York, 1898. 3.27.38.....</p> | |
| <p>Campbell (D. H.). Lectures on the Evolution of Plants. 8vo. New York, 1899. 3.27.39.....</p> | |
| <p>Cauchy (A.). Œuvres complètes. 1re Série. Tome XI. 4to. Paris, 1899. 3.41.....</p> | Mr Pendlebury. |
| <p>*Beresford (Rev Gilbert). Rizpah and early Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1870. 4.38.65....</p> | |
| <p>— Sorrow. The Fountain of Sorrow and River of Joy. 8vo. Lond. 1875. 4.38.64.....</p> | Mrs Dundas. |
| <p>— The Stream of Talent and other Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1882. 4.38.37.....</p> | |
| <p>— Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 4.38.66 ..</p> | |
| <p>[Salmon (Nathaniel)]. The Lives of the English Bishops from the Restauration to the Revolution. 8vo. Lond. 1733. Q.11.13</p> | |
| <p>Parish (W. D.). A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect. 8vo. Lewes, 1875. 7.35.3 ..</p> | |
| <p>*Gifford (Rev E. H.). The Authorship of the 110th Psalm. A Sermon preached 6th December, 1891. 2nd Edn. 8vo. Oxford, [1892]</p> | Professor Mayor. |
| <p>Taylor (J. P.). A Consideration of some recent Strictures on Paley's Evidences of Christianity. 8vo. Camb. 1898</p> | |
| <p>*Green-Armytage (Rev N.). The Pope and the People; or, Comments on the Letter of Leo XIII. to the English Nation. 8vo. Lond. N.D.</p> | |

Morgan (Augustus De). Newton: his Friend: and his Niece. Edited by his Wife and A. C. Ranyard. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 11.24.64	Mr Larmor.
Homer. Iliad. Rendered into English Prose for the use of those who cannot read the Original, by S. Butler.* 8vo. Lond. 1898. 8.14.91	
Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1896-97. Vol. II. 8vo. Washington, 1898. 11.41..	The Translator.
Lady Meux Manuscript No. I. The Lives of Maná' Sēyōn and Gabra Krēstōs The Ethiopic Texts: edited, with an English Translation and a chapter on the Illustrations of Ethiopic MSS., by E. A. Wallis Budge. 4to. Lond. 1898. Ab.1.	Commissioner of Education.
*Bonney (T. G.). Volcanoes: their Structure and Significance. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 3.25.48	
Middlesex Hospital Journal. Vol. III. No. I. February, 1899.	Lady Meux.
Official Year-Book of the Church of England, 1899. 8vo. Lond. 1899. Reference Table.	
	The Author.
	C. Reissmann, Esq., M.A.
	Dr Sandya.

Additions.

- Aristotle. *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία*. Tertium edidit F. Blass. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1898.
- *Ars Rhetorica*. Edidit Dr A. Roemer. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1898.
- Ashley (W. J.). An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory. Vol. I. Parts i. and ii. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1894-98. 1.37.47.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. An Index to the Reports and Abstracts of Proceedings; including Subjects and Authors of Communications and Publications. 1840-1897. 8vo. Camb. 1898.
- The Priory of Saint Rhadegund, Cambridge. By Arthur Gray. 8vo. Camb. 1898.
- Cattaneo (R.). Architecture in Italy from the 6th to the 11th Century. Translated by the Contessa Isabel Curtis-Cholmeley. 4to. Lond. 1896. 10.11.42.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XXXIX. Itinera Hierosolymitana Saec. IV.—VIII. Ex recens. P. Geyer. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1898.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. LVII. (Tom—Tytler). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 7.4.57.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray. (Heel—Hod). 4to. Oxford, 1899.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. The Temple of Deir el Bahari. By Edouard Naville. Part iii. fol. Lond. 1898. 9.15.
- The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part i. Edited with Translations and Notes by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 4to. Lond. 1898. 9.15.
- Fulgentius (F. P.). Opera. Recens R. Helm. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1898.
- Gairdner (J.). History of the Life and Reign of Richard III. To which is added the Story of Perkin Warbeck. New Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1898. 5.38.78.

- Gee (H.). *The Elizabethan Clergy and the Settlement of Religion*, 1558-1564. 8vo. Oxford, 1898. 5.30.23.
- Gsell (S.). *Essai sur le Règne de l'Empereur Domitien*. 8vo. Paris, 1894. 1.4.21.
- *Kershaw (S. W.). *Art Treasures of the Lambeth Library*. 8vo. Lond. 1873. Hh.1.36.
- Lydus (J. L.). *Liber de Mensibus*. Edidit R. Wuensch. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1898.
- Mahan (Capt. A. T.). *The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793-1812*. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. N.D. 1.5.44.45.
- *The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660-1783*. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 1.5.46.
- Monumenta Alcuiniana a Phil. Jaffeo praeeparata*. Ediderunt Wattenbach et Duemmler. 8vo. Berolini, 1873. 1.2.21.
- Monumenta Carolina*. Edidit Ph. Jaffé. 8vo. Berolini, 1867. 1.2.20.
- Mullach (Dr F. W. A.). *Grammatik der griechischen Vulgarsprache in historischer Entwicklung*. 8vo. Berlin, 1856. 7.39.28.
- Omont (H.). *Inventaire Sommaire des Manuscrits Grecs de la Bibliothèque Nationale*. Introduction et Table alphabétique. 8vo. Paris, 1898. 7.35.44.
- Oxford Historical Society. *Epistolae Academicæ Oxon., 1421-1509*. Edited by the Rev Henry Anstey. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1898. 5.26.85.86.
- Psalms*. The whole Book of Psalms. Collected into English Meter by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others. 8vo. Lond. 1640. A.6.51. (Preceded by 116 pp. of neatly written contemporary MS. by Sir John Bailey* when imprisoned by the Rebels in St John's College, Cambridge).
- Rolls Series*. *Calendar of State Papers: America and West Indies, 1681-1685*. Edited by the Hon J. W. Fortescue. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 5.4.
- Rossi (G. B. de). *Supplemento alla Roma Sotterranea Cristiana*. Per il Professore O. Iozzi. 2da Edizione. fol. Roma, 1898. AA.4.
- Royal Historical Society. *A Narrative of the Changes in the Ministry, 1765-1767, told by the Duke of Newcastle in a Series of Letters to John White, M.P.* Edited by Mary Bateson. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 5.17.165.
- Rule (Martin). *The Life and Times of St Anselm*. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1883. 11.22.65.66.
- Seneca. *Opera quæ supersunt*. Vol. III. Edidit Otto Hense. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1898.
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- Valerius Flaccus. *Argonauticon*. Enarravit P. Langen. 2 Parts. 8vo. Berolini, 1896-97. 7.18.32.
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- Wyclif Society. *Wyclif (Joh.) Tractatus de Logica*. Edited by M. H. Dziewicki. Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 11.16.

END OF VOL. XX.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Appeal for Funds for the purpose of acquiring a Site and building a Boat House.

DEAR SIR,

We have the pleasure to issue our First Report to the Subscribers to the above-named object.

We have to thank members of the College for their generous support and for many expressions of goodwill for the Club and for the success of the scheme.

It will be seen from the full list of Subscribers appended that the proposal has received very general support from members of the College of all standing, and resident in almost every quarter of the world.

We venture to hope that further subscriptions will be forthcoming and that we shall feel justified in commencing to build.

After carefully considering alternative proposals we have decided to secure a site very near the present Boat House. Members of the College who have resided within the last few years will recognise its position when we state

that it adjoins the Victoria Bridge on the opposite side to the Christ's Boat House. While older members will be able to identify the site when we state that it has hitherto formed part of Winter's (late Searle's) Boat Yard. This site has several advantages. It is for all practical purposes as near the College as the present Boat House. It will be approached from the Bridge and there will be no necessity to have a 'Grind,' thus saving an annual charge on the Club. The ground and river-bank will want but little preparation for the purposes of a Boat Yard. While from its position somewhat apart from the recently erected Boat Houses below that of First Trinity the river will be less crowded and freer for 'tubbing.' As it adjoins the Victoria Road the building materials will be more easily put on the site.

In conclusion we venture to repeat the words of our first circular.

The acquisition of a Boat House is desirable in itself, not only as adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of individual members, but also as tending to the more economical working of the Club. And in taking this step we shall only be following the example of the following Boat Clubs, *First Trinity, Jesus, Caius, Pembroke, Emmanuel, Christ's, King's, Clare and Downing.*

In addition to the fact that the present Boat House is uncomfortable and insufficient, this matter has lately become urgent by reason of a change in the ownership of part of the land at present occupied by the Club. As a consequence it is understood that our present river frontage may be so reduced as to be entirely inadequate.

The sum required for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable Boat House is estimated at £2,500.

Cheques should be made payable to the Treasurer,
and crossed Messrs Barclay and Co., Limited, Mortlock's
Branch.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX,
President L. M. B. C.

R. F. SCOTT,
Treasurer.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE,
April, 1899.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

(The year in brackets is that of the first Degree.)

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THE MASTER	300	0	0
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Light, G. M. (1879)	2	2	0
Lister, J. J. (1880)	5	5	0
Liveing, Prof. G. D. (1850)	20	0	0
Long, Rev. B. (1891)	0	10	0
Love, A. E. H. (1885)	10	0	0
Lupton, A. S. (1898)	0	10	0
Lupton, J. (1891)	2	2	0
Lydall, F. (1896)	1	0	0
Macalister, G. H. K.	1	1	0
MacAlister, D. (1877)	10	0	0
MacBride, E. W. (1891)	1	1	0
McCormick, Rev. Canon J. (1857)	1	1	0
McCormick, W. P. G.	1	1	0
Macdonald, A. K.	0	10	0
McElderry, R. K. (1894)	2	2	0
McFarland, J. H. (1876)	1	0	0
Main, P. T. (1862)	5	0	0
Marr, J. E. (1878)	5	0	0
Marshall, Prof. A. (1865)	5	5	0
Marten, Sir A. G. (1856)	1	1	0
Martin, G. A.	1	1	0
Mason, G. A. (1886)	5	0	0
Mason, Rev. P. H. (1849)	5	0	0
Massie, J. (1866)	5	0	0
Masterman, E. W. G.	1	1	0
Mathews, G. B. (1884)	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Matthew, G. A. (1878)	5	0	0
Matthews, J. C. (1897)	2	10	0
Matthews, W. (1853)	2	2	0
May, P. L. (1897)	10	10	0
Mellor, F. (1881)	2	2	0
Moore, C. H.	1	1	0
Moore, J. A.	0	11	0
Moore, J. L.	0	10	6
Morrison, D. C. A.	0	10	0
Morton, W. B. (1892)	2	2	0
Moser, E. B. (1874)	10	10	0
Moss, Rev. H. W. (1864)	5	5	0
Moss, J. C. (1882)	2	2	0
Moss, W. (1875)	1	1	0
Mossop, H. J.	1	0	0
Mountcashell, Earl of (1851)	5	0	0
Mountfield, Rev. D. W. (1883)	1	1	0
Murphy, W. L.	1	1	0
Newbold, Rev. W. T. (1873)	10	0	0
Newton, Rev. Canon H. (1864)	5	5	0
Newton, T. H. G. (1858)	3	3	0
Nicholson, J. E.	2	2	0
Noon, J. (1870)	0	10	0
Nothwanger, R. G. (1898)	1	1	0
Nunn, Rev. J. (1857)	1	1	0
Nunn, H. P. V.	1	1	0
Orr, W. M ^c F. (1888)	3	0	0
Owen, C. W. Tudor	1	0	0
Paramore, W. E.	1	0	0
Parsons, Hon. C. A. (1877)	5	0	0
Pass, H. L. (1898)	1	0	0
Paton, J. L. A. (1888)	1	0	0
Pearson, C. (1854)	1	1	0
Pegg, J. H. (1892)	1	1	0
Pellow, J. E.	1	1	0
Pemberton, W. P. D.	1	0	0
Pendlebury, C. (1877)	2	0	0
Pennant, P. P. (1857)	1	0	0
Pennington, A. R. (1889)	2	2	0
Perkins, C. Steele	1	0	0
Phillips, J. (1877)	10	10	0
Pierpoint, Rev. R. D. (1861)	0	10	0
Pieters, Rev. J. W. (1847)	5	0	0
Pigg, T. Strangeways	0	10	0
Plowright, C. T. McL.	1	0	0
Poole, A. W.	1	0	0
Pooley, H. F. (1863)	0	10	0
Potter, C. G. (1898)	2	0	0
Powell, Sir F. S. (1850)	5	0	0
Powell, N. G. (1898)	2	0	0
Powis, Earl of (1885)	5	0	0
Prescott, E. (1889)	1	1	0
Prior, Rev. A. H. (1880)	1	1	0
Pryke, Rev. W. E. (1866)	1	1	0
Purvis, J. E. (1893)	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Radcliffe, H. (1867)	1	1	0
Rapson, E. J. (1884)	1	1	0
Reid, S. B. (1892)	5	10	0
Reynolds, H. (1878)	1	1	0
Richardson, Rev. G. (1860)	1	1	0
Rigby, Rev. T. P. (1849)	5	5	0
Rob, J. W.	0	10	0
Robb, A. A. (1897)	1	1	0
Robertson, Rev. A. J. (1890)	1	1	0
Robertson, F. W. R.	1	0	0
Robinson, H. J. (1898)	1	0	0
Robinson, J. (1893)	3	3	0
Robinson, M. H.	1	1	0
Robinson, W. E.	0	10	0
Roby, H. J. (1853)	5	0	0
Rookwood, Lord (1849)	5	0	0
Rosenhain, W.	0	10	0
Roseveare, Rev. R. P. (1888)	2	2	0
Roughton, A. H. (1873)	5	0	0
Royds, W. M.	1	0	0
Rudd, Rev. E. J. S. (1863)	2	0	0
Russell, A. F.	1	0	0
Sandford, H. (1880)	2	2	0
Sampson, R. A. (1888)	5	0	0
Sargent, D. H. G.	0	7	6
Sawyer, E. E. (1874)	2	2	0
Sayle, C. (1891)	1	1	0
Scarborough, O. L.	1	1	0
Scott, R. F. (1875)	25	0	0
Selwyn, Rev. W. (1862)	2	0	0
Senior, C. A. L.	1	0	0
Sephton, Rev. J. (1862)	2	2	0
Seward, A. C. (1886)	1	1	0
Sharp, W. J. (1885)	1	0	0
Sharpe, Rev. H. J. (1861)	0	10	0
Shaw, P. E. (1890)	1	1	0
Shepley, G. H.	1	0	0
Sheppard, Rev. C. P. (1885)	0	17	6
Shingleton-Smith, L.	1	0	0
Shore, L. E. (1885)	5	0	0
Sikes, E. E. (1889)	3	3	0
Simpson, Rev. E. L. (1892)	1	1	0
Smith, B. A. (1875)	1	1	0
Smith, G. C. M. (1881)	2	2	0
Smith, H. Barradell	0	10	0
Smith, H. Bentley	0	10	6
Smith, Rev. H. B. (1888)	0	10	0
Smith, Jason (1860)	10	0	0
Sodáh, T. T. (1898)	0	10	0
Southam, J. F. L.	1	0	0
Strahan, A. (1875)	1	1	0
Stevens, Rev. A. J. (1867)	5	0	0
Stevenson, C. M.	1	0	0
Stobart, Rev. W. J. (1864)	1	1	0
Stuart, W.	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Suart, W.	1	1	0
Sutcliffe, Rev. W. O. (1880)	2	2	0
Sweeting, Dr E. T.	2	2	0
Symonds, N. P. (1886)	5	5	0
Tanner, J. R. (1883)	5	0	0
Tatham, C. M. (1851)	3	3	0
Taylor, R. (1869)	5	0	0
Terry, F. S.	0	5	0
Thompson, S. (1845)	5	5	0
Thwaites, G.	2	0	0
Thorpe, Rev. C. E. (1867)	2	2	0
Ticehurst, G. A.	1	1	0
Tillard, Rev. J. (1861)	2	2	0
Todd, D. (1898)	0	10	0
Tooth, H. H. (1877)	1	1	0
Tooth, P. E. (1887)	1	1	0
Tottenham, H. R. (1879)	5	0	0
Towle, J. H.	1	0	0
Townsend, C. A. H. (1896)	1	1	0
Tremlett, G. G. (1855)	2	2	0
Vigers, E. H.	0	10	6
Vincent, Rev. T. (1842)	0	5	0
Wace, E. G. B.	0	10	0
Walton, T. H. (1898)	1	0	0
Ward, Rev. J. T. (1876)	20	0	0
Watkin, E. L. (1898)	1	1	0
Watkins, Rev. J. (1869)	2	2	0
Watney, Dr H. (1866)	31	10	0
Waugh, E. L. (1875)	5	0	0
West, G. S. (1898)	1	0	0
Whitaker, A. K.	0	5	0
Wilkinson, Rev. J. F. (1854)	1	1	0
Wilkinson, W. King (1850)	21	0	0
Willcocks, H. S. (1891)	0	5	0
Williams, Rev. C. F. W. T. (1884)	1	1	0
Williams, Rev. H. Alban (1878)	2	2	0
Winstone, E. H. (1875)	5	0	0
Wiseman, Rev. H. J. (1865)	2	2	0
Wood, Rev. W. S. (1840)	2	2	0
Wood, Rev. W. S. (1871)	1	1	0
Woodhead, E. T. (1885)	0	5	0
Woodhouse, Rev. C. J. (1887)	0	5	0
Woodhouse, Rev. F. C. (1850)	5	5	0
Yapp, R. H.	1	1	0
Yeld, Rev. C. (1865)	1	1	0
Yeo, J. S. (1882)	5	0	0

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December 1897



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Cambridge

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1897

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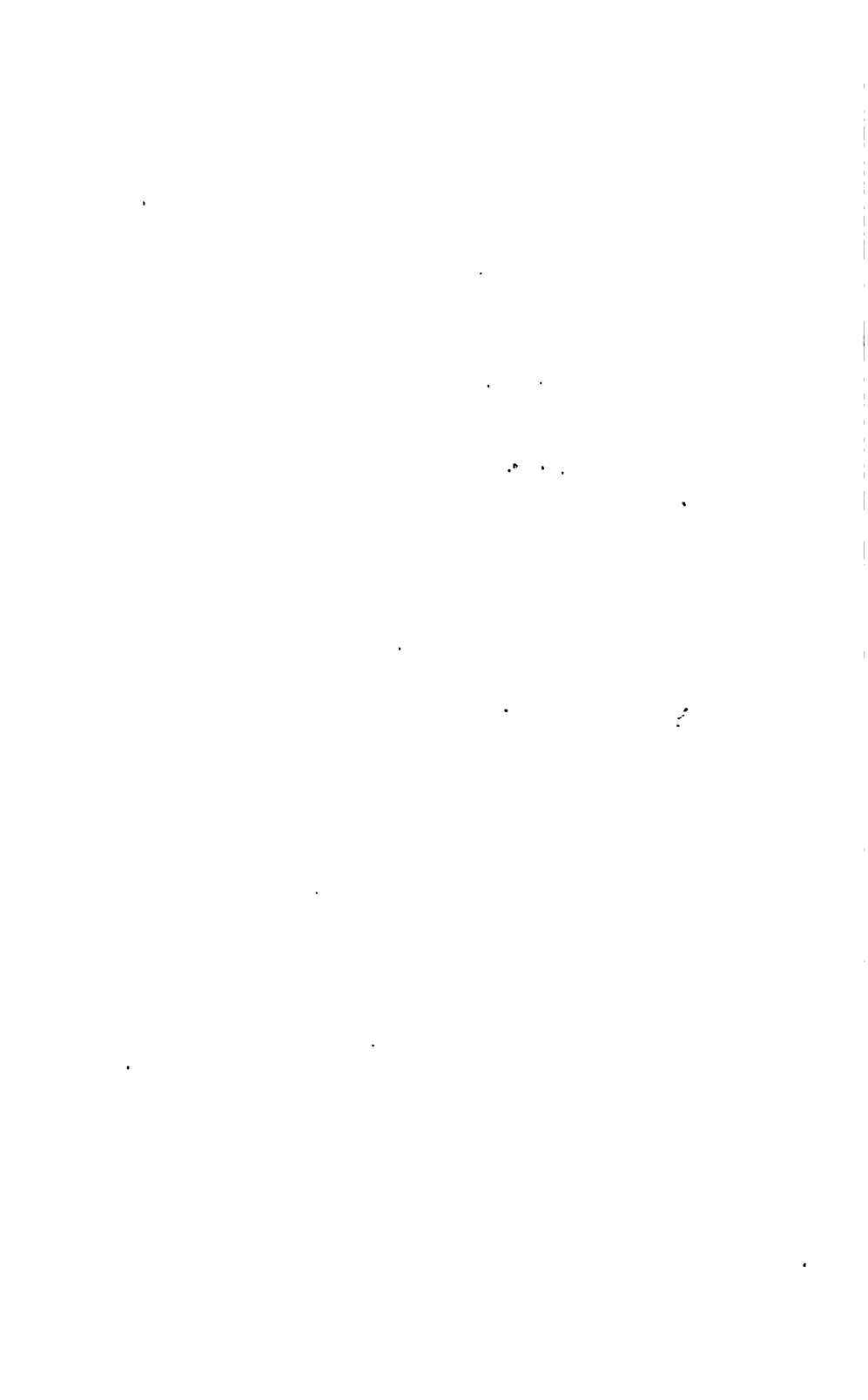
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